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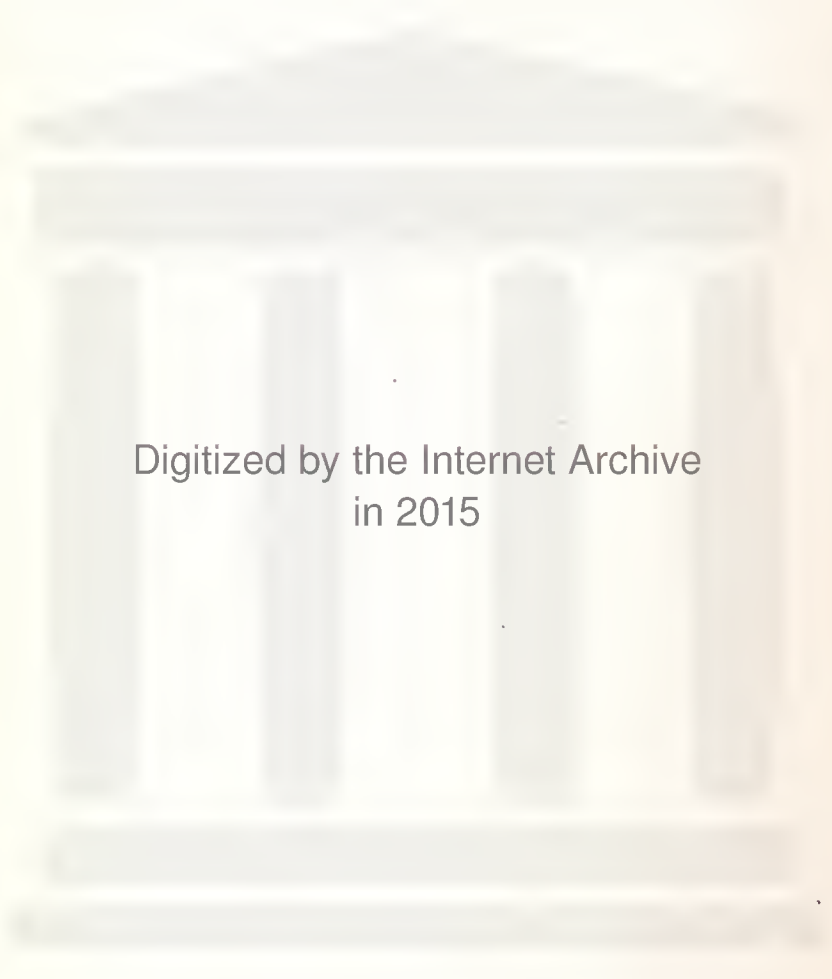
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—*ELEVENTH*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FRANKLIN

REFORMATORY HOME FOR INEBRIATES,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

LOCATED AT

Nos. 911, 913 and 915 Locust Street.

ORGANIZED, APRIL 1st, 1872.
INCORPORATED, December 11th, 1872.

Charter Revised and Amended, May 4th, 1874.

PHILADELPHIA:
TREFAGER & LAMB, PRINTERS, 32 S. SEVENTH STREET.
1883.

RELIGIOUS AND OTHER SERVICES
OF THE
FRANKLIN HOME.

*Divine Service in the Chapel every Sunday
Evening at 8 o'clock.*

*Bible Study every Sunday Afternoon at 3
o'clock.*

*Conversational Total Abstinence Meeting every
Tuesday Evening at 8 o'clock.*

ALL ARE WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS.

 *Private Meeting of the GODWIN ASSOCIATION at the Home,
every Thursday Evening at 8 o'clock.*

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OFFICERS.

President,

SAMUEL P. GODWIN.

Vice-Presidents,

RICHARD WOOD

ISAAC WELSH

Treasurer,

ISAAC WELSH, 723 & 725 MARKET STREET.

Secretary,

THOMAS A. BOYD.

Attending Physician,

JAMES GRAHAM, M. D., 1528 SPRUCE STREET.

Solicitor,

HON. JOHN K. VALENTINE.

Acting Superintendent,

C. J. GIBBONS.

Matron,

MRS. C. J. GIBBONS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FOR FOUR YEARS,

SAMUEL P. GODWIN,
D. WILSON MOORE,
ISAAC WELSH,
RICHARD WOOD,

JOHN T. BAILEY,
C. T. MATTHEWS,
GEORGE A. CRIDER,
JOHN B. LOVE.

FOR THREE YEARS,

ISAIAH V. WILLIAMSON,
FREDERICK SCOFIELD,
WILLIAM C. HOUSTON,
T. S. ARTHUR,

SAMUEL C. HUEY,
H. H. HOUSTON,
GEORGE W. CHILDS,
DAVID LEE.

FOR TWO YEARS,

WILLIAM G. WARDEN,
JOSEPH W. BATES,
HON. JOHN K. VALENTINE,
WILLIAM EISENBREY,

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
SAMUEL G. SCOTT,
DELL NOBLIT, JR.,
B. F. DENNISON.

FOR ONE YEAR,

DAVID SCULL, JR.,
THOMAS A. BOYD,
THOMAS W. PRICE,
ABRAHAM BROBST,

A. J. DREXEL,
HON. WILLIAM S. PEIRCE,
WILLIAM H. ALLEN,
OLIVER LANDRETH.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

FINANCE.

RICHARD WOOD, *Chairman*,

H. H. HOUSTON,
I. V. WILLIAMSON,

A. J. DREXEL,
WM. G. WARDEN.

Executive Committee of Admission and Supervision.

FREDERICK SCOFIELD, *Chairman*.

ISAAC WELSH,
RICHARD WOOD,
B. F. DENNISON,
DAVID SCULL, JR.,

ABRAHAM BROBST,
THOMAS A. BOYD,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
JOHN B. LOVE.

COMMITTEE ON PROPERTY.

ABRAHAM BROBST, *Chairman*,

HON. JOHN K. VALENTINE,

ISAAC WELSH.

COMMITTEE ON MORTGAGES,

Special Fund.

JOHN T. BAILEY,
RICHARD WOOD,

ISAAC WELSH,
D. WILSON MOORE,

WILLIAM EISENBREY.

CORPORATION MEETING.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Corporation was held at the Home on Monday evening, April 2d, 1883.

The President of the Board of Directors occupied the chair in accordance with the requirement of the Charter, and Thomas A. Boyd was elected Secretary.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The Secretary of the Board of Directors presented reports of the operations of the work for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1883, which were adopted and referred to the incoming Board for publication [herewith presented].

The Treasurer presented a report of the receipts and expenditures for the year, which was adopted and referred as above for publication [herewith presented].

The following named gentlemen were then elected members of the Board of Directors, to serve for the four years next ensuing :

SAMUEL P. GODWIN,
RICHARD WOOD,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
JOHN B. LOVE,

ISAAC WELSH,
D. WILSON MOORE,
C. T. MATTHEWS,
GEO. A. CRIDER.

For two years, to fill vacancy.

B. F. DENNISON.

For one year, to fill vacancy.

DAVID SCULL, JR.

FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To the Contributors and Friends of the

Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates, of Philadelphia.

The Board of Directors herewith submit for your consideration the Eleventh Annual Report of the operations and results achieved by the Home, which they trust you will find both satisfactory and encouraging.

The details of the work done, and how it has been accomplished, are fully set forth in the reports of the Executive Committee; the Secretary and Treasurer; the attending Physician, and the acting Superintendent, to all of which your careful attention is invited.

The Treasurer's Report shows that, notwithstanding the heavy demands upon the resources of the Home, resulting from the large number of gratuitous admissions during the past year, no debts have been incurred, and there is a small balance to be carried forward to the current year.

The grateful acknowledgments of the Home, its friends, and beneficiaries, are specially due to Dr. James Graham, for the valuable services he has rendered, without recompense, for either his skill or valuable time, and for the instruction and suggestions contained in his report.

From the reports of the Executive Committee, you will obtain an exhaustive exposition of the work accomplished during the year just closed, as well as of the difficulties encountered and overcome.

The Report of Mr. C. J. Gibbons, the acting Superintendent, is unusually full and interesting in its explanation of the carefully and laborously developed system upon which the Home proceeds in its

warfare against intemperance. It would be impossible to exaggerate the obligations of all true friends of the inebriates and of temperance reform to Mr. Gibbons, for his unremitting and successful labors. In the discharge of his exceptionally delicate and exacting duties, he has displayed a rare combination of vigilant zeal, indefatigable effort, minute supervision, intelligent adaptation of means to the end, manly sympathy, Christian forbearance, and steadfast resolution and firmness, which prove him to be specially qualified for the responsible position he has filled with such satisfaction to the Board, and such gratifying results to the unfortunates under his charge.

That great good has, with God's blessing, resulted from our efforts, must be admitted by all—but the number rescued from the slavery of alcohol is infinitesimal as compared with the multitude still in bondage to this great oppressor.

What has been done is as nothing to what might be—what should be done. The harvest is plentiful, but the laborers are few, and but poorly supplied with such resources as are indispensable for the continuance of the work.

Will you not sustain us with your prayers and presence, and promote our work by giving of your abundance?

Respectfully,

SAMUEL P. GODWIN,

President of the Board.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Contributors of the

Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates, of Philadelphia.

The Eleventh annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Franklin Home, cannot fail to afford you, both gratification and encouragement in the sacred work of trying to raise the fallen and win souls from destruction.

The success of the Home, in grappling with the dire effects of intemperance, has been no less pronounced during the year just closed, than heretofore, and all doubts as to the ability of the sincerely repentant inebriate to permanently reform, have been forever dispelled. The labor of love, timidly, yet hopefully begun eleven years ago, has, with the divine blessing, been fruitful of splendid results and is now being prosecuted with an assured confidence in its effectiveness.

The experience acquired in these eleven years, has been most advantageously applied to every department, particularly in the matters of finance, expenditure and collection of revenue, and, most important of all, in the treatment and training of those seeking the Home's aid and protection. By carefully availing ourselves of the lessons of the past, we have been so enabled to perfect the system of administration of the responsible and important trust we hold, as to guard effectually against fraud or imposition, as will be apparent from an attentive consideration of the accompanying reports.

During the past year, the expenditures have somewhat increased as compared with the previous year, but you will find that this increased outlay is by no means proportionate to the decided advance in the price of provisions and all other articles indispensable to the

comforts of a home. The explanation of this seeming contradiction is to be found in the patient watchfulness and rigid economy of the Executive Committee, and their capable and efficient assistant, Mr. C. J. Gibbons, the acting Superintendent.

In the early part of the year—in fact up to November last—the contributions declined in so marked a degree as to force the matter upon the attention of the Executive Committee. At the November meeting of that committee, they succeeded in devising a plan for bringing the claims of the Home systematically before our liberal and benevolently disposed public. This plan was energetically carried into execution by the Superintendent, under the direction and supervision of its originators, with the most gratifying results, as will be seen in the item “donations,” in the report of the Treasurer.

One of the most pleasing features of the year is the donation of one thousand dollars by the members of the Godwin Association. This not only attests the affection and gratitude of the donors, but affords conclusive evidence that the teachings and influences of the Home, are bringing forth good fruit—those it has “helped” have, in their turn, become “helpers.”

All the property of the Home is in good condition and repair. The old gravel roof on the back building of 913, has been replaced by a new one of tin; a new railing has been put up in front of the buildings, and several other improvements made, adding to the comfort and convenience of all.

The meetings of the Board of Directors have been well attended throughout the year, and a warm interest in everything connected with the welfare of the Home has been uniformly manifested.

The contributors and directors are greatly indebted to Dr. James Graham, for his unremitting and valuable services in the hospital department. Late and early, he has been in attendance upon all cases requiring medical treatment, with no other reward than that promised those who give a “cup of cold water in my name, &c.”

In conclusion, permit me to offer you my cordial congratulations upon the great success which has attended your generous efforts to alleviate the sufferings of your fellow men, and to promote the glory of the Master.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't Servant,

THOMAS A. BOYD.

Secretary

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

With this report the Executive Committee submits the report of the Acting Superintendent, Mr. C. J. Gibbons.

After carefully examining and considering it, they present it as their own, sure of its reliability, and endorsing its utterances, which so thoroughly embody the principles, the means, and the results of the work of the Home.

As you are aware, the sole management of the Home, the admissions and discharges of all inmates, are entirely under the control and supervision of the Executive Committee, discretionary power being given to the Superintendent, under well devised rules for his guidance, in the absence of the Executive Committee.

This was the original organization of the Home, and was carried out from 1872 to 1875, when it fell into disuse. In June, 1880, it was again restored, since which time the results obtained in the reformatory part of the work, as well as the evidences of prosperity in the business and financial departments, prove the wisdom of the plan.

A more liberal policy has been pursued this year than ever before, in the number of *free* inmates carried, and also in the greater length of time that they remain in the Home.

Experience has proved that two, or even four weeks are scarcely sufficient for men to overcome the vice of intemperance, with the habits it creates and fosters, and the associations that are its best allies; hence, we have endeavored to induce those who come to the Home to remain long enough to avail themselves of all the human agencies placed within their reach, that they may be in a condition to seek and accept God's grace, as the crowning work of their reformation.

It gives the Committee great pleasure to inform the Board of Directors that, after a year's close observation of this work, they can safely assert, that it never was in a better condition, or nearer the full accomplishment of the object sought to be attained.

The Committee most earnestly recommends that strenuous efforts be made the coming year to pay off the mortgages on the property, amounting to nine thousand dollars, and which requires five hundred and forty dollars of our income to pay the interest on these mortgages.

From the generous support that has always been given the Home, the Committee feels satisfied that if the proper appeal is made to the benevolent public, the necessary sum would be subscribed to pay the mortgages, or at least the interest might be so reduced as to give the Home the use of a large part of the five hundred and forty dollars.

In closing, the Committee desires to express its thanks to Dr. James Graham, for his valuable services, gratuitously given to the sick during the year. It also wishes to thank the clergy, the press, and the charitable public for the generous support they have always given the Home.

FREDERICK SCOFIELD,

Chairman.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Standing on the threshold of a new year in the life of the Home, we turn as is our custom to look back upon the work of the year, through which we have just passed ; as we do so, we are met by both discouragement and success.

This is inevitable in all human undertakings, but especially so, in reforming such a terrible evil as the Franklin Reformatory Home has grappled with, sustained only by that courage which comes from doing a grand work for God and humanity, and supported by the confidence that good men will always give those laboring in such a work.

In a world where ignorance and vice fill so large a space and are so often apparently triumphant, the work of those striving to lift up from one common level of misery and despair, the men of all grades in life, who have become the wretched slaves of sin, must at times be overshadowed with trials and disappointments. But above this earthly region of cloud and storm glows God's eternal sunshine, which, even in the darkest hour, sends some ray of light divine, to guide, to cheer and beckon on the laborers in His vineyard. Thus, "chastened, yet always rejoicing," we stand at the close of this, the eleventh year of the Home, thanking God, that He has so signally aided, protected and blessed what we realize as His own work.

One of the special objects of these reports is to furnish full and reliable information concerning the Franklin Home, for those who desire it and for the benefit of the public generally. It is necessary therefore to embody in them a clear and comprehensive exposition of the object of the Home, its methods, its teachings and its results, though this may involve the repetition of much that has been said in previous reports.

With the experience of eleven years, what is now said on this subject is entitled to serious consideration, even from the most skeptical. It is not based on theory or supposition, but is gathered from a close observation of facts that cannot be disputed. In the first place the object of the Home is to secure the permanent reformation of inebriates as in contradistinction to a temporary cessation from drinking.

In this is included the extension of its sheltering and protecting influences to those whose habits make them fear that they will end life as inebriates, and who wish to retrace their steps before it is too late. It has but one test for admission, and that is, sufficient evidence of a sincere desire on the part of the applicant for a thorough reformation.

In the pursuit of this object, its guiding principle is, that intemperance or the excessive use of liquor, together with everything that leads to it, is a *sin*.

Taking this view of the matter, the Franklin Home, no more promises to cure drunkenness than it would promise to cure theft or murder. It declares that drunkenness is indeed curable, but it can only be done by the victim himself, aided by God's grace and the sustaining influence of religion.

The Home's sphere of influence is comprehended in the aid it gives the inebriate to make this effort and carry it to a successful issue; and it believes, and its experience justifies this belief, that such human aid is more properly and effectually extended to the victims of intemperance than to those of any other sin; for drunkenness differs from all other forms of vice, both in the causes that lead to it, and the effects it produces on the body and mind.

The beginnings, the accessories and the means of indulging in other forms of vice are unanimously condemned by all, save the vicious; are sternly reprobated by the moral sense of the community, and are repressed and punished by law. But the beginning of drunkenness, the so-called "moderate use of liquor,"

is established by custom, enforced and countenanced by society, prescribed by some physicians, sanctioned by the example of hundreds of pious men and women and, until very lately, but rarely and faintly opposed by any recognized religious body. Its enticements and means of indulgence are to be found everywhere and of all grades, from the side boards and dining rooms of fashionable society down to the five cent liquor saloon, supported by the earnings of the poor, and so far from being restricted by the law, enjoys its sanction and protection.

Add to these considerations, the fact, that in almost every instance a fondness for the taste of alcoholic drink is not natural, but has to be acquired by nine out of every ten inebriates, through a thoughtless compliance with the drinking customs of society, in ignorance of its certain results.

When this fondness has once been acquired, the incentives and opportunities for its indulgence, everywhere, and at all times, surround the yet unconscious man, so that we can easily understand that he may become a drunkard before he is aware of his danger, and long before he realizes that drunkenness is the result of the "sin of drinking." Thus while it is undoubtedly the first duty of society to put a stop to the business of *drunkard-making*, it is still a duty, no less sacred and urgent, to provide instruction and an opportunity of reformation for the *drunkards* it *has* made.

Intemperance differs from other sins in its consequences as well as in its incipency. There are many other courses of vicious conduct a man may pursue for years and yet preserve a sound mind in a sound body. A man may be a deep-dyed villain and still be cool, calculating, clear headed and healthy, but every downward step in the career of the victim of intemperance is marked by the debasement of some one of those attributes, which show that man was made in the image of his Creator, until he loses even the semblance of humanity and becomes as the beasts that perish, save in a future that is in reserve for him. Step by step, his relentless fate pursues

him ; stroke by stroke, the accumulating penalties of God's broken laws fall upon him in his own person, until poisoned by alcohol, his brain enlarged and impaired, his nervous system completely broken down, this miserable victim, goes staggering through the world with no higher aim than to get liquor ; no hope left for a better life. Without friends—an outcast from that society that has sinned against him ; on he will go to his final destruction, unless, through the providence of God, some influence, such as this Home exerts, is brought to bear on him and he is saved. Such is the record of the majority of cases presented to the Franklin Home.

Society, which is responsible for many of the victims of intemperance, as soon as the ycease to be respectable (which is very soon), gathers up her pharasaical robes for fear they will be soiled, sits in solemn judgment upon the violation of *her* sacred laws, and condemns, without mercy, forgetting or ignoring that she herself is the author of this moral and physical ruin, that she first handed the poisoned cup wreathed in flowers, amid laughter and song, and by her word and example led them on to misery and disgrace. Or if she adopts the sympathetic role, which she sometimes does, she will say of one of the victims, “poor fellow ! what a pity he did not know when to stop ; but he cannot help it, it is a disease with him ; his father died a drunkard and so will he.” If the man has friends or money, a physician is called in ; if not, he is left to die like a dog in the gutter. Consider for a moment the case of the man with money or friends. He is placed under the care of a physician, who immediately sets about repairing the physical effects of his intemperance ; under careful nursing, nourishment and tapering off, he temporarily recovers.

He goes out, meeting the same associates, unchanged in his views of drinking, or if he has changed them, it is only as to the kind and quality that it will now be safe to drink. He has had no serious thought upon his past life ; how he has sinned against God who created and stamped His divine image upon his soul, which he has degraded

by this vice ; or how he has sinned against Christ his Saviour, who died that he might be saved. He has never thought of the neglect of his duties to his family, and his bad example to all around him. In other words he has never realized *the situation*, and feels no necessity for reformation. He soon falls back into his old habits and his case is quoted as evidence of a never-ceasing appetite for liquor, or "dypsomania." The grave mistake in this verdict is that the man has been treated as an irrational being, by placing his *will* under the power of an appetite, which if it does exist, makes the physical condition of the stomach stronger than reason.

But unfortunately there is another class of drinking men, who never experience the tender forbearance and personal consideration which are given their more prosperous fellow-sinners. This class is composed of the drunkards who have wasted their substance, alienated their family and friends, lost their own self-respect and that of their fellow men, and by steady progression from bad to worse, first walk the streets for want of shelter, then hide from the police in barrels, or behind lumber piles on the docks, begging nickels and dimes for food (which are almost invariably spent for whiskey in some *free lunch* den), till finally they land in the House of Correction, where for want of liquor, they stop drinking for the time. Their discharge from this Institution at the expiration of their sentence, in nearly every case, finds them without reformation, and returning to their old habits and old associates, they repeat the process till again interfered with by the law.

These are the outcasts, the embryo criminals, ready for anything that will give them drink, and when drunk, commit new crimes, because reason is dethroned and a demon, the demon of alcohol, is now king, playing such havoc that humanity shrinks appalled at the horrors enacted. Profanity, blasphemy, discord, murder and suicide, are the record of this demon's work, that first uncrowned his victim and then made him the instrument of his undying hate to the human kind. All this is the logical outcome of society's toleration and

protection of drunkard-making. No matter what may have been the original social status of these men, this is the final stage of the drunkard's journey in life, after his means have been exhausted. No pride of character, no brilliancy of mind, no variety of acquirements can avert this terrible fate from the habitual drunkard who empties his pocket-book before he does his life. "To this complexion must they all come at last."

It is true that in many instances the drunkard of this class escapes the House of Correction through the gates of death. But even in such instances, society and its laws, as now administered, are to be held responsible; *first*: for failing to protect the man against himself; and *second*: as an accessory to his death in the way he is treated when found helpless. When a drunkard of this class is found on the streets, the first policeman drags him to the station house, where, without medical examination as to his condition and necessities, he is thrust into a cell; when morning comes and the representative of the majesty and omnipotence of the law would bring him forth for sentence, it is discovered that an immortal soul has been called to its account before the Great Judge, with all his sins unrepented. The Coroner holds an inquest and finds that "death has been caused by intemperance." Coroner and jury proceed to the nearest saloon for "refreshment," after their labors in the cause of law and humanity; the papers close up the melancholy tragedy with this brief epitaph of a ruined life; "found dead in his cell from alcoholism." A dishonored grave covers the poor body, and all is over for him in this world, while policemen, Judge, jury and Coroner, as well as the society they represent and obey, go on their way complacently and unconcernedly without one thought of the mournful scene in which they were actors, or of the possibility that, with proper care, this wretched life might have been saved and an immortal soul rescued from everlasting woe.

But before this last stage of wretchedness is reached, the drunkard of this class frequently passes through diverse experiences resulting

from the efforts to reclaim him, which are varied according to the different theories of the well-meaning philanthropists into whose hands he falls.

He is induced to attend Temperance meetings ; he listens to the vigorous denunciations against the curse of rum ; the wretchedness, misery and degradation which inevitably await the drunkard are forcibly and eloquently portrayed. Touched by the generous pity shown him, profoundly moved and horrified by the frightful picture of his dreadful and rapidly approaching fate, the alarmed drunkard gladly and boldly renounces intemperance, takes the pledge joyfully and proclaims his purpose to lead a better life and unite heartily and earnestly in a war against his worst enemy.

The active, zealous, sincere, temperance workers are delighted. They feel that one more unfortunate has been rescued, and that they have gained a new ally to their cause. The excited drunkard is surrounded by a crowd of enthusiastic admirers, he is overwhelmed with congratulations and proffers of assistance in his new life. He is supplied with money for food and shelter, and in a few days is comfortably clad from head to foot through the generosity of his newly made friends. But sad to tell, within a week the convert to temperance is seen coming out of some den wretchedly dressed, with two or three dollars in his pocket ; he is already affected by liquor, and is now seeking a tavern where he will speedily become as miserable as he was before. Some of the enthusiasts who have befriended the drunkard, witness this return to his evil habits ; they communicate the fact to their associates, who hold up their hands in horror, and indignantly denounce their convert's deceit and hypocrisy, and despairingly and sorrowfully conclude, that the reformation of a drunkard is an impossibility.

Now as a matter of fact, there has been no deceit or hypocrisy in the whole transaction. There has been only a grave mistake on the part of the drunkard's generous well-meaning friends. They have

relied on methods and agencies, wholly inadequate to the result sought to be accomplished.

They have accepted the professed regret for the past and the expressed determination of amendment for the future as satisfactory evidence that the man is completely changed ; that heart, mind and body have undergone a miraculous transformation ; utterly ignoring the essential fact that he is physically the same man, in his new clothes and with his blue ribbon, that he was before he signed the pledge, and as such, necessarily lacks the mere animal power to stand up to his new professions.

The powerful and picturesque appeal made to the diseased and shallow emotions of this man must of necessity be transitory, as he lacks the physical, mental and religious preparation to properly understand and appreciate the full import and significance of his reawakened sensibilities. He starts by deceiving himself and ends by unpremeditated imposition on his honest benefactors. He was undoubtedly sincere in his professions of regret and desire to do better ; but he was not given time to permit the regret of a moment to ripen into permanent repentance. He has been touched through his feelings while in an abnormal condition ; the purely emotional excitement naturally and inevitably died away ; the stimulus to the worthier life was withdrawn, and he fell back into his accustomed evil habits, merely because he had been provided with nothing whatever to sustain him in the effort to break them ; and thus "the last state of that man is worse than the first."

In giving the above facts, there need be no misunderstanding ; they are given with no intention to underrate or decry the work of the noble band of men and women engaged in the noble cause of Temperance. The only purpose is to show that the work of permanently reclaiming the drunkard, must be systematically conducted upon a thoroughly digested plan, carefully adapted to the end in view, varying it only to suit the different temperaments to be dealt with.

But while emphatically disclaiming the wish to reflect in any manner upon Temperance workers, it cannot be denied, that the work of the Franklin Home in this direction, is far more effective and permanent than their's can ever be, because of the superiority of the methods and agencies which are employed, to say nothing of the experience acquired by the Home in dealing with this class, over individual efforts that are perhaps, exercised for the first time.

In proof of this uncontrovertible fact, a perusal and consideration of the methods and agencies upon which the Franklin Home relies for success, and which God has blessed with such eminently satisfactory results, will justify the positive assertions made in this Report.

AN OUTLINE OF THE METHODS AND AGENCIES USED IN THE FRANKLIN REFORMATORY HOME.

The facts connected with the efforts to reclaim the drunkard are too plain, and the results of his drunkenness too painfully bitter to himself, to his family and to society, to permit earnest men to discuss them in nicely chosen words, or seek to describe them in honied phrase. Plain and homely language can best portray the fearful state in which the unfortunate victim of alcohol seeks the benefits of the Home.

Society sends to the Franklin Home a creature that is neither man nor brute^s, (he has destroyed the higher powers of the first and is incapable of exercising the good qualities of the latter). The efforts of the Home are devoted to returning to society, a good citizen; to his family, a loving husband and father, and a Christian man.

In nine cases out of ten, the applicant for admission to the Home, is, in a threefold sense, a patient—physically, mentally, and morally, in an unhealthy condition,—and requires to be nursed,

and restored to his normal state. His stomach and all the organs of digestion and assimilation have been gorged with copious and continuous draughts of liquid fire that have nearly burnt them out, so that they can no longer perform their necessary functions; his brain, stimulated by the unnatural acceleration of the blood which inevitably follows excessive drinking, has become torpid and feeble; his moral sense has not only been blunted, but deadened, and nought remains but the capacity to suffer—and such sufferings! what pen can describe, what artist paint them. The craving for his accustomed stimulant, “which like a poisonous mineral, doth gnaw his inwards,” is a torturing agony, which far outstrips all the pains of flesh, and makes the poor sufferer ready to barter the whole world, yea, life itself, to satisfy this unnatural, this intolerable thirst for drink.

The operation of his mental faculties is limited to the tormenting memory of the high estate he has voluntarily forfeited, producing a remorse from which he finds relief only in fitful sleep, distracted by terrible dreams, leaving only sufficient sensibility to make the poor sufferer disposed “to curse God and die.”

Obviously, the drunkards’ physical sufferings must be ameliorated before you can hope to reach either his mind or heart, and he is therefore carried at once to the hospital department, where he is placed under the care of the Home’s most excellent physician, Dr. James Graham, whose directions as to medicine, diet, attention, etc., are implicitly followed. During this period of his life in the Home, the man is treated as a suffering, feeble, invalid, receiving from both physician and attendants, a gentle sympathy that soothes and refreshes him, and a patient and watchful attention to all his wants and necessities that can hardly fail to win his affectionate gratitude; the purpose being to convince him that so far from being abandoned, or regarded as an outcast from his kind, he is the object of a tender and loving solicitude. This is the first step towards securing his confidence, and preparing the way to win

him to an acknowledgment of the necessity for reformation. The dreadful remorse and consciousness of self-inflicted degradation, which nearly always accompanies renewed health under such circumstances, are the first indications of returning reason, and a re-awakened conscience ; they are gently and tenderly combatted and sought to be alleviated.

This is a critical time in the experience of the patient, and the treatment to which he is subjected, must be carefully and judiciously adapted to his mental or moral susceptibilities, if the best results are to be secured.

On the one hand there is danger of converting his dreadful depression into hopeless despair, by dwelling too strongly on the evils he has brought on himself by the use of liquor. On the other hand great care is required to guard against inculcating the idea that he is entitled to commiseration for the wrongs of which he is the *victim*, which would have the effect of weakening, if not destroying the newly aroused sense of personal responsibility, and which would of necessity kill that divine germ of the better nature, just struggling into life, from which alone, we can hope for the glorious fruit of a permanent, Christian, reformation.

Both these dangers are avoided by leading the mind of the sufferer from the past to the future. He is told not to look so desparingly back, but to fix his mind hopefully on what he may yet accomplish if he be sincere in his sorrow for his former life. Kindly, but firmly, he is led to face and acknowledge the fact, that his condition is not the result of inherited taint, or the combination of wicked men against him ; that he is not a drunkard of necessity, but because of his indulgence in a debasing and sinful habit ; when he knew, by his own experience and the too many examples around him, that just these results must follow if he continue the habit. At the same time no effort is spared to convince him that this evil habit can be conquered, if he use conscientiously all the means placed before him ; but the work must be done by himself, through

God's grace and help ; he must build up a new character, by which he may not only regain his own self respect and the esteem of the world which he has lost, but may re-establish himself in the social position from which he has fallen.

Furthermore, he is cheered and strengthened in this conviction, by the citation of instances which prove that this is no delusive hope, held out to brighten the tedious hours of the sick room, but is the demonstration of what has been accomplished by men in the same situation.

But he is clearly taught to distinguish between mere regret for the sufferings and privations which liquor has caused, and that true and hearty repentance for the sin of drunkenness, which must precede any well founded hope for ultimate and complete reformation.

These ideas are conveyed to the patient in the Infirmary by conversation on his present condition and the causes leading to it, which is naturally the subject uppermost in his own mind. At this time no effort is made to acquaint him with the methods and agencies upon which the Home relies to accomplish his reformation ; nor is there any attempt to implant and develop the profound moral and religious truths upon which that reformation must rest, if it is to be permanent.

He is not yet strong enough, either in body or mind, to perceive and appreciate their beauty and necessity ; he is still a babe, unprepared to receive the "strong meat," which he must digest later. Thus far, he has been only prepared for the consideration and acceptance of the important truths, essential to his reclamation here and his salvation hereafter.

When the Physician finds that the patient no longer requires ministrations to his mere physical needs, he is transferred from the Infirmary and introduced into the family of the Home, every member of which has passed through the trials and sufferings so fresh in his own experience.

This is generally the decisive or turning point in the reformatory work, for which the Home exists. It is now to be determined

whether the repentant drunkard will earnestly, and resolutely endeavor to realize those aspirations for a better life which were originally born of remorse, and which have been sedulously cultivated and stimulated in the suggestions and conversations carried on by his sick bed. The second crisis in his condition is now at hand, and naturally the officers of the Home, and all interested in his future, feel the liveliest anxiety.

The eternal welfare of an immortal soul may depend upon a multitude of little things, which of themselves are apparently the merest trivialities, but become of supreme importance in their effects upon the mind and heart of the sorrowing and doubtful sufferer, who is for the first time exposed to their operation.

It is at this time, that the older inmates are expected to show that they have, in reality, benefited by the teachings and influences of the Home ; and therefore, their bearing and conduct are no less carefully and solicitously observed, than are those of their new associate.

A cordial and hearty welcome, frankly manifested, in look, voice and manner ; a generous and sincere sympathy delicately conveyed, combined with assurances of unhesitating confidence in the ultimate efficacy of the precepts and practices of the Home on the part of those who have already been wholly or partially rescued, must fall like a balm on this wounded soul and strengthen him to take the first step forward in his new career.

After leaving the Infirmary the convalescent is conducted to the room assigned him, which is comfortable and scrupulously clean. He is then taken to the library, the conversation and smoking rooms ; he is also shown the large court yard where he can take the necessary exercise, till he feels sufficiently restored to venture beyond the watchful protection which has for its object the re-establishment of his manhood and the restoration of his self-respect. At meal time, he finds himself in a well appointed dining room, with a table abundantly supplied with wholesome and nourishing food, where he

is the recipient of considerate and attentive courtesy from all around him.

Whatever may have been his preconceived ideas, he feels at once that he is not in a hospital, a conventional institution, a hotel or a boarding house, which is carried on with no higher purpose than profit, but with a grateful heart, he realizes that after all his wanderings and sorrows, he is at last at *home*; surrounded not merely by friends but by brothers, whose one desire is to encourage, comfort and strengthen him.

The man anxious to reform finds many of his associates no less sorrowful than himself, for their past and no less solicitous for their future. This mutual interchange of thought and opinion is confined to expressions of regret and repentance, with a recapitulation of the teachings and agencies upon which the Home relies to assist them in throwing off the bondage of the "sin which doth so easily beset them." One of the most important of these teachings is that the man should avoid all recurrence to the gilded and seductive aspects of the slavery to alcohol from which he has just escaped. He should think only of the anguish and degradation that drinking inevitably entails, while the glamour and deceptions of intemperance must be wholly forgotten or remembered only to realize what an *ignis fatuus* he has been pursuing. This is the tendency of mind which the man seeking reformation should have. His thoughts should lead him to loathe and dread the sin that caused him so much evil, not to recall the illusory and transient sensual gratifications by which he has been betrayed. It is a physical as well as a psychological fact, that it is simply impossible for men to recall and dwell upon what they regard as pleasurable experiences, without producing the desire to enjoy them again.

These lessons of fact and faith are further impressed upon the struggling man in the meetings held in the chapel every Tuesday night, and open alike to the public and the graduates of the Home.

These meetings are essentially religious in their character, being

opened with Scripture reading, prayer and hymns of praise and thanksgiving to God; after which any one who has experienced the benefits of the Home, has the privilege of addressing his brethren; explaining how he was rescued, how he has been sustained in the struggle to regain his lost position, and how love for Christ and faith in his promises have fortified him in the conflict with the temptations and disappointments he has encountered.

Being now thoroughly satisfied that it is only "by the grace of God" that a drunkard can be permanently reformed and saved from a relapse into his old life, these speakers never fail to ascribe whatever they may have resisted, and everything they may have accomplished to the mercy and love of the world's Redeemer.

This being done with manifest sincerity and singleness of purpose, free alike from cant and self-righteousness, the man desiring to lead a better life cannot fail to be duly impressed with two self-evident facts; first that he can be reformed, and second that his reformation is the work of God, using the human agencies, which will reinvigorate his body, restore his mind, and arouse his moral nature to an appreciation of his necessity for God's forgiveness, love and protection.

The impressions produced in these meetings are not allowed to fade; on the contrary, the penitent and now hopeful man is led to discuss them, to speak of their effects upon himself; judicious efforts are made to deepen and strengthen every favorable symptom.

Thus, the man, almost imperceptibly to himself, is prepared for the more serious and sacred views of his condition and obligations which are presented to his consideration in the Thursday night meetings of the "*Godwin Association*," which has proved, under God, the most efficient auxiliary of the Home. The origin, objects and methods of this remarkable Association, as well as the results achieved, are fully set forth in the report of its Committee on Records, which is submitted herewith as an appendix, and will be found especially interesting and encouraging to the Board.

There are, however, some phases of its work and influence to which attention is called.

First. It is composed exclusively of members of our own family. No one is eligible to membership, who has not been, or is not at the time, an inmate of the Franklin Home.

Second. There is no secrecy ; no oaths, signs, or passwords ; no regalia and no initiation fee or dues.

Third. It is practically a mutual benefit Association in the broadest sense of the term. In these three particulars, it is different from any other Association, and it is to these distinctive features, with the blessing of God, that it owes its extraordinary success.

Every member having passed through the same experiences, differing only in degree, must of necessity sympathize with and strive to encourage and assist each other. Its openness and the absence of all monetary considerations preserve the family feeling and influences originating in the Home, and disarms distrust and suspicion at the outset, by precluding all idea of interested motives. Besides the help for a better life which it gives, both by example and precept, it supports and sustains the new member till, through the mercy of God and his reawakened manhood, he is able to stand alone.

Then if adversity overtake him, or he unhappily fall from his high resolves, it seeks him out and ministers to his wants, and exhausts all reasonable effort to win him back from the sin which has again enslaved him.

The Thursday evening meetings of the Godwin Association, like the Tuesday evening meetings of the Home, are open to all who ever have been inmates.

As the new member takes his place in the chapel on these Thursday evenings, he is at once struck with the large number in attendance as well as their appearance.

The sparkling eye, the cheerful smile and the beaming countenance, together with the universal air of confidence and self-reliance at once arrest his attention. In answer to his inquiries he learns

that every one of these happy, fearless, men were at one time, in his present sorrowful condition. This at once convinces him of the possibility of his own reformation and confirms him in the determination to apply to his own case the means which have proved so successful with those by whom he is surrounded.

It is in these meetings that the hapless victim of alcohol makes, what may be termed, the Home's act of faith, by solemnly taking the pledge of total abstinence. After having been two weeks under the elevating influences which have revived the religious sentiment in his nature; being now in the full possession of all his faculties; having received sufficient instruction to impress upon his mind the importance of the step he is about to take and the influence it must exert upon his future life, he is presented as a candidate for admission to the Association.

The religious aspects of the Tuesday evening meetings are carefully preserved on Thursday evening, with the added solemnity and impressiveness of a direct appeal to the consciences of his auditors by the President, Mr. S. P. Godwin.

His remarks are plain, practical, earnest and sympathetic, and find a ready welcome in every heart. The feelings are touched, the sensibilities moved and every good resolve is strengthened; the sincere man thus goes to his bed with a purer love for God and humble gratitude for the interposition of his divine providence which brought him under such beneficent influences, while even the listless, selfish man has to admit that the Association, President and members alike, are animated by no other object than a sincere desire to benefit their fallen fellow men. At these meetings the graduates of the Home also speak of the benefits they have received from God through the agency of the Home and the Godwin Association. Grateful for their own rescue, they are impelled to point out the certain road to escape, the sure haven of refuge, thus emphasizing the impression made by the President's appeal, and giving additional vigor and brightness to the hopes just struggling into life.

Family worship is also held in the chapel every evening and on Sunday morning, all who are well enough to be out of bed are expected to attend.

The attendance at church, Sunday morning is very general, each member of the family exercising the unquestioned right of consulting only his own denominational preferences.

Sunday afternoon the President conducts a Bible reading, selecting some chapter or passage of Scripture which in an earnest way he expounds and applies to the needs and requirements of fallen and struggling humanity. The fact that these readings are looked forward to with unusual interest, affords the best proof of their efficacy.

Regular service is held every Sunday evening, ministers from different denominations officiating. These services are in no way different from those held in the churches, except that the minister realizes that in the Franklin Home he addresses a distinct class of sinners, whose violations of God's requirements have been due chiefly to the habitual disregard of the divine command to lead sober and temperate lives, and consequently his sermon is designed to enforce the necessity for *total abstinence* on the part of his hearers, which they have already learned in the Home, and to comfort and cheer them, by leading them to accept the gracious promises of mercy and forgiveness which a loving Father has given to his erring children. Thus is blended in the sincere effort for reformation ; the refining influences and enjoyments of home ; the pleasures of agreeable companionship ; the comforting assurances of fraternal sympathy and assistance, when assistance becomes necessary ; the consolations and rewards of Christianity ; and the instruction and blessings of the church.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the system relied upon in the Franklin Home in its efforts to reclaim the drunkard is based upon several clearly defined principles.

First. It recognizes and tries to remedy the physical prostration or ruin which drunkenness always produces.

Second. The Home sees in the drunkard, whether he be clad in the fine linen of the millionaire or the rags of the pauper, a soul to be saved from eternal perdition ; a man to be rescued from wretchedness and degradation, and perhaps a felon's cell or a suicide's grave. It realizes that beneath the wreck of character, at the bottom of a debased and fallen moral nature, below the smothered self-respect and deadened sensibilities, there yet exists the living soul, destined to eternal happiness or misery ; that somewhere in this pitiful ruin there still remains some spark of manhood, which the love of God and man alike require that no effort be spared to discover and revive as the only means of saving the former. Therefore the Home even in the worst cases (after restoring the man's physical condition), directs its efforts chiefly to revivifying his deadened conscience, reawakening his dormant self-respect, and as the surest safeguard against failure to convince him that notwithstanding all his sins, he stands among us as A MAN, accessible to the forgiveness and favor of God, and susceptible to the emotions and sensibilities which governed him before he was a slave to intemperance.

Third. It further realizes that the complete reformation of a drunkard is impossible, unless it be founded on love for God and loathing for the sin of intemperance ; therefore it instructs the penitent that the result of the contest is in his own hands ; it never allows him to lose sight of his state as an offender against his heavenly Father, whose mercy he must implore and whose forgiveness he must obtain through a willing acceptance of Christ as his Saviour.

Fourth. The Home surrounds the poor victim of his own sinful excesses preyed upon by remorse and well nigh hopeless of escape, with the tender consolations of religion ; compels his reason to recognize and admit the power and goodness of God by familiarizing him with the experiences and example of men in whose daily life it is exemplified, and wins him to humble faith in Christ and assured confidence in the efficacy of God's love.

Fifth. The Home is not conducted as a place of temporary retirement, where the drunkard is enabled to recover from his last debauch; nor as a hospital for the cure of a depraved and debasing habit, to which any and every one is entitled to admission, provided he will pay a sufficient sum to make the enterprise profitable financially.

On the contrary it is a refuge for the repentant sinner, who sincerely wishes to forsake his sins and live in obedience to God's laws and the requirements of a self-respecting manhood.

To such, it throws wide its doors, alike to Lazarus as to Dives, exhibiting perhaps, a deeper sympathy for and warmer welcome to the beggar in his rags, than to the man in his costly raiments; yet in fact showing no difference.

Sixth. The Home's interest in the repentant drunkard and its efforts to secure his permanent reformation, do not cease with his withdrawal from the Home. But appreciating the magnitude of the conflict, that he will have to wage in the world, the Godwin Association through its various Committees and members, still perpetuate the good work by the beneficent influences of brotherly love and Christian Association. In disappointment and despondency he hears the same encouragement, which was first whispered to his down-cast soul in the Home, and when the temptations of the arch-fiend make him falter, he finds a steadfast unselfish friend at his side stimulating him to continued resistance and warning him against yielding to what must end in destruction to both soul and body. If adversity so weakens his resolution and lowers his manhood as to prompt him to give up the fight, the Christian fraternity he joined in the Home, relieves his distress and enables him to maintain the battle for the right, to the glory of God and the benefit of his fellow man.

Upon this system the Franklin Reformatory Home has labored for eleven years to rescue fallen men from the pit into which society and their own evil passion have betrayed them, and in which society has abandoned them as beneath its pity and beyond its assistance.

The labor has been continuous and exacting ; the cares and anxieties ceaseless and exhausting ; the disappointments numerous and exasperating ; the responsibilities oppressive, the discouragements heart sickening. But undaunted by difficulty, undismayed by misconception and misrepresentation, upheld by prayer, faith and works, the founders of the Home and their co-workers, have never faltered in the beneficent work to which they were committed.

Animated and sustained by the assured conviction that, in his own good time God would crown their efforts with glorious success, they have persevered in what many clear headed men have conscientiously thought, and what has at times really appeared to be, hopeless efforts to ameliorate the sufferings and sorrows of mankind.

That this unwavering reliance upon the strong arm of the Lord has been fully vindicated is attested by our records, during the eleven years of the Home's existence.

2250 men have been subjected to its influences and enjoyed the opportunity of testing its methods in assisting them in their efforts to reform.

Of this number 750 stand to-day as living monuments of the grace and mercy of our loving Father, and the efficacy of the system so imperfectly outlined in this report.

That so much good has been accomplished ; that these men have been preserved from the abyss to which they were surely hastening ; that so many apparently helpless inebriates have been transformed into law-abiding, industrious citizens, affectionate husbands, good fathers, and obedient sons, are surely evidences that we have not labored in vain—should satisfy us that God is blessing His work, and should stimulate us to more vigorous efforts and continued exertion.

It may be, and doubtless is, difficult to overcome the indifference of that large portion of the community who are callous to the fearful sufferings and miserable fate which await the drunkard. But we must remember that we are the humble servants of the

Almighty, that we are engaged in His work and gather fresh courage from the blessed promises of His word.

Let us remember too, that however careless this class of citizens may be to the requirements of christianity and philanthropy, they are singularly alive to all appeals to their self interest. And when this selfish, unsympathetic class, "in self adoring pride, securely mailed," is once convinced that the habitual drunkard, who produces nothing as an equivalent for what he consumes, is converted by the Franklin Home into an active producer of values and by its efforts is added to the vast army of creators of wealth, it is certain they will speedily find it a profitable investment to promote the work in which the Home is engaged. Their motive may be selfish, but the result must be beneficial to the philanthropic cause of temperance reform.

In closing the Report of the Franklin Reformatory Home, it is the pleasant duty of the Superintendent to acknowledge his obligations to the Board of Directors and officers of the Home, for the support, assistance and encouragement, that has never been withheld in any emergency, and to which the successful administration of affairs during the past year is so largely due.

Thanks are also due to the entire press, which has so generously and nobly aided the Home by the use of its columns; and to the Clergy and Laity, who have on all occasions willingly responded with their best efforts.

With every confidence that by the grace of Almighty God, the glorious work in which the Home is engaged is destined to an expansion of which its originators little dreamed; and that it will yet play an important part in suppressing the accursed business of making drunkards,

I am very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

C. J. GIBBONS,

Acting Superintendent.

TABLE I.

Inmates, April 1st, 1882, ...	52
Received during the year, ...	300
Total, ...	352
Discharged during the year, ...	295
Inmates, March 31st, 1883, ...	57
Average time of stay of inmates, ...	9 weeks.

TABLE II.

Number discharged, ...	295
Of these there are men whose lives give evidence of a thorough change, warranting us in classing them as reformed, ...	142
Men who show some change, but of whom we can only say that they have been benefited, ...	55
Men who adhere to old habits, &c., and must be classed as doubtful, ...	26
Men who rise and fall continually, whom we classify as failures, ...	65
Unknown, ...	7
Total, ...	295

TABLE III.

Free Inmates, ...	126
Paying Inmates, ...	140
Part free and part paying, ...	86
Total, ...	352

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AGES.

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ATTENDING PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors

of the Franklin Reformatory Home.

GENTLEMEN :—Of the three hundred men admitted during the past year, one hundred and twenty-six required restraint and were treated in the infirmaries. Of this number, ten had delirium tremens at the time of admission, in three it developed shortly after being admitted, and twenty-five had had the disease at some previous time. There were also four cases of alcoholic dementia [a form of insanity], two of which were admitted in that condition and had been under outside treatment, in the remaining two, it developed while in the infirmaries. The first of these left cured, at the end of three weeks, against our advice and has since died of intemperance. The second left cured in twenty-six days (this man had for a long time drank on an average a quart of whiskey a day). The third was in the Infirmary some three weeks, remained in the Home for months afterwards, and is now in good health and earning his own livelihood. The fourth was discharged, improved in sixteen days and now, nearly four months later, enjoys personal liberty, abstains from drink, and his mind has almost recovered.

In only one out of the one hundred and twenty-six cases was alcoholic stimulants administered, yet they all recovered, and I believe in as short a time as if alcohol had been used. The exceptional case, not recovering promptly, milk punch was given and apparently with benefit. Especial attention was directed to the prevention of the development of delirium tremens, and the superior quality of the food, its rich abundance, and the devotion of my assistants, undoubtedly shielded many a poor sufferer from that horrible disease.

From the above, and the much larger statistics gathered by my learned predecessor, we may fairly conclude, that in mild cases at least and under proper treatment, it is absolutely safe and eminently desirable for the drunkard at once and without preparation to renounce all intoxicating drinks and where a proper diet and faithful nursing can be procured, instead of precipitating himself into delirium tremens, he, by so doing, in an incredibly short time, recovers his lost manhood.

When the patient leaves the Infirmary he is still weak in body and mind. So a special diet is given him and the medical treatment continued and these, with regular hours for rest and good hygienic surroundings soon remove the craving for stimulants that torments his diseased body, and as his judgment is impaired, his will power enfeebled, and his emotions exalted, he is in a peculiarly impressible, a child-like condition, easily led and directed either away from, or back to his old habits, and should invariably remain for some weeks breathing the moral atmosphere of the Home, and training for the struggle with temptation that awaits him in the outside world.

Except in the infirmaries, there have been but few cases of serious sickness, but I regret to have to report the death of one of our family, who died on the 11th of April last from typhoid fever, after a residence in the Home of seven weeks. In this case stimulants were freely administered, and he received every attention from relatives and friends.

Yours very respectfully,

JAS. GRAHAM, M. D.

1528 Spruce Street.

April 2d, 1883.

PERSONAL.

The Board of Directors feeling that the time had come when the Home must be relieved from "the incubus" of interest on mortgages, as shown in Treasurer's Report, amounting to \$540 per annum, Resolved at their meeting, April 2d, to appeal to the generosity of the public to place them in funds to pay off the mortgages amounting to \$9000, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to raise contributions for this special purpose, and place such funds to a mortgage account, until the amount is realized in full.

JOHN T. BAILEY,
232 Market Street.

RICHARD WOOD,
309 & 311 Market Street.

ISAAC WELSH,
723 & 725 Market Street.

D. WILSON MOORE,
140 Chestnut Street.

WM. EISENBREY,
428 Race Street.

TREASURER'S REPORT, FROM APRIL 1ST, 1882, TO MARCH 31ST, 1883.

To Balance on hand April 1st, 1882,	\$381 10	By Provisions, servants' wages, &c.,	\$9312 53
“ Board,	9254 63	“ Salaries,	1682 47
“ Donation,	5987 44	“ Printing Reports, advertising, &c.,	380 22
“ Interest on U. S. loan,	75 00	“ Coal,	432 50
“ Free will box,	11 15	“ Gas,	406 13
		“ Insurance on furniture,	28 00
		“ Ice,	112 23
		“ Rent of 911 Locust street,	500 00
		“ Interest on mortgage,	540 00
		“ Postage,	84 29
		“ Repairs on Property,	420 89
		“ House necessities,	330 25
		“ Medicine,	138 02
		“ Extra help,	38 30
		“ Water rent,	39 00
		“ Balance in hands of Treasurer,	1264 49
	<u>\$15,709 32</u>		<u>\$15,709 32</u>

Examined and found correct.

(Signed,)

THOS. A. BOYD,
FREDERICK SCOTFIELD,
ABRAHAM BROBST.

ISAAC WELSH, *Treasurer.*

April 2, 1883.

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

For the Fiscal Year ending March 31st, 1883.

\$5.00 constitutes a Contributing Member for One Year.
\$25.00 a Member for Life.

A friend per C. D.		Bone, Mrs. Hugh, .	\$3 00
Reed, . . .	\$1000 00	Burnham, Parry, Wil-	
Allen, Wm. H. . .	50 00	liams & Co. . .	50 00
Allen, G. A. . .	50 00	Biddle, A. . .	25 00
Arbuckle, H. C. .	5 00	Black, J. R. . .	5 00
Ashoff, Helena, .	5 00		
Ashoff, Chas. . .	5 00	Childs, L. B. . .	5 00
A friend, . . .	9 72	Collins, A. M. . .	10 00
		Cash, . . .	3 00
Blakslee, Wm. . .	17 00	Converse, John H. .	5 00
Blakslee, W. W. Jr. .	5 00	Crossman, E. D. .	10 00
Byerly, Franklin, .	10 00	Cash . . .	50
Boyd Wm. S. . .	5 00	Coffin, Mrs. Lemuel, .	5 00
Brown, Alex. . .	100 00	Carty, Mrs. Jerome, .	20 00
Brobst, A. . .	50 00	Cash (G. P.) . .	5 00
Brobst, Mrs. A. . .	5 00	Coffin & Altemus, .	25 00
Bussenius, A. . .	1 00	Carter, John E. . .	10 00
Bodine, Wm. H. . .	10 00	Cope, E. D. . .	5 00
Beaty, J. . .	5 00	Claxton, Wm. R. Ad-	
Biddle, Thos. A. .	15 00	min'tr of Est. Miss	
Blakiston, P. . .	5 00	Louisa Claxton, .	287 32

Church of the Recon-		Kates, Miss Emily A.	\$5 00
ciliation, . . .	\$5 00	Kates, Clarence A. . .	5 00
Disston, Albert, . .	100 00	Kenney, Edw. . . .	30 00
Drexel, A. J. . . .	100 00	Kimber, A. M. . . .	2 00
Eisenbrey, Wm. . .	25 00	LaBarre, H. . . .	10 00
Furlong, Ed . . .	5 00	Landreth, Oliver . .	25 00
Fewsmith, C. S. . .	2 00	Marshall, Sarah, . .	50 00
Farnum, John, . . .	5 00	Moore, Wilson D. . .	125 00
Free Will Box . . .	11 15	Miner, Mrs. J. A. . .	10 00
File, J. C.	10 00	Moore, Wm. H. . . .	25 00
France, Ellen T. . .	25 00	Monies, Wm.	2 00
Gibson's, John Son &		Matthews, Chas. W. .	25 00
Co.	100 00	Morton, Charles M.	
Godwin, Saml. P. . .	25 00	through, ...	5 00
Granlees, Robt. E. .	25 00	Mundell, John, . . .	25 00
Grant, W. S.	25 00	McCambridge, R. . .	5 00
Grellett, Miss R. . .	20 00	Norton, J.	5 00
Hill, Frederick, . . .	5 00	Noblit, Dell, ...	25 00
Hood, Bonbright & Co.	5 00	Penn M. Life Ins. Co.	100 00
Houston, Wm. C. . . .	25 00	Perkins, G. H. . . .	10 00
Hood, Mrs. Julia J. R.	5 00	Pearce, John, ...	1 00
Hall, Dr. W. E. . . .	10 00	Porterfield, J. C. . .	2 00
Houston, H. H. . . .	200 00	Partridge & Richardson,	5 00
Johnston, Wm.	25 00	Page, Miss Emily . .	10 00
Jeans, Joseph, ...	500 00	Rose, Wm. F.	2 00
Jeans, Samuel, ...	500 00	Roberts, Miss M. . .	2 00
Johnson, J. H. & Mary		Reed, Chas. D. . . .	250 00
M.	50 00	Ridey, John, ...	20 00
Kinney, Miss Ann, . .	58 00	Ridgway, Thos. . . .	5 00
Estate of Wm. C. Kent,		Stretch, Rev. Wesley, .	10 00
deceased, ...	25 00	Singerly, Catharine, .	25 00
		Shumway & Co. A. A.	5 00

Spencer, Chas. . .	\$5 00	Wood, Richard, . .	\$100 00
Stewart, John, . .	5 00	Wheeler, Joseph K. .	170 00
Sproule, Miller, . .	5 00	Welsh, Isaac . .	50 00
Scull, David, . .	5 00	Williams, Martin H. .	5 00
Scofield, Frederick, .	5 00	Wheeler, Chas. . .	10 00
		Watterson, Arthur, .	5 00
The Massey Brewing		Wharton, J. M. . .	5 00
Co. . . .	25 00	Wasielewski, J. J. .	1 00
		Wiltberger, D. S. .	20 00
Unknown, . . .	1 00	Wheeler, Andrew J. .	25 00

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

TO THE

GIFT OF \$1001.75,

BY THE

Godwin Association to the Franklin Home.

Ash, M. J. . . .	\$2 00	Bone, Hugh Mrs. . . .	\$5 00
Arnold, Wm. . . .	2 00	Cash—N. . . .	5 00
Archambault, L. . . .	25	Cash—S. . . .	2 00
A Friend, ...	1 00	Conner, W. . . .	10 00
Aiken Robert, ...	2 00	Cunliffe, R. M. . . .	5 00
Alcorn, W. W. . . .	5 00	Cash, R. P. . . .	1 00
Allen, Jas. W. . . .	1 00	Cash, ...	50
Blakslee, W. W. . . .	5 00	Cliggitt, P. B. . . .	5 00
Bulmer, Ed. . . .	2 00	Carlan, Ed. . . .	2 00
Bines, David, ...	10 00	Coates, Walter, ...	1 00
Bussenius, A. . . .	5 00	Carlisle, P. . . .	1 00
Bauer, C. . . .	25	Cooley, Henry, ...	50
Brynes, W. A. . . .	1 00	Cash, ...	1 00
Byrnes, Miss. . . .	3 00	Cole, F. W. . . .	1 00
Brady, John, ...	1 00	Cash, ...	50
Boles, Wm. . . .	2 00	Carson, James F. . . .	5 00
Bingham, W. S. . . .	1 00	Cash, B. . . .	1 00
Buckwell, M. . . .	50	Cash, ...	1 00
Braker, B. N. . . .	6 00	Childs, George	2 00
Bradway, W. . . .	1 00	Cash, ...	25
Butic, E. A. . . .	5 00	Cummings, John, ...	1 00
Bishop, A. B. . . .	1 00	Coates, H. O. . . .	1 00
Budman, J. H. . . .	1 00	Cash, ...	1 00
Budman, B. C. . . .	50	Cash, ...	2 00
Bailey, Wm. G. . . .	25 00	Cash, ...	5 00
Balderston, M. . . .	1 00	Connelly, J. B. . . .	2 00

Cash—(T. J. W.) . . .	\$5 00	Dougherty, E. J. . .	\$5 00
Cross, Fred, . . .	1 00	Day, John, . . .	5 00
Cain, John, . . .	1 00	Dodgson, William, . .	1 00
Cash, . . .	50		
Corse, F. W. . . .	1 00	Eyre, T. L. . . .	5 00
Cash, . . .	50	Emery, H. B. . . .	1 00
Cash, . . .	2 00	Evans, A. S. . . .	1 00
Campbell, Jr. Wm. . .	50	Easler, James D. . .	5 00
Calvert, Thomas, . .	2 00	Ernst, William, . . .	5 00
Connor, Robert, . .	1 00	Emlen, S. . . .	5 00
Curry, P. . . .	1 00	Elkinton, Jos. S. and Thos.	5 00
Cash—A. A. . . .	1 00		
Cash, . . .	10 00	Flinn, James R. . .	25 00
Cash—(per J. Archer.)	4 25	Fulton, George, . . .	2 00
Campbell, J. A. . . .	2 00	Freas, W. C. . . .	25 00
Cash, . . .	1 00	Ferris, R. M. . . .	6 00
Capewell, E. . . .	2 00	Flower, A. T. . . .	25
Campbell, John A. . .	1 00	Frankenbach, George .	25
Cash, . . .	1 00	France, W. C. . . .	25 00
Cash, . . .	50	Friends through B P.	
Cash, . . .	2 00	Neunam, . . .	5 00
Cash, . . .	3 00	Friend, . . .	1 00
Cash, . . .	1 00		
Cash, . . .	50	Gibbons, C. J. . . .	5 00
Cope, F. R. . . .	5 00	Gibbons, Mrs. C. J. .	5 00
Crossman, Joseph, . .	2 00	Gillin, J. S. . . .	1 00
Cash, . . .	1 00	Godwin, Saml. P. . .	25 00
Chapman, W. J. . . .	50	Givens John, . . .	25
Crew, J. Lewis, . . .	5 00	Garrett, D. H. . . .	5 00
Cash—W. . . .	7 50	Geary, F. . . .	1 00
		Gordon Samuel, . . .	1 00
Du Barry, J. N. Mrs.	5 00	Grebe, Conrad, . . .	2 00
Depuy, T. . . .	1 00	Graham, Wm. . . .	1 00
Deweese, W. J. . . .	1 00	Green, Thomas, . . .	5 00
Dovey, Charles, . . .	5 00	Graham, J. . . .	1 00
Drummond, D. . . .	2 00	Garrett, John B. . .	5 00
Denny, Mrs. . . .	25	Graham, G. S. . . .	5 00
Davis, G. H. Mrs. . .	5 00		

Herst, C. L.	\$5 00	Leeds, C.	\$1 00
H. B.	2 00	Lumley, J.	1 00
Hamel, Jr., John, ...	1 00	Landless, Henry, ...	1 00
Hasson, F.	1 00	Lady member of Memorial	
Howe, W. G.	1 00	Church of the Holy Com-	
Holloway, W. H.	5 00	forter, ...	15 00
Huber, H. H.	1 00	Linder, Chas. G.	1 00
Huey & Christ.	5 00	Linder, Jno. A.	1 00
Hartwell, J.	1 00	Lobe, Alfred H. & Co. . . .	1 00
Harris, Thos. N.	10 00	La Maria, Geo.	1 00
Holbrook, R. M.	1 00	Lippincott, Joshua, ...	5 00
Haines, Deborah B.	5 00		
Horner, Recca.	10 00	Mundell, John, ...	5 00
		Miller, Wm.	2 00
James, John O.	5 00	Moley, M. J.	2 00
Johnston, Arthur, ...	2 50	Mecke, W. J.	6 00
Jackson, R. W.	25 00	McMahon, T. T.	50
Johnston, E.	1 00	McGonigal, ...	1 00
Johnston, Robt.	1 00	Maguigan, J. C.	1 00
Johnston, Eliza, ...	1 00	Mebesmer, J. H.	1 00
J. B. A.	5 00	Miller, ...	50
Jones, W. D.	5 00	Morris, Wheeler & Co. . . .	10 00
		Mogridge, F. P.	50
Keebler, G.	5 00	McElroy, J. B.	50
Keebler, W. S.	5 00	Moore, Mary, ...	1 00
Kenney, Ed.	50 00	Moore, Jennie, ...	1 00
Kaiser	2 00	McCoy, John, ...	50
Knox, Thos.	1 50	Moore, Maggie, ...	1 00
Kettler, Harry, ...	2 00	McCutcheon, Jas.	1 00
Kirkpatrick, W. J.	50	Mayo, Jno. A.	1 00
Kett, John C.	50	Marble, W. S.	10 00
Kett John F.	1 50	McKeon, Jno.	1 00
Kett, D. F.	25	Moffat, Robert E.	5 00
Kett, C. S. H.	25	Mallon, Frank, ...	50
Kett, C. Mrs.	50	M. A. J.	1 00
Kett, Anna, ...	25	McDade, John, ...	5 00
Kennedy, T.	5 00	McDade, Elizabeth, ...	5 00
		McFate, Saml.	5 00

McIlvain, ...	\$5 00	Russell, Thos.	\$1 00
McCarter, Wm.	2 00	Radcliff, James, ...	1 00
McConnell, Samuel, ...	1 00	Rotenbery, Jas. N.	2 00
Nebinger, Robert, ...	5 00	R. J.	2 00
Newton, Wm.	1 00	Roth, J.	3 00
Neil, M.	50	Rorer, ...	50
Newball, Hannah J.	5 00	Richards, ...	1 00
Neunam, B. P.	5 00		
Osler J. L.	2 00	South, A.	1 00
O'Neil, P.	1 00	Smith, John, ...	1 00
Osbourn, Hugh, ...	1 00	Swartz, P. A.	2 00
O'Neil, Ellis, ...	1 00	Simpson & Bro., A. S.	10 00
Orr, John, ...	1 00	Simpson & Bro., J. F.	5 00
O'Donnell, John, ...	5 00	Shibe, John, ...	2 00
		Stewart, George, ...	2 00
Powers, Rev. J. J.	2 00	Snyder, J. W.	1 00
Porter, James, ...	1 00	Shaw, N. B.	5 00
Pancoast, N. S.	5 00	Shunk, D. P.	2 00
Paul, Wm. W.	5 00	Stewart, T. C.	50
Paul, Wm. W. Mrs.	5 00	Simpson, L.	50
Price, Edwin G.	5 00	Sweeney, Joseph, ...	5 00
Pritchard, Wm.	1 00	Schell, Charles H.	3 00
Pearson, H. B.	5 00	Schrack, J. H.	25
Partridge, ...	25	Schoening, John, ...	2 00
Parker, Robt.	1 00	Stewart, John, ...	5 00
		Simpson, H. L.	5 00
Ritter, Jacob, ...	5 00	Singerly, W. M.	10 00
Reeves & Son, Chas. W.	10 00	Shepherd, Arrison &	
Riddle, E. N.	2 50	Shepperd, ...	5 00
Riddle, C.	2 50	Simpson, Frank S.	5 00
Reeves, P. S.	2 00	Schoening, Jacob, ...	2 00
Remig, F. G.	2 00	Smith, J. Clark, ...	5 00
Rowell, B.	50	Shuman, S.	10 00
Russel, R.	1 00	Smith, R. P.	5 00
Riley, Chas. S.	5 00	Shober, L.	5 00
Reed's Sons, Jacob, ...	5 00	Steel, E. T.	5 00
Reed, Wm. H.	2 00	Sharpless & Sons, ...	3 00
		Sholler, W. H.	3 00

Taylor, Alex. . . .	\$2 00	Woodward, M. M. . .	\$5 00
Thatcher, Geo. B. Mrs.	5 00	Woodfall, J. A. . .	1 00
Thatcher, Mamie C. Miss,	1 00	Wiehardt, ...	2 00
Thatcher, Lewis Master,	1 00	Wenderoth, ...	1 00
Thompson, Thos. M.	5 00	Willard, Geo. S. . .	50
Tator, H.	1 00	Watterson, Arthur,	1 00
Trainor, J.	2 00	Ward, A.	5 00
T. M. S.	1 00	W. T. B.	50
Thompson, F. B. . .	25 00	Wilson, Robt. . . .	5 00
Thomas, J. G. . . .	1 00	White, R. G.	5 00
		Williams, H.	2 00
Vaux, T. W.	5 00	Williams, Martin, .	1 00
Vogdes, W. W. . . .	5 00	Waddington, J. . .	1 00
		Whitall, James, . .	5 00
Wright, Ed.	5 00		

GENERAL DONATIONS.

From April 1st, 1882, to April 1st, 1883.

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| H. C. Blair's Sons, one-half bill for medicines for year. | White & Bro., assortment of plants. |
| Musson & Housekeeper, donation of oatmeal. | Wyatt & Son, assortment of plants. |
| Wilson & Fennimore, 25 pieces wall paper, value \$10.50. | Western White Lead Works, 125 lbs white lead, value \$10.00. |
| Truman & Shaw, 5 tumbler locks. | Stetler & Koons, 2 large laundry baskets, \$5.00. |
| John G. Ditman & Co., 1/2 ream wrapping paper. | Wm. Griffiths, 3 galvanized iron buckets, \$2.40. |
| Bullock & Crenshaw, 1 test tube rack with tubes, 1 stethoscope, 1 spirit lamp. | John Peters, 17 shad. |
| Mather & Son, assortment of yellow pine and step boards, value \$10.22. | Dr. Harris, religious papers and periodicals. |
| Wetherill & Bro., 50 lbs white lead, \$4.00. | Jacob Prots, 4 large bake pans. |
| J. H. Gemrig & Son, 1 tongue depresser (silver plated), \$1.50. | W. R. & F. Hansell, 6 window shades and fixtures. |
| Floral Exchange, assortment of plants. | Strawbridge & Chase, wire cloth. |
| Craig & Bro., assortment of plants. | DeWitt Wire Cloth Co., wire cloth. |
| Wm. Boyd, assortment of plants. | Dr. Glentworth, 6 bottles insect poison. |
| John Dick, Jr., assortment of plants. | A. & C. Knowlton, 9 chairs for chapel. |
| Robert Egee & Son, assortment of plants. | Pennock Bros., assortment of plants. |
| James Kent, Jr., assortment of plants. | LaRoche & Stahl, assortment of plants. |
| | Grigg & Co., assortment of plants. |
| | Joseph Collins & Son, 12 white pine boards planed. |

- George Lazenby, assortment of plants, 1 large evergreen arbor vitæ.
- F. E. Page, 500 copies of addresses.
- Sam'l M. Bines, 15 tons coal.
- Wm. Beggs & Son, 1 wheelbarrow.
- Felton, Raw & Sibley, 1 gallon varnish, 1 quart turpentine.
- Grove & Bro., 2 gals. linseed oil.
- Wm. M. Wilson & Co., 2 bottles fluid extract of tonga.
- Keystone School and Church Furniture Co., 1 lawn settee.
- Darby & Son, 12 yards wire cloth, \$5.28.
- John M. Melloy's Sons, 10 gallon milk can, value \$5.50.
- Grugan & Hinkle, 500 pavement brick.
- Edmund Webster, 500 paving brick.
- Wm. Irvine, 500 paving brick.
- Powers & Weightman, 5 lbs bromide of sodium.
- Joseph Hover, 1 quart bottle ink, 1 pint bottle mucilage.
- Thomas Watson, 6 wire hanging baskets.
- Sayen & Austin, 50 feet rubber hose.
- R. C. Geddes, 25 feet rubber hose.
- James Tinney, 6 spittoons, 6 hanging baskets.
- Wm. Heaton, branch pipe and sprinkler.
- Homer & Son, 24 Chinese lanterns.
- Mr. Walraven. upholstering kneeling stool.
- Warner & Merritt, donation of lemons.
- Selser Co., donation of lemons.
- E. K. Jeans, donation of lemons.
- Githens & Rexasmer, donation of lemons.
- Wm. H. Powell & Co., donation of lemons.
- L. E. & S. W. Cozzens, donation of lemons.
- Wittig, Gerold & Co., donation of lemons.
- Keim & Taylor, donation of lemons.
- A. J. Weidner, 1 reflector lamp.
- David Ferguson & Sons, assortment of cut flowers.
- John Lucas & Co., 25 lbs. lead, 1 lb. burnt umber, 1 gal. oil, 1 lb. yellow ochre.
- C. K. Wampole & Co., 1 gallon of turpentine.
- C. H. Howell & Co., 5 lbs burnt senna.
- W. N. Kendall & Co., 2 gallons linseed oil.
- R. Shoemaker & Co., 100 lbs. imp. white lead.
- Nichols & Lunger, 6 perforated chair seats.
- G. W. Carpenter, Henzey & Co., 5 lbs. putty, 1 pint of japan, 1 lb. vermilion, 5 lbs. burnt umber.

- W. K. Harris, geraniums and coleas.
- Groves & Steel, putting stained glass in 2 transoms, \$18.00.
- Thompson Sons & Co., 9 perforated chair seats.
- Frymer & Edwards, 6 doz. cups and saucers.
- William Miller, 5 gallons of oil. \$1.50.
- Thomas E. Arnold, neck ties, shirts, collars, coat, vest and pants.
- Charles S. Riley & Co., 250 feet rough boards.
- J. W. Gaskill & Sons, 250 feet rough boards.
- Lukens & Co., 250 feet rough boards.
- Bullock & Crenshaw, 1 lb. sub-nitrate bismuth.
- Hall & Carpenter, 2½ boxes IC. tin for roof, \$30.00
- N. & G. Taylor & Co., 2½ boxes IC. tin for roof and portage, \$30.25.
- Gummey, Spering, Ingram & Co., 18 lbs solder for roof, \$3.24.
- John Lucas & Co., 1½ gallons asphaltum, 15 lbs. metallic brown.
- Felton, Rau & Sibley, 1½ gallons linseed oil, 1 gallon turpentine.
- Whitall, Tatum & Co., assortment of glassware for medical department.
- James Mason & Co., 3 doz. shoe blacking.
- Miss Meredith, lot of periodicals for library.
- Frymier & Edwards, 2 doz. vegetable dishes, 1 doz. oval dishes.
- Young & Keiper, 1 doz. vegetable dishes, 1 doz. oval dishes.
- Fisher, Son & Co., 5 doz. plates, 3 doz. tumblers.
- Merchant & Co., 10 lbs solder for roof.
- Howard Holloway, 3 gollons asphaltum.
- Burroughs & Mountford, Trenton, N. J., 2 doz. 6 in., 4 doz. 7 in., 2 doz. 8 in. plates, 2 doz. mugs.
- Ott & Brewer, Trenton, N. J., 2 doz. pickles, 2 doz. soap slabs, 1 doz. jugs, 3 doz. plates.
- John Moses, Trenton, N. J., 5 doz. covered sugars, 5 doz. 6¾ flat plates, 2 doz. mugs, 2 doz. pickle dishes.
- Greenwood Pottery Co., Trenton, N. J., 10 doz. cups and saucers, 5 doz. 7 in. plates.
- Joseph H. Moore, Trenton, N. J., 3 doz. mustard cups, 10 doz. Ind. butter plates, 3 doz. sauce boats.
- Enterprise Pottery Co., Trenton, N. J., 3 doz. chambers, 3 doz. jugs, 2 doz. brush vases.
- Thos. Maddock & Son, Trenton, N. J., 3 doz. chambers.

- John Farnum & Co., duck for awnings for office.
- Wm. Waterall & Co., 25 lbs. metallic brown.
- Mrs. J. N. DuBarry, lot of magazines and papers.
- Gausler, Russell & Co., 4 doz. individual butter plates, 4 doz. preserve saucers, 1 doz. glass pickle dishes.
- Mear & Schropp, 1 doz. 10 in. dishes, 3 doz. plates.
- Fisher Sons & Co., 4 doz. breakfast plates, 1 doz. butter plates, 3 doz. tumblers.
- Nispel & Weiss, 3 doz. cups and saucers.
- F. H. Hill, 10 lbs butter.
- Wm. Bumm & Co., 1 sack salt.
- Alex. Kerr Bro. & Co., 1 sack salt.
- Furman & Williams, 250 feet lumber.
- Jesse Lukens & Sons, 200 feet lumber.
- C. L. Comfort, extracts.
- Wm. H. Scholler, 1 bbl. vinegar.
- Wm. Struthers & Son, 25 feet 8 by 12 Ohio sandstone.
- John C. Baker & Co., $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon cod liver oil.
- C. Schrack & Co., 50 lbs. pure white lead.
- Knight Cooking Extract Co., donations of extracts and assorted herbs.
- Wm. H. Boyd, business directory for year 1882.
- Farrell & Co., 1 small fire proof for matron's department.
- The Liebrant, McDowell Stove Co., 1 small stove for sick room.
- J. M. Hansell's Sons, 1000 white envelopes.
- Penna. Salt Manf Co., 1 box concentrated lye.
- Schwartz & Graff, 1 doz. hand scrubs, 8 buckets, 1 doz. mops, 2 feather dusters.
- Mrs. F. H. Ralston, lot of periodicals.
- Gillinder & Sons, 1 gross tumblers, 6 doz. castor bottles, 3 doz. covered salt bottles, 2 doz. glass cake stands, 6 doz. Ind. preserve dishes.
- J. E. Mitchell, 1 bbl. rosendale cement.
- S. Nathan, 1 box laundry soap.
- George Fulton, 1 load bar sand.
- Alex. Morrison, refilling hectograph.
- James Johnson, donation growing plants.
- Mrs. Hahn & Terry, 4 doz. gospel hymn books.
- National Chromo Co., donation of chromos for Easter Sunday.
- George Griffith, 1 garden spade.
- Robt. Egee & Son, 7 growing geraniums.
- Talman & McFadden, 1 building axe.
- J. E. Schell & Co., 1 bbl. marble sand.

Mrs. J. C. Mercer, carpets for office and conversation rooms with articles of furniture, value \$200 00.

Saml. F. Prince, 25 feet 8 x 11 Manchester marble.

J. K. Freedly & Son, 25 feet 8 x 11 Manchester marble.

Saml. J. Cresswell, new iron railing for front, 913 and 915 Locust street.

James Beatty, pictorial Bible.

Joseph A. Needles, 1 large stand sieve for coal.

Thomas Meehan, 4 Norway maple trees.

W. H. Ferguson, moulding boards for garden.

C. Harry Reeves, 1 ebony table.

J. Clark Smith, putting on tin roof.

Christmas Donations.

George Fling, Germantown, 10 doz. men's half hose.

Dennis Manufacturing Co., assortment fancy goods and boxes.

Samuel P. Godwin, 238 yards prints.

John C. Baker & Co., 3 bottles cod liver oil.

Geo. A. Schwarz, 2 doz. boxes matched pictures, 2 doz. books, 8 boxes building blocks, boxes of paints, lot toys, tops, &c., 2 trunks, 3 boxes train cars, 3 boxes dishes, games, &c., &c.

Thos. B. Cope & Bro., 7 doz. women's and children's hose.

C. Button & Co., Germantown, 1 woven dress, 1 boy's coat, 2 Jersey waists, 2 scarfs, 5 hoods, boy's cap, lot children's stockings, &c., &c.

F. W. & T. S. Henson, Germantown, 1 doz. jackets, 32 knit hoods.

Langfeld, Lichten & Co., 1 doz. fancy boxes, 1/2 doz. children's handkerchiefs, 3 sets linen cuffs, and collars, 2 pairs embroidered slipper patterns.

F. Knoppel, 5 lbs. candy.

Evenson & Sons, 1/2 gross fancy soap, value \$6.00.

Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., 375 yards prints.

James Smith & Co., 185 yards gingham.

Shortridge, Borden & Co., 48 yards prints.

H. C. Blair's Sons, Christmas books and chromo.

File, Derr, Haney & Co., 36 pairs, mitts, 6 dolls, 24 pairs stockings, 6 hoods, 12 cloaks, box assorted toys.

Bates & Auchencloss, 2 doz. boxes assortment spool cotton.

Pine & Bro., 10 lbs. mixtures.

G. W. Pine, 5 lbs. mixtures.

T. L. Carson, 10-12 doz. scarfs, 1 doz. knit jackets.

- H. L. Heyer & Bro., assortment of toys.
- Keyser & Rex, a large and handsome assortment iron toys.
- Philadelphia Chromo Manufacturing Co., assortment of chromos
- Boyd, McCook & Co., 5 lbs. mixtures.
- Jenkins & Craig, 5 lbs. mixtures.
- Croft, Wilbur & Co., 10 lbs. mixtures.
- S. F. Whitman & Son, 10 lbs mixtures.
- H. Nuss & Co., 5 lbs. mixtures.
- C. Cusack, 10 lbs. mixtures.
- A. Angerman, 5 lbs. candy.
- Goodwin Bro., 10 lbs sugared corn.
- F. W. Graves, 2 lbs. mixtures.
- W. J. Hulseman, 5 lbs mixtures.
- W. Thomas, 2 lbs. mixtures.
- S. W. Holt, 2 lbs mixtures.
- John M. Miller & Son, 5 lbs. mixtures.
- Wm. H. Horstman's Sons, handsome donation useful and fancy goods for children.
- Bisler Bros., 200 1 lb. candy boxes.
- Pfaelger Bros. & Co., 1 doz. gold rings.
- Garrigues & Bro., 20 children's books.
- J. & B. Allen, Germantown, a large and handsome assortment children's goods.
- Smaltz, Monroe & Co., 12 pairs gum shoes.
- Ketterlinus Printing Co., handsome assortment Christmas cards.
- Wm. W. Mentzinger, 2 globe holders.
- David S. Brown & Co., 340 yards prints.
- Richard Wood, 15 ladies' lace collars, 6 doz. linen handkerchiefs, 3 doz. children's handkerchiefs, 4 11-12 doz. ladies linen collars, 4 doz. children's collars, 3½ doz. children's cloth gloves.
- Jacob Zuschnitt, handsome assortment animal toys.
- James Fallows, assortm't of toys.
- D. H. Inscho, 5 lbs. mixtures.
- Coles & Harker, 10 lbs. secrets.
- E. J. Whitman, Son & Co., 5 lbs. sweet chocolate.
- Hess, Rogers & Chambers, suspenders and neck ties.
- Philip Wunderle, 25 lbs. mixtures.
- Hemphill & McKinlay, 3 boxes assorted dolls.
- Emily W. Reeves, large pound cake.
- John Blair, 1 barrel flour.
- Fisher & Bros., assortment of books.
- Penna. School Supply Co., assortment of chromos.
- P. Blakiston, Son & Co., assortment of books.

- Miss Mary Ferguson, 1 doz. oranges, 3 shell baskets, 1 pair toy dogs, 2 zephyr hoods, 1 spinning top.
- T. J. Mustin & Co., 2½ doz. wool caps, 1 pair wool leggings.
- J. G. Ditman & Co., ½ ream wrapping paper.
- A. Forster & Co., assortment of toys.
- Gross & Voight, 10 boxes assorted toys, 2 arks, 1 box jumping jacks.
- Thomas Walnut, a beautiful assortment fancy articles and toys.
- National Chromo Co., assortment Christmas cards.
- Phila. Chromo Co., assortment Christmas cards.
- R. C. Geddes, a box of small rubber toys.
- Charles Beck, assortment fancy articles.
- Geo. Miller & Sons, 10 lbs. mixtures.
- Warner & Merritt, 2 bunches bananas.
- R. Levick's Sons & Co., box small rubber toys.
- Mrs. J. N. DuBarry, 1 turkey.
- John W. Long & Co., 1 piece gingham.
- Young, Smyth, Field & Co., 17 infants' wool caps, 10½ wool scarfs, 1 doz. wool clouds, 1 doz. knit hoods.
- Philip J. Ritter, 2 buckets preserved quinces.
- Roman & Co., assortment useful goods for children.
- Sullivan & Bro., assortment of scarfs and woolen goods.
- John Bromley & Sons, James & Geo. D. Bromley, Bromley Bros., 108 yards ingrain carpet.
- Porter & Coats, handsome assortment books for children.
- D. Chandler, 2 extra fine hams.
- Wm. H. Reed, temperance offering for library.
- Chas. Watson, fine perfumery.
- Greaves & Thurman, Germantown, assortment children's gloves.
- J. L. Amer & Co., 1 box cakes.
- D. Carrick & Co., 1 box cakes.
- Thos. Carrick & Co., 1 box cakes.
- Keebler, Muller & Co., 1 box cakes.
- A. S. Medlar & Co., 1 box cakes.
- Walter G. Wilson & Co., 1 box cakes.
- Robert J. Miller, 1 pound cake.

Donations for Election Supper.

- John Simpson, 1 large round and 1 ditto oblong boiler.
- P. O. Kane, 20 gallons vinegar.
- Kellogg & Co., 2 buckets chow chow.

Kellogg & Sons, 3 pine apple
cheese, pickles, etc.
Truman & Shaw, 1 large slaw
cutter.
Fred. Hill, 20 lbs print butter.
Keebler, Muller & Co., cracker
dust and water crackers.
James Morgan, chow chow and
jelly.
J. Mears & Son, 500 oysters.
John Cooney, 300 oysters.
Thos. Covington, 400 oysters.
James Tolen, 500 oysters.
J. Powell & Son, 300 oysters.
Christy & Rittenhouse, 500 oys-
ters.
Edward Swing, 400 oysters.
John Cochran, 500 oysters.
Isaac Cochran, 500 oysters.
Myers & Shillingsburg, 1000
oysters.
Rickson Robbins, 600 oysters.
J. Ladow, 200 oyster,
J. English, 200 oysters.
M. Patterson, 500 oysters.
R. Lore, 300 oysters.
Benj. Haney, 500 oysters.
Thos. Rodgers, 400 oysters.

Thanksgiving Donations.

John J. Hood, 1 doz. music
books for choir.
John G. Ditman & Co., $\frac{1}{2}$ ream
wrapping paper for lunches.
E. J. Spangler & Co., 1000 en-
velopes.

Cline, Miller & Co., 500 white
envelopes.
Warner, Rhodes & Co., 1 case
corn.
Githens & Rexasmer, 1 box
raisins.
E. K. Jeans, 1 small box raisins.
Selser & Bro., 1 crate cranberries.
Janney & Andrews, 1 case corn.
Warner & Merritt, 1 crate
oranges and bananas.
G. K. Hubbard, 10 lbs. prunes.
Gillespie, Zeller & Co., 4 lbs.
coffee.
Kindig & Clark, asst. of canned
goods, 5 papers vermicella,
14 lbs. starch.
Pennock Bros., cut flowers.
Craig & Bro., cut flowers.
La Roche & Stahl, cut flowers.
Floral Exchange, cut flowers.
D. Ferguson & Sons, cut flowers.
S. Boyd & Co., 1 case corn.
Weikel & Smith, assort. of spices.
Reeves, Parvin & Co., 1 doz.
cans peas, 1 doz. cans corn.
Fredk. Hill, 20 pounds butter.
J. Waldman, $\frac{1}{2}$ box beans.
Carpenter & Bro., 1 lump roll
butter.
Geo. B. Thatcher, 1 turkey.
Mrs. J. N. Du Barry, 1 turkey.
S. A. Coyle & Co., 25 lbs.
granulated sugar.
T. L. Eyre, 10 lbs. granulated
sugar.
C. Z. Collins, 1 crate cranberries.
Mrs. D. H. Garrett, 1 turkey.

LIFE MEMBERS

OF THE

Franklin Reformatory Home.

One contribution of \$25 and upwards, and election, constitutes a Life Member.

Atmore & Sons.
Allen, Wm. H.
Allen, George W.
Allen, Mrs. William H.
Ashton, Samuel F.
Allen, William H., LL. D.
Allen, Anna M.
Arrott, W.
Archer, Benj. F.
American Lodge.

Benson, Miss Harriet S.
Benson, Miss Rosalie
Baird & Co., M.
Brobst, A.
Bates, Jos. W.
Brown, David S.
Blairs' Sons, H. C.
Browne, N. B.
Bryn Mawr Lodge Good Templars.
Briggs, Amos, Hon.
Bailey, Joel J.
Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co.
Baird, James, Estate of M. Latimer.
Barton, Mrs. Susan Rhea
Biddle, Alexander
Biddle, Mrs. H. J.
Brown, Lewis
Brown, Alexander
Browning, Mrs. Charles
Bohlen, Mrs. J.

Benson, Gustavus S.
Brown, Mrs. Grace
Borie, A. E.
Bedford Street Mission.
Bible Class of Episcopal Hospital.
Boyd, Mrs. Thos. A.
Brobst, Albion T.
Bettle, William
Brown, Brother & Co.
Bayard, Mary
Brown, J. A.
Birkinbine, H. P. M.
Birkinbine, John
Birkinbine, Louisa Y.
Birkinbine, Henry
Biddle Hardware Co.
Brown, David S. & Co.
Browning, Hettie W.
Blatchley, C. G.
Baeder, Charles
Boolen, C. M.
Bohlen, P. M.
Bailey, Christopher
Bailey, John T.
Bailey, W. G.
Brown, J. Wistar,
Boyd, Thos. A.
B. S. H.
Blakslee, Wm.

Childs, George W.

Collins, Alfred M.
 Cooke, Jay
 Clarke, E. W.
 Claghorn, James L.
 Coffin & Altemus.
 Crozer, J. Lewis
 Cummings & Brodie.
 Chambers, Mrs. A. R.
 Croft, Wilber & Co.
 Curtis, Mrs. Sarah Z.
 Caldwell & Co.
 Cope, T. R.
 Clayton, John
 Church of the Epiphany, P. E.
 Collier, George B.
 Cope Brothers.
 Coates, Benjamin
 C. E. C.
 Cooper, J. J.
 Crossman, E. D.
 Cadwalader, Hon. John
 Carstairs, McCall & Co.

Drexel, A. J.
 Disston, H.
 Drew, William P.
 Dreer, Mrs. Mary
 Disston, A. II.
 Disston, Hamilton

Emory, Charles
 Excelsior Division, S. of T.
 Eisenbrey, William
 Edwards, R. L.
 Erwin, Miss Mary L.

Fotterall, Mrs. Sarah A.
 Farnum, Mrs. Elizabeth H.
 Fat Men's Club.
 France, William C.
 File, John C.
 Fleaming, D. L.
 France, Mrs. W. C.
 Farnum, John & Co.
 France, E. T.

Firth, A. M.

Godwin, Samuel P.
 Godwin, Mrs. Samuel P.
 Gilbert, Miss Mary R.
 Graff, Mrs. John
 Grand Lodge of G. T. of Penna.
 George, Jesse, dec'd, Estate of
 Grant, William S.
 Guerney, Eliza P.
 Gibson's John, Sons & Co.
 Godey, Louis A.
 Godwin Association.
 Garrett, Wm. S. & Sons.
 Granlees, Robt. E.

Harrison, Havemeyer & Co.
 Horstmann, Wm. J., dec'd, Estate of
 Hall & Carpenter.
 Houston, William C.
 Harrison, Jr., Joseph
 Hood, Bonbright & Co.
 Hamilton Temple of H. & T.
 Hierophant Division of S. of T.
 Hiles, John P.
 Hopkins, Mrs. James
 Helfenstein, J. S.
 Harris, R. P., M.D.
 Hoffman, Eliza L.
 Houston, Mary B.
 H. E. Z.
 Harmar, Wm.
 Huey, Samuel C.
 Harrison, Alfred C.
 Herr, Philip
 Herr, Chas.
 Houston, H. H.
 Harrah, C. I.

Irvin & Stinson.

James, Kent, Santee & Co.
 Jewett, T. L.
 Jones, Joseph E., M. D.
 Joly, Chas.

- Johnson, Mary M.
 Johnson, Israel H.
 Jayne, H. La Barre
 Jones, Mrs. G. W.
 Johnson, Wm.
 Jeans, Joseph.
 Jeans, Samuel.
- Knight & Son, Reeve L.
 King & Baird.
 Kent, William C.
 Kennedy, E. H.
 Kemble, William H.
 Kennedy, Thomas
 Knight & Co., E. C.
 Kennedy, Edward
 Kenney, Misses A. & J.
 Kay, Miss Mary
 Kerlin, J.
 Kenney, Edward
- Lewis, Miss E. W.
 Lewis, Miss M.
 Lee, Henry C.
 Lord, D. D., Rev. John
 Lewis, E. J.
 Lea & Co., Joseph
 Lee, Valeria K.
 Livezey, John
 Love, John B.
 Landreth, Oliver
 Little, Amos R.
 Lewis, Samuel T.
 Lewis, John T.
 Lloyd, Supplee & Walton.
 Lewis, Edwin M.
 Lewis, George F.
- Moorehead, Mrs. Cordelia A.
 Magargee, Charles
 Minnehaha Temple of H. & T.
 Merritt, Mrs. E.
 Myers, J. W.
 Maguigan, John C.
 Morton, Charles M.
- Maris, William
 Maris, Mrs. William
 Magee, J. S.
 Massey & Co., Wm.
 Morris, Wheeler & Co.
 Milne, Beulah T.
 Mehan, John A.
 Malone Brothers.
 McKnight, Wm., Treas. of Dr Steven-
 son's Church,
 Milne, Mrs David
 MacKellar, Thomas
 Miller, Andrew H.
 Memorial Baptist Church.
 Morris, Martha
 Morris, Wheeler & Co.
 Moore, D. Wilson
 McIntyre, A.
 Machette, Jr., E. V.
 Machette, Margaretta
 Mansfield, Catharine
 Monroe, James
 Moffat, Robert E.
 Matsinger Bros.
 Marshall, Sarah
 Moore, Wm. H.
 Matthews, Chas. W.
 Mundell, John
- Neff, Harmanus
 Neff, Mrs. Harmanus
 Newton, D. D., Rev. Richard
 Noblit, J. Dell
 Newlin, Rev. Jos. D.
- Powers, Thomas H.
 Patterson, Joseph
 Pollock, Hon. James
 Price, Thomas W.
 Peniston, Richard
 Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Perkins, Abraham R.
 Peabody, George F.
 Peirce, Wm. S. Hon.
 Parrish, Dyllwyn

Provident Life Ins. & Trust Co.
Pechin, S. A.

Remmey, R. C.
Riegle & Co., Jacob
Randolph, Evan
Redner, Lewis H.
Rehn, William L.
Robins, Thomas
Riehl Brothers.
Ross, Mrs. J. B.
Reed, Chas. D.
Rowland, Edward

Solms, Sidney S.
Spencer, Charles
Spear, & Co., J.
Shoemaker & Co., Robert
Smith, Miss Mary
Simpson, Mrs. Bishop
Shortridge, Bordon & Co.
Scott, Samuel G.
Snyder, L.
Stevenson & Maris
Smith, James C.
Sellers & Co.
Sharpless, Charles L.
Scully, Jr., D. & Bro.
Saul, Rev. James
Smedley, Samuel L.
Smethurst, Wm. A.
Scully, David
Stuart, George H.
St. Andrew's P. E. Church
Second United Pres. Church
Singerly, William M.
Souder, B. K.
Shoemaker, Comley B.
Singerly, Joseph
Smith, Charles
Singerly, Mrs. Wm. M.
Singerly, Mrs. Catharine S.

Taylor, N. & G.
Trotter & Co., N.

Thomas & Sons, M.
Trotter, William
Troutman, George M.
Town, Benjamin
Thompson, E. O.
Thompson, C. W.
Thompson, Benjamin
Thompson, Jr., E. Osborne
Taylor, George E.
Thomas, Jane
Tabernacle Baptist Church
Thomas, Ann G.
T. R. B.
Temple, Joseph E.
Trevelli, Rev. Joseph S.
Tatham, H. B.
Tait, Caroline G.
Taylor, E. B. G.
Taylor, T. C.
Trotter, Wm. H.
Townsend, Edward Y.
The Massey Brewing Co.

Uprichard & Brown.

Valentine, John K.
Vance, J. M.

Wood, Richard
Welsh, Isaac
Welsh, E. A.
Welsh, L. F.
Welsh, A. G.
Wistar, Lydia J.
Wood, Marsh, Hayward & Co.
Wheeler, Charles
Whitall J. M.
Weightman, Wm.
Wilson & Bradbury.
White, S. S.
Wood, Mrs. Juliana R.
Wallace, J. William
Wanamaker, John
Warren, Kirk & Co.
Welsh, William

Watson & Son, J.
 Wilkins, William T.
 Williamson, Isaiah V.
 Whitney, William B.
 Wiltberger, D. S.
 Wheeler, Joseph K.
 Welsh, Joseph
 Whittall, J.

Wood, Wm. & Co.
 Warden, W. G.
 Wheeler, Andrew J.

Young Men's Christian Association of
 P. E. Hospital.
 Yunger, Esther

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECORDS OF THE GODWIN ASSOCIATION.

On entering the twelfth year of the Godwin Association of the Franklin Home, the Committee on Records beg to submit to the Association, as well as to those who have so kindly given us encouragement, a plain statement of the origin, object and result of our organization.

In the month of June, 1872, the Franklin Home, then two months old, had within its walls eleven inmates. By inmate is meant, not the refuse of society, who used the Home as a temporary refuge, a sort of convenient resting place, where they might recuperate their exhausted bodies and shattered nerves before plunging into renewed dissipation, nor yet, as a rule, were they applicants for charity. In most instances they were men who had been morally and religiously nurtured, had known the enjoyments of comfortable and respectable homes; while some had even rejoiced in business success, and exulted in the swelling delights of gratified ambition. But in the busy world where false and dangerous doctrines are insidiously disseminated under the disguise of a so-called philosophy, and morality is too often scoffed at; where the hideous deformity of vice is hidden by trickery of attire; and the Saviour's admonition to "watch and pray" is either wholly forgotten or utterly neglected, they had trusted in themselves alone, and had become involved in the terrible ruin of intemperance.

But though they had ceased to pray themselves, loving hearts lifted to God earnest supplications for them, and in *His* own good time, God inspired earnest and unselfish men and women to open a door to an ark of safety, where such as earnestly desired to reform,

might enjoy the balm of consolation to their wounded souls, and be led to once more look forward with hope and confidence to their future. The Franklin Home was started with an unyielding faith in God ; earnest prayer and equally earnest and persistent labor for its success followed, and men presented themselves, not to be cured of a disease, but to be taught how to resist temptation ; to be turned from the evil way that leads to perdition, and to winning back manhood from the slavery of a degrading habit. However beneficial the influence of the Home might be to such men, sooner or later they must again face life with all its difficulties and temptations, and surrounded by old companionship and coming into daily contact with pernicious influences, what was to keep them firm to pledges and resolutions so lately made. Certainly if love of wife and children, motives of personal honor and considerations of policy, could not keep them from falling in the first place, the memory of benefits conferred by the Home could not in itself prevent a return to sin. Indeed, bearing as they did the wounds and scars of the past, with the barriers of virtue broken down, familiarized with evil in its multitudinous forms, they would naturally succumb more easily to temptation.

These were the reflections and questions from which emanated the idea of forming an association to which only those who were or had been inmates of the Home should belong, together with the Board of Directors, thus forming a connecting link between the inmates and the Home, that would bind them by the strongest ties ; that would happily keep up the influences which had proved so beneficial in the first steps toward reformation, and prevent a renewal of those associations, so pregnant of the evil in the past ; that would furnish companions to replace those left behind in the sinful ways of the world ; and by working unitedly within the association for the reclamation of others, occupy the spare time that had hitherto been wasted in dissipation. We would, it was thought, thus secure a powerful influence in strengthening graduates and in

sustaining ourselves. It has been said the Association is an auxiliary of the Home, and it has been asked by men who belong to that class ever ready and eager to find fault, but never seeing what is directly before them; who are forever asking about "rights," but seldom see or perform the plain duties incumbent upon them, where does the Association's connection as an auxiliary begin and end? So closely are the Home and Association entwined that the beginning or ending cannot be found. Metaphorically speaking the Godwin Association is the broad, sheltering, branches of a noble tree, whose trunk is the Home and whose roots spring from the Christian anxiety to remedy the weakness and alleviate misery of fallen men; or it may be likened to the thorns on the bush that guard its beautiful and tender flowers, that they may fill the air with their fragrance. Made up as the Association is of men banded together in the spirit of God; the noble virtues of charity and mercy being its fundamental principles; a firm reliance in God its only hope or purpose; its members seek for no knowledge beyond that which will enable them to carry out the objects set forth in the preamble to the constitution.

The credit of organizing the Association belongs wholly to the Inmates of the Home, and now at the expiration of eleven years it must be a source of profound gratification to the Directors and Managers to look back upon the great results for good it has accomplished, recognizing, as they must, that it all has sprung from their own noble, disinterested, charity and fidelity to Christian principles.

The first formal meeting was held June 20th, 1872, at which eight persons were present. The meeting was opened with earnest prayer to God for His blessing and protection by Mr. Samuel P. Godwin, President of the Home; temporary officers were chosen, and a committee was appointed to prepare a Constitution. In July, a Constitution was submitted and adopted—the following preamble to which clearly explains the objects of the organization.

P R E A M B L E .

“ We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, having experienced the blessings and benefits that emanate from the “ Franklin Home,” and believing that they have been directed by God’s Providence, and knowing that there is no better or more pleasing way to evince our gratitude to our Heavenly Father for His favors and mercies, than to aid our suffering and erring fellow-creatures ; hereby agree to form an Association, having for its object mutual assistance, and the reclamation of our fallen brethren, and adopt for our government the following Constitution.”

The Constitution having been adopted the Association became a living, active auxiliary to the Home, besides being to each and every one of us an additional safeguard. After progressing about one month, it became evident that in order to hold together, we must be up and doing. The idea of taking under its charge a bed in the Home was broached and immediately acted upon, and in addition, voluntary subscriptions were received to defray expenses, Standing Committees were appointed as follows :

Committee on Home.

Committee to visit sick members.

Committee on Entertainment.

Committee on Records.

The Committee on Home has charge of the bed of the Association, and the relief of any member in distress. If this Committee hears of any member being so unfortunate as to again fall into evil habits, it immediately hunts up the fallen one and persuades him to return to the Home. When, as is generally the case, there is no member requiring the good offices of the Committee, any one is received who can be reached, the only requirement being a sincere desire for reformation. By this Committee much good has been accomplished and many men have been saved who otherwise would have continued in their downward course until spiritual as well as

physical death had overtaken them. In addition to this, if a member is in pecuniary difficulty he receives the brotherly attentions of this Committee.

The Committee to visit sick members has charge of the sick, sees to their wants and watches over them. It visits those members who do not attend the meetings of the organization, and generally, works with and in conjunction with the Committee on Home.

The Committee on Entertainment has charge of the Tuesday and Thursday night meetings. The good resulting from the work of this Committee must be evident to all who are familiar with those meetings.

The Committee on Records has charge of what might be termed the history of the organization.

With this organization the Association has worked for eleven years—always in unison and harmony with the direction and management of the Home.

And now, on this our Eleventh Anniversary, we look back and ask ourselves, what have we achieved during the past eleven years; what have we to show for our expenditure of energy, time and money? And the satisfactory and gratifying answer is—look at the number of members occupying positions of trust, men in business, men at the mechanic's bench, men in the laborer's garb, humble, yet honorable. These are the monuments that to-day give the lie to the theory that intemperance is a disease, and that reformation is impossible.

We can point to families where once the returning footsteps of the husband and father was heard with fear and trembling; where only the sobbing of a broken-hearted wife, mingled with the wail of innocent and suffering children, disturbed the dread silence of a desolated home. But now that the demon of intemperance is banished, with its attendant discord, want and tears, and the Spirit of God and Religion with the Angels of Peace and Happiness are enthroned, there may be heard the click of the sewing machine, running in

unison with the quick and joyous heart-beats of the happy wife, who, anxious to aid her reclaimed and recovered husband, spends the time formerly devoted to sobbing and mourning in aiding him in his struggles with life, while little children await with loving anxiety the approach of that father whom erstwhile they dreaded, and the mother, by the clear and merry laugh, as it rings out as only innocence and happy laughter can ring, *knows he is coming*.

We can point to homes where wealth and refinement had brought together all the evidences of culture and luxury ; where statuary and paintings studded and adorned the frescoed walls ; where rare exotics mingled their sweet perfumes with the songs of birds hanging in gilded cages, but where, as you entered, the very air seemed to whisper, "Hell's black viper has been here," while in the prematurely old and care-worn face of the wife, the uplifted and fear-expectant faces of children, who knew no happy childhood hours, you might read the sad, sad story of intemperance that is always the same in palace or hovel—always the same. The gorgeous surroundings of these palatial residences but served to mock the heart of the wife, who, waiting the return of the "erring one," falls asleep only to "dream of coming woe." But now all has changed ; the gilded shackles which bound the wealthy inebriate have been broken ; the husband has been reached ; false-hearted and dangerous companionships have been severed ; the man was, for the time being, taken out of his own hands, introduced into new and good company, and after physical strength had been restored, the murky clouds of false and delusive theories cleared from his mind ; his heart warmed again with all its generous emotions, and with a soul overflowing with gratitude to God, the husband and father has been returned to that luxurious residence, and in the general happiness and joy a new beauty is given to what before was not merely a brilliant but hideous mockery.

It may be asked, have we only joy and happiness to look back upon ? We answer, no ! We have many cases of perverseness on

the part of some of our members ; ingratitude on the part of others. Men who, under the Providence of God, have been rescued, have again fallen away, owing to causes which are easily found. They have attempted to sustain themselves by a pledge and association alone. This cannot be done. These are merely human means and helps. To God alone must we look for strength and grace to make all these things efficacious.

The novel and practical feature of the working part of the organization is absence of any initiation fees and weekly dues. The contributions are entirely free-will offerings from honest men who desire to aid other men. The money is used to assist needy members, either by a donation or a loan, and in paying the expenses of two beds in the Home.

It will thus be seen that, with the Committees thoroughly organized and earnestly working, this Association is what is claimed for it—a great auxiliary of the Home's work.

In conclusion, we would say that the Association is not merely an auxiliary to the Home, but they are mutual and effective supports, the one of the other. If there is one quality more than another that marks its history, it is the perfect unity and absolute harmony that prevails. True, some men have left us complaining and dissatisfied, but that is the best evidence of unity, of our sincerity of intention and action. There are men who recognize in the noble work of the Home ; in the self-sacrificing devotion of the Directors ; nothing but a field in which to play the hypocrite and practice fraud ; and to add to the chances of success, they join the Association. Here, however, they are expected to practice, as well as preach, the lessons of wisdom and virtue taught in the Home. We are practical men ; our knowledge of life, its deceptions and vices, has cost us years of woe. We played the fearful game ; we staked character, happiness, prosperity and everything which made life desirable, but from the bitter experience gathered we have gained a knowledge of life, enabling us to recognize

the ring of true metal, so that when preconcerted deception or hypocrisy is attempted here, when the best feelings of our nature are about being outraged, something under the Divine Providence occurs to expose the fraud and protect the holy interest of the Home and Association. Gold and debased currency will not circulate together, so here sincerity of intention, earnestness of purpose and integrity of action, will not harmonize with mere professions. Hence, insincere men will leave us complaining of something or some one ; the loss is theirs, not ours.

Let us who remain be true to the Home and the Association that have brought us so much happiness and peace. Let our aim be to so improve and extend our Association in its sphere of usefulness and love, as to develop and utilize its fullest capacity for Christian work. Let us hand it down to the men who are to follow us, with its name unsullied and unchanged. This is our high resolve and, God willing, we shall keep it. Our object is to make the Association a monument of our gratitude to the Home, that will live after those who are now active in the holy work have been called from this world of care, to enjoy everlasting bliss.

The President of the Home has frequently said he is proud of the Association—he has reason to be, for when he has passed away ; when in the lapse of years, his personality shall have been forgotten, his children's children will point to the Godwin Association as an evidence of his humanity, Christian charity and assiduity in originating and developing it, as a means for the advancement and improvement of his fellow-men.

To close this report without paying just tributes where they belong would be to outrage the generous feelings of every member of the Association. To the Board of Directors we are indebted for an unwavering and disinterested consideration all through the eleven years of our existence.

To Mr. Samuel P. Godwin, the President of the Home and Association, no words can adequately express our gratitude. In joy or

in sorrow he has ever been the same to us. It has been truly said, the Franklin Reformatory Home is a family. To every family there must be a head, and to the family of the Franklin Reformatory Home, Samuel P. Godwin is the father, whose every thought and action is for the benefit of his children—asking no return, but that he may see them regenerated, happy men, worthily filling their proper places in life.

To Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Franklin Reformatory Home, whose official duties bring him in close contact with the members of the Association, we are all indebted for many acts of kindness and advice in trying hours.

With an earnest prayer that God may continue to bless us in the future as in the past, your Committee would appeal to every member to redouble his efforts to rescue and sustain his fallen fellow man, to the benefit of humanity and society and to the glory of the Lord.

The following statement of the finances of the Association has been furnished by the Treasurer, and we vouch for its accuracy :

DR.

1882.

April 1. To balance on hand, ...	\$ 45 82	
“ collections in Association, ...	556 39	
“ return of loans, ...	25 00	
“ special collection, present to the Home, ...	1001 75	
“ amount from Estate of Samuel Warner, deceased, ...	116 45	
		\$1745 41

CR.

By amount paid Franklin Home for board, ...	\$300 00	
“ donations, ...	67 00	
“ stationery, printing, etc., ...	80 00	
“ loans, ...	50 00	
“ new pulpit, present to the Home, ...	25 00	
“ new organ cover, present to the Home, ...	9 00	
“ donation, present to the Home, ...	1001 75	
“ wreath for deceased member, ...	5 00	
“ contribution to Prohibition Convention, ...	5 00	
“ roll book, ...	3 00	
“ order book, ...	3 75	
“ Christmas expenses, ...	65 00	
“ expense of six outside meetings, ...	97 14	
“ total balance on hand, Mar. 31st, 1883, ...	33 77	
		\$1745 41

Respectfully submitted,

C. J. GIBBONS,

ROBERT MOFFAT,

EDWIN G. PRICE,

Committee on Records.

ADMISSIONS.

FREE INMATES.

Persons having a permanent home within the State, whose circumstances render it imperatively necessary, may be admitted to a free bed, at the discretion of the Committee on Admissions.

To obtain a free bed the applicant, or his friends, must give satisfactory proof of his inability to remunerate the institution for his support during his stay therein.

PAYING INMATES.

All other persons will be charged for their board according to their ability to pay, and the rooms, attendance, and accommodations furnished them.

No person will be received as an inmate for a less period than two weeks.

In cases of emergency, applicants may be received temporarily, when they are in proper condition and properly recommended ; but no person shall be considered an inmate, until he has received an order of admission from some member of the Executive Committee on Admissions and Supervision.

All persons, on becoming inmates, must bind themselves to observe and obey the Rules governing the internal affairs of the Home. Any deliberate violation of them will be considered good cause for removal from the house.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

In applications for admission, the following questions must be answered in as full and explicit manner as possible :—

1. Applicant's name in full?
2. Age?
3. Birthplace?
4. Residence?
5. Profession or occupation?
6. Married or single?
7. If married, how many children living?
8. Were any of his family intemperate?
9. What is the cause of his drinking?
10. How long has he used alcoholic drink?
11. How long has he been an excessive drinker?
12. Is his drinking constant or periodical?
13. Are his habits solitary or social?
14. Has he ever been in any Institution for treatment?
15. Has he himself used medical remedies? If so, what?
16. Does he chew or smoke tobacco?
17. Does he use opium, laudanum, or other drugs?
18. Has he had fits or convulsions?
19. Has he ever attempted suicide?
20. Has he ever had mania-a-potu, or has his mind been affected lately with anything like delirium?
21. What has been the daily quantity of liquor used recently?
22. How long has he been on his last spree?
23. Has he taken his food regularly of late?
24. Has he sick stomach after eating?
25. Has he diarrhœa from drinking?
26. Has he slept well the last week?
27. Has he any chronic disease, such as cough, &c.?
28. Does he earnestly desire to permanently reform?
29. Does he make his application voluntarily?
30. Who will pay for medical attendance, care, and board?

I hereby pledge myself to become thoroughly acquainted with the rules and regulations of this Home, and to cheerfully comply with them in every particular.

Witness our hands, this day of 188

Surety.

The above named person is hereby received for a period of _____ weeks from date, at a board of _____ dollars. for the first week, and _____ dollars per week after.

188 .



Devises or Bequests for the Home should be given in its corporate name, thus :

FORM OF BEQUEST OF MONEY.

I give and bequeath unto
The Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates,
OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
the sum of
to be expended by them for the general purposes of the
Home.

DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

I give and devise unto
The Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates,
OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
to be theirs absolutely, All that certain, &c.

Persons preparing their Wills, or desiring to make donations to a worthy object, will please bear this Institution in mind.

Extract from Laws of Pennsylvania.

By Act of Assembly of 26th of April, 1855, a devise or bequest to charitable uses is void, unless it is done by will, and attested by two credible and disinterested witnesses, at least (30) THIRTY DAYS before the death of the Testator.

»TWELFTH«
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
FRANKLIN
Reformatory Home for Inebriates,
OF PHILADELPHIA:

LOCATED AT
Nos. 911 913 and 915 Locust Street.

ORGANIZED, April 1st, 1872.
INCORPORATED, December 11th, 1872.

Charter Revised and amended, May 4th, 1874.

PHILADELPHIA:
TREAGER & LAMB, PRINTERS, 32 S. SEVENTH STREET.
1884.

RELIGIOUS AND OTHER SERVICES
OF THE
FRANKLIN HOME.

*Divine Service in the Chapel every Sunday
Evening at 8 o'clock.*

*Bible Study every Sunday Afternoon at 3
o'clock.*

*Conversational Total Abstinence Meeting every
Tuesday Evening at 8 o'clock.*

ALL ARE WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS

 *Private Meeting of the GODWIN ASSOCIATION at the Home,
every Thursday Evening at 8 o'clock.*

→*TWELFTH*←

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TREAGER & LAMB, PRINTERS, 32 S. SEVENTH STREET,

1884.

OFFICERS.

President,
SAMUEL P. GODWIN.

Vice-Presidents,
RICHARD WOOD, ISAAC WELSH,
D. WILSON MOORE.

Treasurer,
ISAAC WELSH, 915 LOCUST STREET.

Secretary,
THOMAS A. BOYD.

Attending Physician,
JAMES GRAHAM, M. D., 1528 SPRUCE STREET.

Solicitor,
HON. JOHN K. VALENTINE.

Acting Superintendent,
C. J. GIBBONS.

Matron,
MRS. C. J. GIBBONS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FOR FOUR YEARS.

DAVID SCULL, JR.,
THOMAS A. BOYD,
THOMAS W. PRICE,
ABRAHAM BROBST,

A. J. DREXEL,
HON. WILLIAM S. PEIRCE,
WILLIAM H. ALLEN,
OLIVER LANDRETH.

FOR THREE YEARS.

SAMUEL P. GODWIN,
D. WILSON MOORE,
ISAAC WELSH,
RICHARD WOOD,

JOHN T. BAILEY,
C. T. MATTHEWS,
GEORGE A. CRIDER,
JOHN B. LOVE.

FOR TWO YEARS.

ISAIAH V. WILLIAMSON,
FREDERICK SCOFIELD,
W. HARRISON GODWIN,
T. S. ARTHUR,

SAMUEL C. HUEY,
H. H. HOUSTON,
GEORGE W. CHILDS,
DAVID LEE.

FOR ONE YEAR.

WILLIAM G. WARDEN,
JOSEPH W. BATES,
HON. JOHN K. VALENTINE,
WILLIAM EISENBREY,

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
SAMUEL G. SCOTT,
DELL NOBLIT, JR.,
B. F. DENNISSON.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

FINANCE.

RICHARD WOOD, *Chairman.*

H. H. HOUSTON,
I. V. WILLIAMSON,

A. J. DREXEL,
JOHN B. LOVE.

Executive Committee of Admission and Supervision.

FREDERICK SCOFIELD, *Chairman.*

ISAAC WELSH,
D. WILSON MOORE,
W. HARRISON GODWIN,
DAVID SCULL, JR.,

ABRAHAM BROBST,
THOMAS A. BOYD,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
JOHN B. LOVE.

COMMITTEE ON PROPERTY.

ISAAC WELSH, *Chairman.*

FREDERICK SCOFIELD,

ABRAHAM BROBST.

COMMITTEE ON MORTGAGES. Special Fund.

JOHN B. LOVE, *Chairman.*

JOHN T. BAILEY,
RICHARD WOOD,
T. A. BOYD,

ISAAC WELSH,
D. WILSON MOORE,
A. J. DREXEL.

CORPORATION MEETING.

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Corporation was held at the Home on Monday evening, April 7th, 1884.

The President of the Board of Directors occupied the chair in accordance with the requirement of the charter, and Thomas A. Boyd was elected Secretary.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The Secretary of the Board of Directors presented reports of the operations of the work for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1884, which were adopted and referred to the incoming Board for publication [herewith presented].

The Treasurer presented a report of the receipts and expenditures for the year, which was adopted and referred as above for publication [herewith presented].

The following named gentlemen were then elected members of the Board of Directors, to serve for the four years next ensuing :

DAVID SCULL, JR.,
THOMAS A. BOYD,
THOMAS W. PRICE,
ABRAHAM BROBST.

A. J. DREXEL,
HON. WILLIAM S. PEIRC
WILLIAM H. ALLEN,
OLIVER LANDRETH.

For two years, to fill vacancy.
W. HARRISON GODWIN.

FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

*To the Contributors and Friends of the Franklin
Reformatory Home for Inebriates, of Philada.:*

The Board of Directors desire to say to the readers of their "Twelfth Annual" that the comprehensive report of the Acting Superintendent, C. J. Gibbons, who is so thoroughly conversant with the details, inner life, work, and requirements of the Home, and who is so conscientiously anxious to spread broad-cast the lessons taught therein, and results attained thereby for the best good of society—renders it unnecessary for *them* to present an extended paper, but, simply to request a *careful* perusal of his report, which embodies *all* that is necessary for an intelligent comprehension of the work. We will say, however, that words of discouragement from sources least expected, were encountered on every side by the ladies and gentlemen who proposed to lay a *permanant foundation* for just such results as have been attained by the Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates.

Having an abiding faith in the love and power of God to "save to the uttermost," the Home was

established at 911 Locust street, in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., in April, 1872, since which time its boundaries have been extended to the occupancy of 911, 913 and 915 of the same street, making a convenient, comfortable and desirable Home and affording daily refuge for from fifty to sixty of our unfortunate brethren.

It has not been the primary object of the Board to make large expenditures of the funds so liberally contributed to this charity, in the erection of costly and ornamental buildings, or to use such funds in unnecessary outlays, but rather to husband their resources by economic management in order to do the greater permanent good to the greater number of the unfortunate ones who need just such a refuge from their "besetting sin."

The Board, however, after twelve years of faithful effort and good results, are now satisfied, that as the locality of the Home is the right one, being in the business centre of the city, and thereby readily reached when most needed, and when distance would, perhaps, prevent the application, that it is a necessity of the case to make an effort to accomplish needed improvements and thereby increase its usefulness.

The Board would, therefore, call your attention to the report of the Secretary in which he makes an appeal for this purpose, and which we have no

doubt will meet with your approval and a liberal response.

Commending the "Twelfth Annual Report" (herewith embodied) to your most favorable consideration.

We are respectfully,

SAMUEL P. GODWIN,

President, &c.

A TOUCHING LETTER.

The following letter, evidently written by a sorrowing father to a wayward son, was published some time ago in the *Commonwealth*, of Covington, Ky. We heartily wish it might meet the eyes of every boy and young man whose evil course has brought grief to fond parents and friends.

MY DEAR SON :—What would you think of yourself if you should come to our bedside every night, and, wakening us, tell us that you would not allow us to sleep any more? *That is just what you are doing*; and that is why I am up here a little after midnight writing to you. Your mother is nearly worn out, and sighing because you won't let her sleep,—that mother who nursed you in your infancy toiled for you in your childhood, and looked upon you with pride and joy when you were growing up to manhood, as she counted on the comfort and support you would give her in her declining years.

We read of a most barbarous manner in which one of the Oriental nations punishes some of its criminals. It is by cutting the flesh from the body in small pieces—slowly cutting off the limbs, beginning with the fingers and toes, one joint at a time, till the wretched victim dies. *That is just what you are doing; you are killing your mother by inches.* You have planted many of the white hairs now appearing so thickly in her head before the time. Your cruel hand is drawing the lines of sorrow on her dear face, making her look prematurely old. You might as well stick your knife into her body every time you come near her, for your conduct is stabbing her to the heart. You might as well bring her coffin and force her into it, for you are pressing her toward it with very rapid steps.

Would you tread on her body if prostrated on the floor? And

yet with ungrateful foot you are treading on her heart and crushing out its life and joy—no, I needn't say “joy,” for that is a word we have long since ceased to use, because you have taken it from us. Of course, we have to meet our friends with smiles, but they little know of the bitterness within.

You have taken all the roses out of your sister's pathway and scattered thorns instead, and, from the pain they inflict, scalding tears are often seen coursing down her cheeks. Thus you are blighting her life as well as ours.

And what can you promise yourself for the future? Look at the miserable, bloated, ragged wretches that you see every day on the streets, and behold in them an *exact picture* of what you are fast coming to, and will be in a few years hence. Then in the end, a drunkard's grave and a drunkard's doom! For the Bible says that no drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom of God. Where, then, will you be, if not in the Kingdom of God?

Will not these considerations induce you to reform at once? And may God help you in the effort! for He can, and He will, if you earnestly ask him.

Your affectionate but sorrow-stricken father,

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Franklin Reformatory Home has just completed the twelfth year of its existence, and on reviewing these years, we are filled with gratitude at the advance that has been made, the obstacles overcome, and the living evidences we find on every side, of the great good that has been accomplished in that time.

In the year just passed, we find that the experience of former years has enabled us to more fully develop the object of the Home. Cheered and strengthened by this success, we are convinced that the coming year will be full of good results.

An earnest effort has been made during the past year to free the Home from the two mortgages, standing against it, amounting to nine thousand dollars, and requiring five hundred and forty dollars to pay the interest on that amount, which has proven a great drawback upon the income of the Home, and diverts that much money from the object for which the Home was organized; namely, to rescue men who have fallen victims to intemperance.

These efforts have been so far successful that

the mortgage of \$4000 on the building 913 Locust street, has been liquidated, and we hope, that before the interest for the \$5000 mortgage on 915 Locust street is due, we will be able to pay that also.

The necessity for increased accommodations, has in the most positive manner, forced itself on the notice of your Board during the past year. On several occasions applications for admission to the Home have been refused, simply because it was filled to the utmost capacity.

We have but three infirmarium-rooms, and as eighty-five per cent. of all who are admitted to the Home occupy these rooms for medical treatment and nursing from one to three days, it will be seen at once that additional room is an absolute necessity, if we wish to increase the number we desire to benefit, and who are pleading for admission at our doors.

The property of the Home is now in good condition, including furniture and all other appurtenances; and every attention is given to the cleanliness of the Home, and the comfort of its inmates.

The meetings of the Board of Directors have been well attended during the year, and all the interests of the Home closely watched and cared for.

The Godwin Association is developing into a great auxiliary of the Home, not only as a teacher of its principles, and as an evidence of those principles carried out, but as an ambulance corps, to

bring men into the Home that have fallen a prey to intemperance.

During the past year, the Association, in addition to supporting two beds in the Home, has presented as a gift, the sum of \$1115.75, thus carrying out the words of the Tenth Annual Report, that the "helped would become the helpers."

Congratulating the contributors on past success and trusting Divine Providence for even greater results in the future.

I am respectfully,

THOS. A. BOYD,

Secretary.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*To the President and Board of Directors of
Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates.*

The Executive Committee, in presenting the report of the Superintendent, C. J. Gibbons, as their own, congratulate the Board of Directors and contributors on the results achieved, and they cheerfully bear testimony to the honest and faithful administration of the affairs of the Home in every department. The closest economy consistent with the welfare of the inmates and the general welfare of the Institution has been observed.

In the year just passed, there has been a marked interest awakened in the community in the Home's work, a more complete knowledge of its object, and its methods; and the results are being eagerly sought for. With a more intelligent understanding on these points by the community, many obstacles will be removed from our doing greater good, and misconceptions as well as misrepresentations prevented.

These misrepresentations bear very harshly and unjustly on the officers of the Home, besides injuring the Home itself in its sphere of usefulness.

Notwithstanding, that in every report published, there is a clear exposition of the Home's mission, still a wrong impression remains, and your Committee would now emphasize former declarations that the Home is not a hospital, boarding or lodging house, or a temporary resting place for drunken men to sleep off a debauch; neither is it a shelter for men, who claim to have a desire to reform, and who insist that paying a stipulated sum for board, relieves them from the necessity of giving their names or any information as to their identity that would enable the Superintendent to decide whether they are honest, earnest men, or fugitives from justice, or men who desire to regain their strength to begin a new course of vice.

It is the proud boast of the Home, that there are no delays in obtaining admission. There are a few simple rules, that the soundest wisdom demands and the experience of twelve years justifies.

They are as follows:

The full name of the applicant must be given, with his residence, and the name of some responsible person to identify him and certify that he is a proper person to be admitted to the benefits of the Home.

If the applicant has by a long course of dissipation left himself homeless, there is still some one to whom he can refer, who can testify as to his former char-

acter and fitness for admission. These simple requirements being met, the admission is at once granted. But there is a class of warm hearted, generous men, not always practical, who will persist in bringing drunken, boisterous, men to the Home for the purpose of, as they put it, "staying a few days to straighten up." They rarely have any knowledge of the man, except, that they met him in the street. When our rules are made known, they profess to be angry and go off denouncing, what they term the "red tape system of charitable institutions."

Then there is another class, who on being stopped in the street by some professional beggar or tramp, inquires, "did not liquor cause your ruin?" and on being answered in the affirmative, immediately suggest the Home as the proper place and they frequently give their cards, with the Home's direction on the back, to their new friend, but upon being called upon and asked what they know of the man they thus sent, will answer, they know nothing, as they met him in the street.

On being told that the Home has failed to ascertain anything that could warrant bringing the man to the Home, and that his story is full of discrepancies, and that we must refuse him, they answer promptly, "why I thought it was a Reformatory Home;" failing to realize that it is just because of that fact, that we refuse the man—

we have not the means or disposition to conduct an experimental system of reformation.

It must be remembered that with an average family of fifty or sixty inmates, we must use great caution lest demoralization should come in by the admission of men whose vices have made them as they are found, and that liquor is but the finality of these vices. Such men are capable of a great amount of injury to other men, who might be made worse by association.

The question of re-admission is still an open one, and is likely to remain so. No inflexible rule can be made, that will govern all cases. Each case, as presented, must be decided on its own merits.

It has, however, been the policy of the Committee to make re-admission more difficult than heretofore, and this policy has already borne good fruit.

The work of the Godwin Association, which is of an auxiliary character, has been very effective during the past year, and the effects of its labors are clearly discernible in the advancement of the Home.

The Executive Committee feel that it is due to the President, Mr. Samuel P. Godwin, to say that during the whole year he has given the Home the same earnest labor and undivided attention,

that has marked his career in this work for twelve years.

Much good has been accomplished by the Bible Study, conducted every Sunday afternoon by Mr. Godwin. He has been present at all the Tuesday and Thursday evening meetings in the Home; in addition he accompanies the Godwin Association in its missionary labors in the cause of total abstinence in the various churches throughout the city. He has ever had a willing ear for the anxious inquirer and a cheering word for the sorrowing or wavering one.

The Committee takes this opportunity of thanking Dr. James Graham for his invaluable services, gratuitously given to the Home the past year. Early and late he has been in attendance on those requiring his care, and the gratifying results obtained, speak volumes for his skill as a physician and his humanity as a man.

To the clergy, the press and the business community, we are greatly indebted, for many, very many, services that have aided us during the past year.

FREDERICK SCOFIELD,
Chairman.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

In presenting this, the Twelfth Annual Report of the Franklin Reformatory Home to the Directors and the public, we offer them the evidence of the good work accomplished in the past year, in our endeavors to grapple with the "giant evil," and all its attendant miseries.

While we are grateful to God for the grace, that has enabled us to meet and overcome the many trials and difficulties incident to a work of this kind, we cannot but feel saddened at the memory of the golden opportunities lost, for want of the means to seize them as they passed.

But as we now stand, on the threshold of a new year, we look forward with the Christian's abiding faith, who feels, that charity can encounter and overcome every difficulty; and we are filled with the liveliest hope, and the truest courage and determination, to make the coming year, bright in the Home's history, by good deeds done in the name of Him, who said: "I come not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance."

A report of this kind is simply a statement of facts connected with the work of the Home, together with

the means and influences used for the accomplishment of that work, with the results obtained. This report is further supplemented by an explanation of the chief difficulty the Home had, and still has, in combatting the "Disease Theory," which is not only a very weak apology for the sin of drunkenness, but removes the responsibility from where it properly belongs, and would make the Home useless, except for hospital treatment.

With this understanding, and the additional knowledge that these reports are eagerly sought after, not only by those who have felt the evil of intemperance themselves, and are seeking safety, and the best means to overcome it; but also by the best elements of society who are now deeply interested in the suppression of this monstrous and growing evil, for its own protection and for the sake of humanity at large, we will, with these few explanatory words, proceed at once to the object of the Home.

THE OBJECT OF THE HOME.

The greatest difficulty we have to encounter, is the apparent inability of the public to comprehend the real object of the Home, to understand the difference between a hospital where drunkenness is called "alcoholism," and treated as a physical disease, controllable by purely physical remedies, and a Christian Home, that for a time affords the drunkard a refuge

from the temptations and opportunities to indulge in a vice of which he became a victim, even before he knew the nature of it; and whose teachings and influences are expressly designed to help him overcome that vice, if he is honest in his desire to do so.

And yet, when we recall the labored efforts of doctors and doctrinaries to class intemperance among the physical diseases afflicting the human race, despite the demonstrated inability of science to cure or even to specify its symptoms, it is not surprising that the public should have only the most confused ideas on this subject.

On the contrary, it is but natural, that the general reader should experience the utmost difficulty in arriving at a definite understanding of a question, purposely involved in the greatest mystification, or should be unable to separate the plain truths of the subject from the mass of theories and words in which it has been, and unfortunately, still is enveloped.

To simplify this difficulty, we will begin by giving a brief summary of the history of the Home, which will prove serviceable in dispelling this intentional and misleading mystification, and in making its objects and purposes evident to all.

In the early part of 1872, a number of temperance workers and philanthropists came together to devise some plan for ameliorating and improving the condition of the inebriate. Various methods were sug-

gested, among which was the establishment of a Reading Room for Temperance men, which might be utilized as a shelter for the inebriate. This was followed by the appointment of a Committee to prepare a plan for the establishment of a Reformatory Home and a Temporary Asylum for Inebriates.

The Committee had several meetings, and eventually reported a plan of permanent organization for a Home, to be called "The Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates."

Animated and governed by the warmest and deepest sympathy for the misery and degradation of the wretched victim of intemperance, the object of those engaged in this work was perfectly clear, but they yet had no well defined plan of action by which this object was to be accomplished.

Their idea was first to give rest and food to the body, in other words to restore the man's physical strength to enable him to obtain employment.

Those who were able to pay were to be charged a reasonable rate, and those without home or friends were to be taken free as far as the means of the Home would permit.

This was in itself, a noble idea, but in carrying it out practically, a great essential for reformation was found wanting, and that was the absence of religious influence, which should be combined with physical and intellectual means to insure success.

About this time, Mr. Samuel P. Godwin, President of the Board of Directors, called to his aid a number of Christian ladies and gentlemen, and from their joint thought and effort, the present plan of management for the Home was matured.

As soon as publicity was given to the fact that a Home for Inebriates was open, the managers found themselves confronted by two problems, presenting the greatest difficulty. First: Was the Home to treat its beneficiaries as the victims of a disease transmitted to them, as a consequence of the intemperance of a father or grandfather? or Second; was it to regard the inebriate as the slave of an appetite, created and fostered by the use of alcoholic poison, under whatever name it was disguised by society.

In determining how it should regard the objects of its future care, the Home preferred to consider the drinking man and the facts connected with drunkenness, as they presented themselves in everyday life, rather than the conclusions of fanciful theorists.

Unhappily for society, it is not left to us, to prove the existence of the terrible evil of intemperance; its victims are so numerous, and the consequences resulting from it so appalling and so near to every member of the community, that the cry now is how to meet and overcome the monster that is invading

so many homes, and bringing shame and misery to so many hearts.

Nor do we have to look far for its proximate cause; on the corners and scattered along the main thoroughfares, stands the attractive saloon, inviting the unwary youth, who ignorant of the danger and proud to show his early freedom from parental restraint, falls an easy victim to the corrupting influence of this gilded sepulchre of vice.

Among the wealthy are to be found club-rooms, where luxurious indulgences insidiously undermine the virtue and manhood of their frequenters, while the poor have their dens, reeking with filth and profanity, the training school of crime.

In the homes of the merchant, banker and the professional man are the buffets with their costly wines and foreign liquors, and in the alleys, where toiling poverty is crowded, are the beer cellars and groggeries, the black bottle and broken pitcher; while in the Almshouses and penal institutions are herded together drinking men of every class, all of whom, unite with the beggar on the streets, in asserting that liquor is the immediate or remote cause of their ruin.

Everywhere in life can be met, men of the most brilliant talents and refined sensibilities, staggering side by side with the most depraved.

The question then presented itself, "why do men

drink?" Some interested men, assuming to be very scientific, have boldly advanced the theory that the passion for alcoholic stimulants is a *disease* over which the victim has no control. This theory was eagerly adopted by many physicians, whose patients were of a class, that would not listen to the unpalatable truth that they were drunkards, but had no objection to being treated for "dypsomania," or "incipient alcoholism."

The Home unhesitatingly rejected the idea of "disease," as the logic of that theory, must necessarily leave the inebriate a fit subject for the hospital or the Insane Asylum. It saw in it, not only a pernicious and dangerous fallacy as it affected the drinking man, but a blasphemy against God, who is thus made the author of sin ; it is destructive to the idea of free will by relieving man from all moral obligation and responsibility.

The "disease theory," or inherited tendency to alcohol, necessitates the acceptance of the fact, that this diseased appetite for liquor is part of a man's birthright, from which he can no more escape than from the color of his eyes, the peculiarities of his disposition, or his tendency to consumption, to mental feebleness or violent insanity. It means this or nothing.

But to say that men may inherit a tendency to drunkenness as they inherit a natural predisposition

to other sinful indulgences, is simply to affirm what Scripture teaches ; that "man is born in sin," and from the cradle to the grave has to fight against it in one form or other according to his disposition or surroundings. "The life of man on earth is a warfare" and victory is only promised to him who fights to the end.

No where is man told, that it is useless to battle with the temptations peculiar to his temperament or position, because he has inherited from his parents a tendency to these sins and will not be answerable for them. Such a doctrine if put in practice, would subvert society and change the world into a vast menagerie in which men with dangerous instincts would have to be confined like savage beasts for the protection of the weak.

The logical outcome of this theory would take from the drunkard, as well as the murderer and thief, all individual responsibility ; and as a sense of responsibility must precede even the desire to reform, this theory is manifestly incompatible with the very object for which the Home was established.

The Home, by taking this ground, has opened a wide field for discussion, but if truth be the object sought, the most thorough discussion will but prove its position and clear the question of the rubbish that ignorance or pretended science has thrown around it.

We acknowledge undoubtedly, that children inherit

certain elements of character, certain qualities of mind and certain talents from their parents. The sons of warriors will inherit a martial spirit, and in their country's need will take the front rank, born soldiers.

The descendants of orators, poets, painters, musicians or actors will unquestionably possess from birth a natural inborn tendency and aptitude for the particular act in which their progenitors excelled.

Nor is this all; this inherited bias of mind or faculty, is frequently so irresistible that every attempt to curb or suppress it proves wholly unavailing; the born poet or artist will be poet or artist in spite of every obstacle. But in such cases this "inheritance" manifests itself even in childhood.

The born poet "lips in numbers," the predestined painter makes chalk or charcoal sketches on floor, wall, or even on the rocks; while the embryo musician is strangely moved by the hum of insects or his mother's lullaby and revels in the song of birds.

Another significant fact is that "inherited" talent is not subject to the caprice of sex—the girl is no less absolutely under its domain than the boy; and the woman must follow her inborn tendencies just as submissively as the man. The same impartial disregard of sex is observable in cases of inherited consumption or insanity. None of these infallible evidences of "inheritance" can be found in the "inherited disease," intemperance.

The Home does not presume to say that there never has been an instance of a child cursed with an unrestrainable and uncontrollable tendency to drunkenness.

There have been children with two heads, with four arms and no legs, and doubtless there will be such monstrosities to the end of time. But the Home does say that the *child* who gets drunk in obedience to a natural instinct and irresistible impulse is as much a monster as the child with two heads, and one is as rare as the other.

The Home unhesitatingly affirms that the artistic taste and temperament which the child has "inherited," be that child girl or boy, always manifests itself in its tenderest years. Is this ever the case with "inherited" intemperance? Is it not a well known and universal fact, that long continued evil example, constant habit, and years of indulgence, invariably precede every development of what is called "inherited" intemperance?

Where was the "inherited" disease during all the years which elapsed between infancy and manhood? Or is it scientific to say that a "disease" is "inherited" which attacks only the males, and is rarely, if ever, discernible in the female children of the same parents?—that is, in plain English, a man may, and does, "inherit" drunkenness, but a woman must make a drunkard of herself.

But the Home denies that science ever accepted or endorsed the theory that intemperance is an "inherited" disease. Twenty years of discussion and investigation, without results, shows that it has not secured the sanction of science.

In this age of progress, medical science has made such giant strides and startling discoveries, that it may almost be classed among the exact sciences. Given certain physical symptoms and conditions, the man of science has no difficulty in determining the disease, discerning its cause and alleviating, if not curing it with certain remedies. Brain, heart, lungs, liver, nerves and blood all have their different diseases, any one of which is easily recognizable, and may be ameliorated, if not entirely cured, by certain treatment or remedies administered by the skillful and intelligent physician.

Consumption, epilepsy, insanity, and even imbecility, have all yielded, partially at least, to the resources of science; but where is the case in which, unaided, science has contended successfully with habitual intemperance?

Where is the reformed drunkard who has been cured by science alone?

If we accept the teachings of the Bible, we must believe that "no drunkard can inherit the kingdom of Heaven," and the Home will not admit that God can be so unjust as to exclude a man from heaven.

because his intemperate ancestors entailed upon him a disease which defies all the resources of the healing art.

Let it be clearly understood that disease, in the sense in which the word is used in this controversy, is merely an unhealthy condition of the body or mind. There should be no quibbling about this word.

If, by "disease," these theorists refer to a purely moral affliction or condition, then the Home asks, "What has science to do with morals?"

Science may make a diseased man healthy, may restore a lunatic to reason, may prolong the life of the consumptive; but it never led to the abandonment of any habit—good or bad.

No; science, with all its wonderful and magnificent power, has its limitations; it is but the handmaid of that higher domain, that it may serve, but cannot enter; it can cure the body, but it cannot reach the soul, the nobler part of man.

Religious influence, only, has the power to awaken the conscience that has been deadened by intemperance, to strengthen the will that has been weakened by repeated sin, and to renew the whole nature of man that has been degraded by the slavery of this vice.

The theory which sought to class the intemperate man as a "Dypsomaniac," the victim of an "inherited disease," was thus found to be wholly untenable,

irreconcilable with well known physical phenomena, and at war with the elementary requirements of morality and religion.

The Home, therefore, took the broad ground that the inebriate was primarily the victim of society; that wholly unconscious of the dangers attending the use of alcohol, by conforming to the usages and customs of society in the seemingly harmless practice of "moderate drinking," he had acquired a taste for intoxicants; that the taste soon became an appetite; that the indulgence of the appetite developed into a confirmed habit, and this habit had made him its slave.

Having reached this conclusion as to the proper light in which to view the victim of intemperance, the Home had next to adopt some clearly defined plan of action, whereby its proposed reformatory work might be made permanently effective.

Manifestly, the first step was to withdraw the inebriate from evil companionship; to afford him a shelter from the temptations he was no longer able to resist; and to give him an opportunity to recover from the physical, mental and moral prostration produced by the excessive or continued use of alcoholic poison.

Had the Home contemplated nothing more enduring than the temporary alleviation of the physical sufferings of the drunkard, its purpose might have been accomplished by giving him a night's lodging, a whole-

some meal and a few words of good advice. But it was obvious that the good resulting from such a course must be of the most transient character.

Even in cases where the inebriate was sincerely anxious to amend his life, much more than this was necessary to give him a fair opportunity to carry his good resolutions and earnest purposes into effect.

With every disposition and desire to abstain from the poison which had wrought his ruin, he lacked the mere bodily strength to withstand the cravings for the stimulant which continued indulgence had led him to regard as indispensable to his comfort, if not to his life.

Drugged as the man is with alcoholic poison, and with every vital function enfeebled and otherwise impaired, any appeal to his deadened moral sensibilities must fall on inattentive or heedless ears; the only sensations of which he is or can be distinctly conscious, are the pangs of bodily suffering.

As a matter of fact, his present professed anxiety for reform is, in reality, nothing more than an expression or manifestation of the mere animal instinct, which prompts him to seek escape from continued pain.

To lead a man in this state to recognize or appreciate the moral aspect of his condition is almost impossible; to talk to him then of the love and mercy of God as his one hope of redemption, would be to

“cast pearls before swine ;” and to ask him to find relief or comfort in prayer, would be to offer him a stone, while he was crying for bread.

Hence it is that the Home regards a man in this condition, as diseased both in body and mind—the inevitable consequence of his habitual violation of the law of God and the laws of health in the *sin* of drinking.

The object of the Home, therefore, may be briefly stated in these words: Viewing the inebriate as both an invalid and a sinner, it set itself to the task of first restoring him to his normal physical and mental condition; then of rousing his dormant conscience to a proper realization of man’s moral and religious duties and responsibilities.

To accomplish this object, it proposes to deal less with *drunkenness itself* than with the associations, feelings and thoughts by which drunkenness is rendered possible.

And here is where the practical charity and wisdom of the Home are most prominently displayed.

To take the inebriate, keep him till he was sober and then bid him go and sin no more, would be only doing what is daily done in the Almshouse, House of Correction and the different station houses of the city.

It would be to ignore the important fact that the man was weakened in his will, his faculties obscured, his nerves shattered, and his whole system so pros-

trated as to make it almost a physical impossibility for him to form or carry into execution any good intention.

As the only means of carrying out the object of the Home as above explained, it was decided to adopt a system or method of treating inebriates, which should harmonize with its object, and which may be briefly outlined as follows.

THE METHOD OF THE HOME.

When an applicant for admission to the benefits and privileges of the Home presents himself, or is presented by his friends, he or they encounter no tedious formalities or exasperating circumlocution. The requirements are few, simple and obviously necessary.

The identity of the applicant must be clearly established, otherwise a fugitive from justice might find within the Home an unsuspected hiding place from the officers of the law. He must give an assurance that he comes voluntarily and will strictly observe and obey all the rules of the house, otherwise he might justifiably refuse to submit to the wholesome and necessary regulations designed to promote the object of the institution and secure the comfort and welfare of its inmates; and furthermore he must distinctly declare it to be his sincere wish and intention to reform, otherwise he might use the

Home, merely as a place, where he could more speedily recover from the effects of his latest debauch.

[In cases where the inebriate is unable to give these assurances, the statements of his family or friends are received as sufficient, until he is in a condition to act on his own responsibility.]

Nothing further is necessary to secure admission to the Home, but these requirements are inflexibly insisted upon.

The subordination of monetary to reformatory considerations is one of the peculiar and distinctive features of the Home.

Notwithstanding the fact that, having no endowments, the institution is mainly dependent upon the board of its inmates for support, it was contemplated from the start to carry at least one-third of its inmates free of charge, and nearly one-half of the large number who have enjoyed its benefits, have never been called upon to pay, and never have paid one cent.

If the applicant be a proper person and a permanent resident of the State, after complying with the requirements already specified, he is at once received into the family of the Home, and if his circumstances are such that neither he, nor his friends are able to pay his board, he becomes a free inmate. Nor is there any difference between

the treatment of the free inmate and that shown his more fortunate fellow-sufferer who pays.

The latter may occupy a room alone, or with but one companion, but they are all served at the same table and receive the same fare. The same care and attention, the same admonition and advice and the same considerate solicitude are bestowed upon all.

The Home is a Christian institution, doing God's work among His fallen children, and in this work it recognizes no difference between the millionaire and the pauper.

The financial status of the inmates is known only to the officers, and they are studiously careful to avoid anything in speech or manner, which would enable the inmates to know who pay or who do not.

Those able to pay are charged a reasonable board, according to their means. By this it is to be understood that the Home makes a distinction in favor of its poorer inmates.

Recognizing the fact that drunkenness levels all distinctions, and that poverty should not be permitted to stand between the penniless inebriate and the opportunity for reform, the Home feels it would be unjust to demand of the man who makes but one dollar a day the same compensation that it requires of the man who makes three

or four times as much. And therefore, while it charges an extravagant price to no one, it asks less of the man whose earnings are small.

Reason and experience have united to prove that high prices are more likely to interfere with, than to promote, the work of permanent reformation. High prices are calculated to attract to a Reformatory Home only two classes; those who wish to recover from the effects of their last debauch and regain the physical strength to begin another, and those, whose families and friends are willing to pay any sum to keep the drinking man from being offensive at home.

This is borne out by the records of our inmates which show that the great number of those whom the Home has had to discharge, because of failure to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to the rules, have been those who were willing to pay the highest board.

It may be well to state here that well defined cases of *mania-potu* are never received, as properly speaking, they are merely hospital cases.

The sufferer cannot give the required assurance that he sincerely wishes to reform, and his friends cannot do so for him, as they have not attempted to place him in the Home until he has become unintelligible on every subject.

So far as the wishes and purposes of the friends

in such cases are concerned, experience shows they have only sought to use the Home as a convenience, and to reduce the expenses of recovery ; our highest price being one-third less than the lowest charge made by a hospital.

A last and most conclusive proof of the impropriety of admitting such applicants, is found in the fact, that so soon as the man recovers, he demands his discharge. The object of his stay (the cure of a violent attack of *mania-potu*) having been accomplished, he goes back to the world to renew his habitual violation of God's laws, while those cognizant of the fact, sneeringly point to him as "another failure" of the Home, and complacently declare it impossible to reform a drunkard.

The inebriate, who is both a proper person and proper subject for reformatory work, is cordially welcomed, and from the moment of his admission, becomes an object of vigilant care and tender solicitude. He is immediately taken to the infirmary to receive such medical treatment and careful nursing as may be required to restore his broken bodily health. In the infirmary, he is exclusively under the charge of the Home's most faithful and capable physician, Dr. James Graham, who ranked deservedly high before coming to the Home. His skillful, humane and conscientious treatment in cases the most complicated, and under circumstances the most discourag-

ing, has under God, saved many valuable lives, thus giving the Home a smaller percentage of deaths, following the abandonment of the drinking habit, than can be shown by the records of any similar Institution in the land. To appreciate Dr. Graham's valuable services, it should be borne in mind, that more than eighty per cent. (eighty-five in every hundred) of those received require medical treatment; and that despite the general opinion and the prevailing practice, alcohol is never used as a medicinal agent, or to enable the patient to bear up against the terrible reaction, almost inseparable from the cessation of its habitual excessive use.

In the infirmary, the man is regarded and treated as an invalid. The ravages of alcohol have left a diseased body, a weakened mind and a deadened conscience. Before the mind can be appealed to with any hope of success, or the conscience can be aroused, the body must be brought back as nearly as possible to its normal condition.

Therefore, the reformatory work proper, is subordinated for the time to physical restoration. The sufferings of the patient at this time are of the most cruel and harrowing description.

Stomach, blood, brain, nerves, all have to pay the penalty of the continued disregard of God's law, and of the habitual violation of the laws of health.

The diseased organs refuse to perform their natural

functions ; food is repugnant to a system long supported only by excessive and unnatural stimulation ; the life current flows sluggishly through arteries and veins formerly filled with liquid fire, while the whole animal organism rebels against the efforts to restore it to its natural condition.

The victim writhes and moans with pain, tortured and consumed by a craving for the poison so long used, and against which his forlorn condition is an eloquent and emphatic protest.

Fortunately for the wretched sufferer and his assiduous and sympathetic attendants, this horrible struggle of nature with the effects of alcohol, is but of short duration.

The skill of the doctor, supplemented by the sleepless watchfulness and tender nursing of the Hospital Steward, and his assistants, succeeds in twenty-four or thirty-six hours in bringing the patient to a condition in which medicine and food produce their natural and beneficial results.

But this dreadful contest between nature and a deadly habit, leaves the stalwart man as feeble as an infant and almost as helpless.

And here the advantages of another peculiar feature of the Home's methods of dealing with intemperance are strikingly apparent. During all his frightful sufferings, this man is watched and attended by those who know exactly what he endures from

their own past experience. All the officers and employés are children of the Home. They have borne the same pangs, they have been reduced to the same helpless feebleness. A vivid and ineffaceable recollection of their own former state, stimulates their sympathy and quickens their apprehension.

The sufferer is never for a moment left alone. Night and day by the bedside, sits a man as anxious as a mother or sister. Taught by a painful personal experience, this tender hearted watcher sees in the movements of the tortured body, the tossing of the restless limbs, the expression of the pain-pinched features, and the very glance of the vacant eye, the indications of some special want or need, which is supplied as soon as understood.

When these painful sufferings are over, and the patient has been snatched from the very jaws of death, the care of the attendants change their object. The wasted strength must now be restored.

The agony of remorse must be met and counteracted, the consuming anxiety for the future must be allayed, and the gloomy despondency which despairs of final and permanent emancipation from former evil habits must be dispelled.

The orders of the doctor as to nourishing and generous diet are faithfully carried out by the nurses, and something of the man's natural bodily vigor returns.

But with renewed physical strength there comes greater mental activity. For the first time since his admittance to the Home, the patient is able to look back on his past, and try to forecast his future.

The same loving solicitude which watched over and ministered to his bodily sufferings, now strives to alleviate his mental distress.

Tenderly and soothingly he is won from harrowing recollections and gloomy forebodings. He is told that the past is behind him, that God's Providence has given him one more chance to be reconciled to Him, and that gratitude and common sense, alike constrain him to improve the opportunity by an earnest, sincere determination to reform.

He is strengthened with the assurance that God makes no partial credits on the accounts of his debtors, but forgives the liability in its entirety, and he is thus cheered by brighter anticipations for the future. He is not however permitted to lose sight of the important fact, that all his sufferings, physical and mental, have resulted from his own acts, and that there is no possibility of escaping personal responsibility for the sin of drinking.

To quote from last report: "Kindly but firmly he is led to face and acknowledge the fact, that his condition is *not* the result of inherited taint, or the combination of wicked men against him; that he is not a drunkard of necessity, but because of his in-

dulgence in a debasing and sinful habit. At the same time, no effort is spared to convince him that this evil habit can be conquered, if he use conscientiously, all the means placed before him.

“But the work must be done by himself, through God’s help and grace. He must build up a new character, by which he may regain not only his own self-respect, and the esteem of the world which he has lost, but may re-establish himself in the social position from which he has fallen.

“He is further cheered and strengthened in this hope, by the citation of instances, which prove that this is no delusive picture, intended merely to brighten the tedious hours of convalescence, but is fully warranted by the achievements of men in the same situation.

“He is also taught to distinguish clearly between mere regret for the sufferings and privations which liquor has caused, and that true and hearty repentance for sin which must precede any well founded hope for ultimate and complete reformation.”

These ideas are imparted to the patient by conversation, and by discussing his present condition, and the causes to which it is attributable.

At this time no effort is made to acquaint him with the methods and agencies upon which the Home relies to accomplish his reformation, nor is there any attempt to implant and develop the profound moral

and religious truths upon which that reformation must rest if it is to be permanent.

Thus far he has only been prepared for the acceptance of these important truths, so essential to his reclamation here, and his salvation hereafter.

In the majority of cases, the treatment is so successful, that by the end of the third day, the invalid is sufficiently restored in body and mind to be discharged from the infirmary and take his place among the family of the Home, whose members have passed through the same trials and sufferings so fresh in his own experience. Reaching the room assigned him, the convalescent finds everything necessary to his comfort, and is insensibly impressed by the air of quiet restful, repose and cleanliness, so strikingly in contrast with the excitement, turmoil and noisome odors, with which his drinking experience has made him familiar.

Unconsciously, and without suggestion from others, there springs up a desire to bring his life into harmony with his new surroundings.

In the library he finds all the daily papers and a number of books, many of them having a direct bearing on his own past life, and the means of successfully combatting the temptations most likely to assail him in the future.

In the conversation room he finds several of his future associates discussing some topic in which they

are interested, and notices that even the most positive differences of opinion are upheld with courtesy, moderation, and respect for the views or convictions of an opponent, and he at once acknowledges the wisdom of Rule 5th, which says: "Profane, vulgar and unbecoming language, and discussions on political or religious subjects, which may lead to strife and dissension, cannot be allowed."

In the leisure room and court yard, he notices perhaps, less restraint, but observes that even here, freedom does not degenerate into license of speech or manner.

When the gong sounds for meals, he is conducted to a commodious and comfortable dining room, and takes his seat at a well appointed table, abundantly supplied with wholesome, substantial, food that is best calculated to impart renewed strength and vigor to a body and mind enfeebled by alcohol.

By the time he has taken the first meal with his new companions, the repentant inebriate has lost the sense of loneliness and strangeness which he naturally felt on his introduction to a family in which he had no acquaintances, and which he has entered under such painful circumstances.

On his return to the library he engages in conversation with the older inmates. It is at this point that the advantages of a prolonged residence in the Home become strikingly evident. The new comer

immediately discovers that so far from being regarded as a stranger, he is frankly and cordially welcomed as a friend and as a brother. The distrust of others naturally growing out of self-distrust, is disarmed by the quick and ready sympathy and encouragement he meets on every side.

The terrible feeling of abasement and self contempt which habitual drunkenness invariably entails, gives place to hope and confidence, as he begins to realize that others have been raised from a degradation as deep as his own; the flickering spark of manhood, struggling to reassert itself, is fanned to a fresher and more vigorous glow, as he learns that the drunkard can be reformed, and is able in his new life to command the respect and esteem of his fellow man.

Through long, bitter, and sorrowful experience, he has come to regard himself as a social outcast, beyond the help, and beneath the pity of his kind; and it is with grateful surprise he learns that the Home teaches its inmates to respect their own manhood as the surest means of compelling others to respect it, and enforces its instruction by an unfailing recognition of this manhood in the drunkard, in all its dealings with him.

The new inmate sees on every side cheerful, hopeful, and confident men, who tell him, with deep felt gratitude, that they too, had sought in the Home a refuge from the horrors of a drunkard's life, preser-

vation from the shame of a drunkard's grave, salvation from the dire penalties of a drunkard's hell—and had found them all.

Present and former inmates unite in the same tale of seemingly hopeless misery and marvellous rescue, differing as to details, but agreeing in all important facts. Startled by the gleam of light suddenly breaking through the darkness in which he is groping, anxious to clasp the certain hope thus unexpectedly presented to him, yet dreading to add to his many bitter disappointments, the perplexed man, endeavors in solitude, to go over the matter in his own mind and to reconcile the wonders he has heard with the despondency he feels.

In the privacy of his room or in some retired spot, he sits down to reflect on all this, and as he recalls the several experiences of those with whom he has conversed, is surprised to find that they are not only singularly alike in all essential particulars, but that, up to a certain point, they are identical with his own.

Summing up all he has been told, with his own experience, it amounts to this. The results of drinking had become in time, utterly insupportable to the drunkard, as well to his family and all connected with him; he was unspeakably miserable, for all hope had left him, when he most needed hope; in the noon day of life, his sun was darkened by an eclipse, which he felt would last forever; unworthy associations and

practices had become the sole food of his memory, for he had sought happiness in debasing sensual pleasures, that blight the intellect and deaden the feelings. To such pitiful wrecks as himself the Home had offered a refuge, and within its walls they had found new influences, and new aspirations for that higher and worthier life the Creator intended man should lead; they had found consolation in the assurances of divine forgiveness for the past and formed fresh hopes for the future, with a desire to recommence life in earnest and spend the remainder of it in a manner worthy of an immortal being.

The result of this review of the personal experiences related by those with whom he comes in contact in the Home, is to force upon the new inmate the question, "cannot *I* receive the same benefit by using the same means?" The idea of his restoration to a good and useful life is regarded less as a doubtful possibility, and more as the assured result of a given line of conduct, and as the cheering hope takes firmer hold on him, he begins to ask by what means it may be realized.

It is at this time that the real reformatory work of the Home begins. Prior to this the efforts of the Home have been limited to restoring the inebriate to bodily and mental health.

This accomplished, the necessary effect of association with others, once as helpless as himself, is to

arouse the conscience and prepare him for the reception of the religious truths, through which alone permanent reformation is possible.

This favorable condition is promptly utilized by inducing him to take the following steps.

First. Rigorous and unshrinking self examination as to the causes which led to his downfall. He is cautioned to make this examination thorough, honest, and unsparing; avoiding all cowardly excuses and pretences of self justification. He is warned that this will prove painful and humiliating, but that it is indispensable as the first step toward amendment.

By combining timely suggestions with pertinent inquiries, and truthful though not harsh comments on the admissions elicited, he is slowly but surely led to see that his fallen state is directly traceable to disregard of religious association, observances and duties, and to the habit of making worldly pleasure, unnatural excitement and the selfish gratification of the moment, the chief, if not the only object of his life.

Second. Acknowledgment that his course of life has been one continued series of offences against God and His laws.

Third. Feeling the necessity of imploring God's mercy and obtaining His pardon.

Fourth. Recognition of inability to do right, even when his own reason renders the right evident, unless

he be upheld by God's grace, and his life governed by love for this beneficent and compassionate Father.

Fifth. Acceptance of God's promises of mercy and forgiveness, made known to man in His Holy Word, and belief in the assurance that His grace is never withheld from those who earnestly seek it.

Sixth. Recognition of the fact, that the work of ultimate and permanent reformation is now in his own hands. But while a loving and tender Father offers the means through which he is to be saved, he must not expect special miracles in his individual case. God does not require impossibilities, but He does demand that the sinner faithfully use the means so mercifully offered him; and he cannot expect God's grace to uphold him in his struggles to reform if he continue to drink whiskey, or expose himself to the danger of drinking. "He that loves the danger shall perish in it," hereby proving the necessity of not only avoiding the sin itself, but the occasion of sin, and if he reject these agencies, brought so providentially within his reach, and so necessary to his present condition, he will, himself, be responsible for his failure to reform.

Seventh. Realization of the Home's purposes and object in dealing with the drunkard. He must understand, clearly, that it does not propose to merely cure his drunkenness but to show him how to change or

control the associations, habits, thoughts and feelings which lead to drunkenness.

The disagreeable and painful facts of his position in relation to his duty to God, to his family, to society, and to himself, once made perfectly clear to the understanding of the man, the responsibility of the Home ceases. The remainder of the work must be wrought out by the man himself, in the fear and love of God.

The work of the Home in bringing the inebriate to a thorough understanding and complete realization of these necessary truths is both difficult and delicate. Difficult, because it has to combat and counteract not only the demoralization caused by rum, but the evils of a pernicious social education, and false views of his own personal agency in working the ruin of his life. Delicate, because it has to cautiously and judiciously adapt its methods to the peculiarities of disposition and temperament of each individual case.

It is not claimed that all of those who seek the shelter and aid of the Home accept and live up to the instructions they have received and the opportunities they have enjoyed.

On the contrary, owing to the different grades of men, and their great variety of characters, which are elsewhere discussed in this report, it is candidly admitted that failures are deplorably frequent.

It is claimed, however, that in a large percentage

of the inebriates brought within its influence, the Home fully succeeds in its object of leading the drunkard to hate the sin of drinking, and to eagerly embrace the opportunity of amending his life by accepting Christ, and becoming reconciled to a justly offended, but merciful God.

The effects of the Home's teachings are not suddenly manifested in surprising or violent changes in the inebriate's customary modes of thought or expression. Nor is any such evidence of a miraculous change of heart expected. The instructions and influences of the Home must be combined and unconsciously absorbed, as it were, producing that gradual change in the repentant sinner's thoughts and feelings which makes a lasting change in his mode of life.

On the contrary, the Home discourages everything which savors of the sensational. It seeks to guide the penitent between the two extremes of unreasoning morbid despondency, and equally unreasoning exaltation.

It warns him, that while the pardoned soul must necessarily rejoice in the consciousness of forgiveness and reconciliation with a loving Father, it is still in the bonds of sinful flesh, subject to human weaknesses and frailties.

It cautions him to avoid extravagant professions of his newly found peace and happiness, which a censorious world is ever ready to stigmatize as *cant*; it

shows him how to discriminate between the zeal which is both active and enduring in the good works calculated to promote the best and highest interests of the cause in which it is enlisted, and the wordy promises which only provoke the incredulity of those less fervent than himself, or excite doubts of his sincerity among scoffers; but it impresses on him the important fact that the Home looks for the evidences of reformation not in what he says, but in what he does in his daily life.

After these instructions have been thoroughly understood, applied and accepted, and the man again mingles with his associates, seeing them going to and returning from their daily work in the world, there comes a critical period in the reformatory work in which he is engaged.

He, who a week before, tremblingly and weepingly protested that his chief desire was to get away from Rum and evil companionship and lead a better life, is suddenly filled with a consuming anxiety about his business. Though for weeks and months he had continuously and habitually neglected wife and children, he is all at once seized with the most painful solicitude for their welfare, and declares: "I am all right, now, and I must go out and get back to work."

The truth is, however, that while the man is nominally sober, he is still under the influence and effects of alcohol, and to permit him to leave the

shelter and protection of the Home at this time would be to endanger his final reformation and to invite his return to the life from which he has just been snatched. The unnatural longing for stimulants which he has himself created and fostered, and which the world wrongly calls "appetite," has been lessened but not extinguished; and his newly acquired good habits have not had time to become sufficiently rooted to enable him to battle successfully with the treacherous allurements of convivial companions and the temptations to drink with which society surrounds him on every side.

The position of the Home at this juncture is one of great embarrassment.

Through disheartening and painful experience in scores of similar cases, it knows to a certainty that to allow the man to do as he wishes is to undo all that has been done toward securing his reformation; and that by consenting to this premature intermingling of the cares, anxieties and activities of ordinary life, with the better thoughts and holier aspirations recently planted in his soul and just struggling into life under the favorable influences by which he is now surrounded, it becomes an accomplice in jeopardizing both his future life and his eternal salvation. And yet if the man be obstinate, the Home is powerless to save him from the fatal consequences of his own temerity.

As he voluntarily came to the Home, so he is at liberty to leave it at his pleasure.

We have neither the authority nor the desire to restrain his freedom of action. By his own free will only can he avail himself of God's grace and mercy, and he must be left equally free to accept or reject the means and agencies through which they are proffered.

To control his inclinations and to coerce him to prolong his stay would necessarily make him discontented and excite suspicions as to the disinterested sincerity of the Home in its professed desire to secure only his good.

Constraint might make him a hypocrite—it could never promote his reformation.

But while the Home expressly disclaims any right to control the freedom of its inmates to come or go, it holds it to be its bounden duty to exhaust all means of argument and persuasion to prevent them rushing blindly or ignorantly into any danger. In such cases, therefore, it seeks to convince the man of the folly of his purposed line of conduct.

This is a task of great difficulty always, and in most instances of exceeding delicacy, requiring the utmost tact, patience and forbearance. For it must be remembered, that this half-reclaimed man, honestly thinks himself fully able in body, mind

and morals, to resume his accustomed place in the world, and sincerely believes it to be his duty to once more take up the labors of his station in life. In seeking to convince him, that despite this honest confidence in his new strength, he is as yet too much under the dominion of old habits and inclinations to manfully face and resolutely resist them, there is a danger to be encountered. To doubt his firmness, and sincere intention wounds his self-love, as it implies that he is weaker than those by whom he is surrounded; but he is assured that it is not so much a fear of his stability, as a desire that he give the teachings and influences of the Home more time to ripen, and his own resolutions more time to strengthen.

Carefully adapting its methods to the peculiarities of the individual, the Home conciliates the rebellious pride of its impatient inmate, by convincing him that it reposes full faith and confidence in his honesty of purpose and sincerity of belief; that the real question is not so much one of individual firmness of will and resoluteness of character, but of the relative power of good and evil in their perpetual contest for supremacy in man's soul. It shows him, that since the creation of man, mere strength of character, unsupported by the habitual practice of virtue, has never been able to resist the wiles and snares of man's arch-enemy, Satan. This general proposition

is given a personal signification and application, by inviting his attention to our records, from which he learns that in nearly every case where the wishes and counsels of the Home have been resolutely disregarded, the result has been the return of the self-confident man to his former intemperate habits. While doing this, we at the same time recognize and applaud the manly spirit and the worthy impulse that prompt him to dare everything to provide for the wants of those dependent on his efforts, but by pointing to his past life, we compel him to admit that he can serve them effectually, only by thorough and permanent reformation--and this he must endanger by following his own inclinations, noble and generous though they be.

It again emphasizes its unwavering and unchangeable belief in God's instantaneous acceptance of the repentant sinner, but it also reminds him that this miracle of grace does not divest the penitent of his sinful affections, inclinations and propensities. It illustrates this, by showing him, that as the muscles of the body become firm and strong only by constant exercise, so robust faith and spiritual vigor can be attained only by continued use--and as human frailties and weaknesses can only be subdued by a vigilant and patient warfare, so time and experience are both needed to test the strength of new resolutions, and

give stability to the efforts he is making to form a new character.

If the man take the advice given him, in nine cases out of ten, he stands firm to his promises.

If, however, trusting to his own strength, he disregards what is said to him, he falls as a natural consequence of his own weakness—In some cases the Home is able to again reclaim him, when profiting by his former experience, he is more docile to its teaching; but in too many cases, the poor man throws away his last chance, and loses all by his own presumption.

In the Tuesday evening meetings, the inebriate sincerely anxious to reform, receives every encouragement to shake off the despondency, inseparable from the struggle in which he is engaged, and is further impressed with the beauty of the religious instruction already imparted and the absolute necessity of reliance upon God's grace to uphold him in his new life.

He notices on this evening the arrival of a large number of strangers, who yet seem entirely at home, and is told that they are former inmates, now residing in various parts of the city, who have come to attend one of the Home's regular meetings. He observes also, that though no formal invitation is given, they all take supper as a privilege, to which they are entitled, and he learns with surprise, that

not only is the privilege gladly recognized, but that the Home is disposed to look upon a failure to exercise it, as a slight requiring to be explained.

In the chapel he finds still other strangers seated with their wives, daughters, sisters, or friends.

The meeting is opened with Scripture reading and prayer by the President of the Home, followed by hymns of praise and thanksgiving in which all join with grateful, hopeful hearts.

Mr. Samuel P. Godwin then addresses the meeting in plain but earnest and forcible words, contrasting the happiness and delights of a sober and godly life, with the sorrows, penalties and degradation of an intemperate one.

The new comer is again surprised to see a well dressed, happy and confident looking man rise from beside a lady, and beginning with, "when I was in the Home," or "before I came to the Home," or "since I left the Home," go on and tell how, in God's providence, he had been rescued from drunkenness by the Home's teachings and influence; how God's grace was freely given him and how it had sustained him in all difficulties, and temptations, until he has regained in life his position as an honorable and respected merchant. Another follows who is a professional man; another who is a mechanic; and still another who is a clerk; and while they all differ as to details, they all have the same story to tell

of gratitude to the Home and love for, and trust in God.

There is no straining after effect, no rivalry in exaggerated pictures of the depths of degradation from which the speakers have been lifted; nor is there any attempt to arraign God, the church, society, or dead parents, as the cause of their sin and suffering. The teachings of the Home have had their natural effect in restraining the innate tendency of converts to highly colored pictures of their past offences, and in enabling them to manfully acknowledge and accept their own responsibility for their own misdeeds.

If a picture of the past be sketched in deeply sombre tints, the attentive hearer soon discovers that it has been done only to bring out the brighter present in bolder relief; if a painful experience is dwelt upon, there is no revelling in self-abasement to magnify the personal importance of the narrator, but to warn others of dangers they may ignorantly incur; there may be a wish "to point a moral," there is no effort "to adorn a tale." If an enthusiastic graduate should unguardedly or injudiciously say aught indicative of a lack of proper respect for the manhood, which the Home would have him cultivate and be proud of, some other graduate, not less zealous, but more wise, will point out the mistake and counteract the bad effect it might have, if allowed to pass unchallenged.

These brief addresses, free from display and personal vanity, but teaching a manly, self-reliant spirit, chastened and controlled by humble trust in God, make their impress upon the heart and soul, so recently a prey to all the anguish of remorse and despair. The sense of shame at having fallen so low, imperceptibly yields to the hope that he may be raised as high. Men all around him have declared in accents, whose truth none could doubt, that they had fallen as low as he, and they had in words of modest, reverent exaltation, thanked God, that they had been "brought out of a horrible pit, out of the miry clay, and their feet set upon a rock, even Christ Jesus."

The same promises, through the same agency, appeal to him to yield his heart to the same loving Father, and find safety in the same crucified Savior. Why should he not hope? he asks himself, and leaves the chapel with a new light in his face, a more assured step, a more resolute bearing, and a renewed determination to love God and obey His commandments. He is further strengthened by conversation with the officers and his fellow associates, who cite numerous instances of apparently irreclaimable drunkards who have accepted the teachings of the Home and have been for years rejoicing in the assured hope of salvation. His anxiety for the future welfare of his family is allayed by learning that numbers of these reformed men have steadily fought

their way back into the confidence and respect of the world, and have regained and still retain, honorable and lucrative employments.

He is thus taught to see and feel the necessity of total abstinence, and at the same time, he is shown how easy it is for the honest and sincere man to practice that virtue.

At this time, he is surprised to learn that while the Home expects him to pledge himself to total abstinence, and a life-long war against alcohol in every form, it attaches no importance or significance to the pledge itself. In reply to the inquiries this statement naturally provokes, he learns that the Home desires each inmate to understand distinctly that the pledge alone, unsupported by faith in God, affords no shield against the tyranny of evil habits, or the temptations of the world.

These grave and solemn truths are affirmed again and again, to induce that serious reflection which should precede and prepare the new inmate for the Thursday evening meeting, when he will be accorded the privilege of joining the Godwin Association.

This meeting, like that held on Tuesday evening, is essentially and distinctively religious in its character, but is open only to inmates of the Home and graduates whose lives have conformed to its teachings, and who have thus retained their membership in good standing in the Association.

The Godwin Association is at once the child, and by God's blessing, the most efficient auxiliary of the Home. How it sprang into life, by the voluntary action of a few of the beneficiaries of the Home, a few months after its doors were opened; how it has effectively aided the object for which the Home exists, the purposes for which it was organized, and the methods by which its purposes have been wrought out, and what it has achieved, are fully set forth in the Report of its Committee on Records, published herewith as an appendix, and which the Board and the reader will find interesting and encouraging.

There are, however, some features of this Association, which should be presented in this report, and upon which it would be well to dwell here, at the risk of anticipating something its Committee may have to say.

First. It is composed exclusively of members of our own family. No one is eligible to membership, except the directors and inmates of the Franklin Home.

Second. It is no secret, oath-bound Association, with signs, grips and pass-words; there is no regalia, no initiation fee, no weekly or monthly dues.

Third. It is a practical, mutual-benefit Association in the broadest, best, and worthiest sense of the word.

Fourth. It is a Christian brotherhood, each member

of which feels that "he is his brother's keeper," and that his religious professions require him not only to sustain and encourage his brother in the Association, but to use his utmost endeavor to uplift his fallen brother man.

In these four particulars, the Godwin Association is different from all other bodies of men banded together for purposes of mutual aid and relief; and it is to these distinctive features, that with God's blessing and guidance, it owes its unparalleled success.

All the members having passed through the same sorrowful and bitter experience, they must of necessity sympathize with and desire to assist and encourage each other.

The absence of secrecy and of all monetary considerations, preserves unimpaired the family feeling and influences, originating in the Home, and disarms ungenerous suspicion and distrust, by precluding the possibility of interested motives. Besides the help it gives to a better life, both in example and word, it sustains the new member till, through the mercy of God, and a re-established manhood, he is able to stand alone.

Then if adversity should assail him, or he succumb to the temptations and allurements so insidiously devised by the devil to attack the reformed man, it hunts him up, and after ministering to his wants,

tries by all reasonable means to win him back from the sin which has again enslaved him.

Entering the chapel on Thursday evening, all the recent additions to the Home's family are seated together, immediately in front of the President's chair. The meeting is opened with singing and with prayer by the President, Mr. Saml. P. Godwin, who then addresses the Association, the greater part of what he says being addressed directly to the candidates for admission.

This address is always earnest, impressive, and above all, practical. He begs them to search their hearts, to probe their very souls, and make their choice between the freedom which is in "Christ Jesus," and the slavery of sin. He warns them that the mere signing of a pledge binding them to total abstinence from all intoxicating drink, cannot secure their permanent reformation; if that alone would suffice, such a pledge might be reasonably offered to the drunken man.

What they are called on to do now, is to covenant with God and these their brethren, not only to forever abstain from drink, but to abandon all sinful thoughts, habits, and evil associations, and by God's grace, lead new lives, and walk in His Commandments.

If after carefully examining their feelings and thoroughly understanding all that their act implies, they can enter into this covenant in all honesty

of heart and sincerity of purpose, the Association and its officers will joyfully welcome them into the fold of the redeemed.

But if they have one doubt as to their duty, one mental reservation as to their intentions, or if any of them feel that they will take this step merely as a means of temporary escape from privation and suffering, sorrow or remorse, he would beseech such a one to pause before he added profanity of act to insincerity of thought, and withdraw to another seat.

The President's impressive address ended, the obligation of total abstinence required by the Association, is administered to the applicants for membership, repeated by all the older members.

The newly made brethren are now encouraged by the older members with brief but feeling references to their own experience; the incalculable benefits they have derived from the Home and its teachings, and the necessity of making these teachings the rule of their daily lives.

Family prayers are held in the Chapel on other evenings. Should he think it advisable or desirable, the Acting Superintendent takes this occasion to admonish the inmates collectively, upon subjects that may cause disorder in the house or retard the work of reformation so happily begun with a large number present. He cautions them against the practice of

recalling the various incidents, excitements, or adventures of their past lives of dissipation. He proves to them that by an invariable law governing the association of ideas, every time they recount the "fun," or the "narrow escape," connected with past "sprees," they undo (in part at least) the good effects of their residence in the Home, by reviving the smouldering desire for sinful pleasure; that instead of making a joke of their past sins, they should remember the fate of the unfortunate men, perhaps their own companions, who were called to their final account on their last "*sprees*," and if *they* have been saved, they have the more cause for penitence and gratitude. They are, therefore, urged to be very guarded in the unrestrained conversations of the reading or other rooms, and to keep a constant watch upon the "words of their mouths, and the meditations of their hearts."

Occasion is taken at this time to deprecate the excessive use of exciting flavors and condiments, which grow both on the mental and corporal appetite by indulgence, and tend to keep alive the fiery tastes which the use of alcohol has created, and which it is safer to avoid, and thus keep both body and mind in proper subjection to the perfect law of God.

On Sunday morning, all the inmates, privileged by the rules to leave the Home, are expected to attend Church, but no attempt is made to control or even influence their denominational or personal preferences.

On Sunday afternoon, the President, Mr. Saml. P. Godwin, conducts a public Bible study or reading in the Chapel, at which all the inmates are required to be present. This meeting is largely attended by graduates and strangers. Like all other meetings in the Home, this Bible study is wholly free from anything like labored effort or pretence.

Some passage, verse or incident in Holy Writ is selected, and explained or commented on in the simple and direct method Mr. Saml. P. Godwin has found so effective in reaching the minds and invigorating the religious feelings of his auditors, and enforcing the necessity of man's reconciliation with God, through Christ Jesus.

Divine worship is held in the Chapel every Sunday evening, the services being conducted by different ministers of the various denominations.

The clergymen to whom the Home is so greatly indebted for their services never introduce doctrinal dogma or sectarian belief or practice in their sermons, but teach the simple scriptural truths of necessity for man to secure pardon for his offences and Christ the only means of salvation.

One thing in connection with these services has been a source of great gratification to the Home, and which it is but proper should be acknowledged. The clergymen who officiate appear to be specially anxious to avoid wounding the feelings, or provoking the

critical and rebellious spirit so ready to take offence, by singling out the inmates of the Home as an especial and peculiar class of sinners, set apart from the rest of mankind, and preaching at them as if he felt that drunkenness was the unpardonable sin. But, as already stated, the sermons are such as might be preached to any congregation.

RECAPITULATION.

It will thus be seen that the Home proposes to deal with inebriety and to treat the inebriate according to a clearly developed system, the peculiar and distinctive features of which may be summed up as follows :

First. The applicant must profess a sincere desire to reform, and must come to the Home of his own free will.

Second. The diseased condition of body and mind which drunkenness always produces, must be remedied by medical treatment, before the applicant can receive or accept moral or religious instruction.

Third. Drunkenness obliterates class or social distinctions, and brings the brilliant genius and the dull-witted plodder, the learned and the ignorant, the rich and the poor, to the same level of suffering, the same anxiety for relief, and the same necessity for salvation.

Fourth. It is remembered that the applicant, whatever may be his condition, has an immortal soul,

which Christ died to save ; that he retains some spark of manhood, which kindness, gentleness and earnest sympathy may force to new and vigorous life.

The sense of restored manhood, necessarily begets solicitude for the destiny of the soul.

Therefore, as the recognition of man's personal responsibility and accountability to his maker must precede the acknowledgment of sin and the supplication for pardon, the Home leads the inmate by instruction and by practice to remember and rejoice in the dignity of manhood and to prove that he realizes the obligations it imposes, by seeking to make his life a worthy offering to his beneficent Creator.

Fifth. As a state of doubt and anxiety as to a temporal or spiritual future, is unfavorable to spiritual growth and development, the Home seeks to dispel it by surrounding the inmate with daily evidences of God's willingness to receive and pardon the penitent, numbers of whom testify to his Fatherly care for their daily wants and spiritual needs.

Sixth. The Home is not a place of temporary retirement, where the drunkard can recover from the effects of his last debauch if he will pay liberally for the privilege.

Nor is it a hospital for the cure of a depraved and debasing habit, conducted with a view of pecuniary profit, but a Christian Home for the sorrowing man struggling to reform his life—a refuge, where the re-

repentant sinner can be shielded from the sneers of the world, which while it tempts him to sin, mocks him in his fall. The Home offers the sinner a place where in peace and quiet he can reflect on his present position, and the only means of changing it; where he can reflect on the inestimable price paid for his redemption on the cross, and if he accept that redemption, it will make him a new man, "in the brotherhood of Christ."

Seventh. The Home's interest in the repentant inebriate and its efforts to secure his permanent reformation do not cease with his withdrawal from its shelter; but appreciating the magnitude of the conflict he will have to wage in the world, the Godwin Association through its various Committees and members, still carries on the good work by the beneficent influences of brotherly love and Christian association.

The system here outlined has been only gradually developed; the experience of the past years has been recalled and carefully studied, as offering the safest guide in any contemplated modification of its methods in dealing with the evil it was established to combat.

The dominant idea that intemperance is a sin against God, has been inflexibly adhered to from the hour the doors of the Home were first opened. Convinced of the fact that the permanent reformation of the drunkard must be a work of divine grace in the heart, that Christian regeneration must be the foundation of all moral reformation, the Home has ever been

solicitous to practice the method which should most effectually impress this conviction upon the minds hearts and consciences of its inmates.

Necessarily, the means relied on to produce this state of feeling must vary with the mental perceptions and moral sensibilities of different men ; but the foregoing will it is hoped, suffice to give a general idea of the manner, and the means by which they are carried out.

It must be highly gratifying to the Board as well as to all interested in this pre-eminently Christian and philanthropic work, to know that every change in the means employed to quicken the sense of responsibility and arouse the torpid conscience, has been attended with more satisfactory results.

The impressions produced have been deeper, the instruction imparted has been more eagerly seized upon, and the effect as manifested in the daily life of the graduate has been more lasting.

It is not to be denied that many of those who have received the benefits of the Home, have proved ungrateful, and belied their professions.

But this deplorable fact cannot be regarded as affording any just ground for feeling discouraged.

Men will be ungrateful, unstable and false until the kingdom of God shall be fully established on earth ; but every instance of such falling away has been the result of a gradual abandonment of atten-

dance at our meetings, and departure from the lessons of moral, religious and social duties here inculcated.

The Home has not failed in its duty to the man ; the man, either through weakness or depravity, has been false to himself as well as to the Home.

The Home has always realized that it was engaged in God's work, and though disappointment, difficulty and vexation must necessarily attend all human effort, it has never wavered in the belief, that they have been permitted for some wise purpose.

Firm in the conviction that no earnest, sincere, unselfish effort to promote the glory of God, and ameliorate the sufferings of man, can fail to secure His blessing, the founders, officers and promoters of the Home have labored through many discouragements, and amid ceaseless anxieties for twelve years. There have been times of great depression, and seasons of anxious solicitude, but during the twelve years of its existence, there never has been for one moment, a doubt or fear that God would permit a labor of love and charity to fail.

That this unfaltering trust in the watchful providence, and protection of God has been fully justified, is shown by the gradual but steady expansion of our work, and by the increase in the fruits of our labors, particularly during the year just closed, as shown by the subjoined tables.

Letters from those who have been the recipients of God's mercy through the instrumentality of the Home, have not been introduced in this report. These letters are outpourings of earnest hearts overflowing with thankfulness to God, and gratitude to the Home for their deliverance from the *great evil*, and are deemed too sacred for publication. The cause in which the Home is engaged is God's own work; its labor of love is not a purchasable commodity, and the benefits it confers cannot be enhanced by certificates from its beneficiaries.

The only object of the Home in seeking publicity, is to make it known to all men, that the Franklin Home is a Christian home, where the kindest attention and sympathy are given to the physical sufferings of the inebriate, and when these are relieved and reason and bodily strength are restored, he is taught that the moral evils from which he still is suffering, can only be cured by the Great Physician of souls, the only true source of grace and strength.

Incidents, facts and letters could be reproduced in this report without number, but the Home points to its former inmates in every walk of life; men who were in many cases taken from the lowest depths of degradation, and are now not only sober, useful, industrious citizens, meeting their responsibilities as fathers or sons, but are Christian men understand

ing their relations to God, and appreciating His love and goodness to them.

In the tables annexed, are stated the facts that bear upon and exhibit the Home's work.

Tables of the nationality, occupation or religious belief of the inmates are not presented, simply because they have nothing to do with the man's drinking.

The experience of the Home shows that neither country, creed or occupation afford any safeguard against the blighting breath of intemperance. These tables will be found both gratifying and encouraging in the exhibit they make of the increasing durability of the impressions produced by the Home's teaching. Though the number of those classed as "permanently reformed" is still much smaller than we wish to see, it is a significant fact, that the proportion of this class to the whole number of admissions for the past year is much greater than during any former year in the Home's history.

This fact, alone, must be accepted as conclusive evidence that God has blessed our efforts, and it should stimulate us to renewed exertions in the work to which we have been called by Him.

Another source of gratification is found in the result of a special effort, made during the year just closed, to ascertain definitely the present standing of many of the former and older inmates who have moved

from the city, or from various causes have ceased to visit the institution.

These inquiries have shown that quite a number who have been classed as "benefitted" or "unknown," are steadfastly adhering to their pledge of total abstinence, and are exemplifying in their daily lives the efficacy of the Home's teaching.

The Board will be further gratified to learn, that the interest of the general public in our work is steadily increasing, as it becomes more familiar with our objects and the success which attends our labors in behalf of fallen humanity.

This increased interest is evidenced not only in requests for more comprehensive and detailed information touching our purposes and work, but also in the "donations," by which the Home is so largely supported.

All of the entertainments given in the Home during the year, have been in their results, of the most gratifying character.

The supper given on election night, and the Fourth of July celebration are designed to gather under the protection of the Home, present and former inmates on these days of general excitement, when the temptations incident to them are better guarded against by furnishing a greater attraction at the Home.

The Thanksgiving dinner, and the entertainment

in the evening are also a pleasant feature in the Home's year. It is but right and proper that on this day, should be gathered together former and present inmates with their wives and families, that prayers and hymns of praise and thanksgiving may ascend on high as sweet incense from hearts made glad by the mercy and goodness of God.

The Christmas Eve festival is entirely devoted to the wives, mothers and children of present and former inmates, when there is a distribution of toys, confectionery, wearing apparel, articles of use, and in fact of everything to make the heart glad. To realize fully the number and value of the goods distributed on this occasion and the genuine happiness of the recipients, one would have to witness this scene of real Christmas joy and gladness. The expenses of all these entertainments are met by special donations of money and goods.

One of the most gratifying evidences of the interest of the public in our work, is the promptness, with which they respond to our calls, on these occasions.

Before closing this Report, the Superintendent feels it both a privilege and a duty to acknowledge his great obligations to the President of the Home, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the Board of Directors, for the counsel and support uniformly given him, which have done so much to lighten the

labors and modify, if not entirely remove, many of the obstacles and vexations inseparable from the duties of his responsible position.

The efficient service rendered the Home by the Godwin Association, should also be put on record. Not only has this child of the Home contributed to its financial relief, by paying for two beds during every week in the year, and by a donation of over *eleven hundred dollars*, but through its Committees, and especially its Visiting Committee, it has been signally successful in keeping alive the interest of the graduates in the meetings, and in maintaining that intimate relationship between the Home and its pupils, which has proved so mutually beneficial.

The thanks of the Home are also due to the entire press of the city for the reports of its meetings and the favorable and commendatory notices of its work, which have from time to time appeared in its columns.

The Home also acknowledges its indebtedness to the clergymen for their prompt and willing assistance in conducting the Sunday evening services.

Congratulating the Board upon the very satisfactory results of the past year's work, and with unwavering confidence that God will increase more and more the Home's usefulness in its beneficent efforts to alleviate human misery and save immortal souls,

I remain, very respectfully,

C. J. GIBBONS,

Acting Superintendent.

TABLE I.

Inmates, April 1st, 1883, ...	57
Received during the year, ...	309
Total, ...	366
Discharged during the year, ...	311
Inmates, March 31st, 1884, ...	55
Average time of stay of inmates, ...	7 weeks.

TABLE II.

Number Discharged, ...	311
Of these there are men whose lives give evidence of a thorough change, warranting us in classing them as reformed, ...	150
Men who show some change, but of whom we can only say that they have been benefitted, ...	52
Men who adhere to old habits, &c., and must be classed as doubtful, ...	42
Men who rise and fall continually, whom we classify as failures, ...	59
Unknown, ...	8
Total, ...	311

TABLE III.

Free Inmates, ...	131
Paying Inmates, ...	141
Part free and part paying, ...	94
Total, ...	366

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Directors
of the Franklin Reformatory Home.*

GENTLEMEN :—During the past year two hundred and sixty-three men were treated in the infirmaries, of this number but eight had Delirium Tremens, this small proportion being due to the preventive measures that were used ; the patients being immediately secluded, put on a highly nourishing, but easily digested diet, and medicines given to correct their secretions and produce sleep. Usually within twenty-four hours after admission they were quite comfortable and able to be about, but we kept them in bed for a day longer as we find that their subsequent progress is then more satisfactory. It speaks volumes for the influence of the Home, that during the entire year I was not once asked for alcoholic stimulants, but frequently besought not to order them except as a last resort, and that too by men, who if treated at their own homes would have insisted on getting alcoholics. Two patients died during the year, both professional men and both from a distance ; they were tenderly nursed day and night, but despite all our efforts they died, unconscious and in delirium.

We are frequently told by patients in the infirmaries, that it is not the whiskey they drank that has injured them, for they were accustomed to that "all

their lives ;" and that it was only when they had drifted down into the slums and imbibed the "poisonous, doctored stuff" which was sold there, that mind and body had become diseased. This is an error that many of their more favored brethren believe in, but *the* poison of strong drink, whether the cheapest that is sold in the lowest dens of the city, or the purest that comes from the best distillery, is *alcohol*; the adulterants used are almost invariably harmless, and the more it is diluted the less injurious it becomes, so that prince and pauper are poisoned by the same ingredient, only the effects are retarded by abundant food and good hygienic surroundings in the one, and hastened by starvation and exposure in the other.

Among the readmission cases, a common story is as follows; the man had abstained from all alcoholic drinks for a series of months or years, until from some cause, feeling in poor health and unfitted for his usual work he has a craving for a stimulant; but acknowledging to himself the great danger he would run in taking a single drink of whiskey or beer, he deceives or excuses himself by drinking essence of ginger, or one of the many bitters that are in the market, and which contain alcohol, and once the morbid appetite is gratified, reason and manhood are stifled, and he commences a reckless debauch. The moral of this tale is, that the re-

formed drunkard should keep his general health in the best possible condition, avoid excessive fatigue, and if he feels sick, consult at once his family physician, tell him truthfully his past history and get a safe remedy to tide him over his danger; or if he does not think the case needs a doctor, let him be fully aware that though the taste of the alcohol be disguised, yet its effects will promptly tear the mask away, and it would be more honest and less dangerous for him, to drink the plain whiskey, than the alcohol under another name; but fortunately there are non-alcoholic drinks, that to a man, under a stress of work or worry, will afford the desired relief—a bowl of well spiced beef tea, a glass of milk, or a cup of coffee or tea, will yield the wished for assistance much better, as well as much more safely, than the beverages dispensed in the bar room or drug store, and it will be advisable for the wife and mother to know this, as well as the reformed inebriate.

Acknowledging my great indebtedness to Mr. Arthur Watterson for the intelligent and faithful assistance he has rendered me, and to all the officers of the institution for the unlimited power they have accorded me of ordering anything I deemed necessary for the good of my patients, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES GRAHAM, M. D.

1528 Spruce Street,

April 1st, 1884.

The undersigned Committee respectfully invites the special attention of the Public to this Report. There still remains an unpaid mortgage of five thousand dollars (\$5000) on the property of the Home, the liquidation of which will be a very important factor in increasing the usefulness of the Institution.

During the year just closed, we have become more than ever convinced of the absolute necessity for such increase, in order to do all that is possible in the labor of love to which God has called us. This increased usefulness is impossible unless we can secure additional room.

We therefore appeal to a generous public to aid us with their contributions and we point with pride to the facts set forth in this Report, as being the best evidence of the public and private benefits derived from the work of the Home. Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the undersigned.

JOHN B. LOVE,
3 S. Front street.

JOHN T. BAILEY,
232 Market street.

D. WILSON MOORE,
140 Chestnut street.

A. J. DREXEL,
34 S. Third street.

ISAAC WELSH,
915 Locust street.

T. A. BOYD.
915 Locust street.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PAY OFF MORTGAGES

Chas. T. Matthews, Executor Estate of Wm. C. Mollerus,	\$1,000 00
Chas. D. Reed, ...	1,500 00
D. Wilson Moore, ...	500 00
Joseph Jeans, ...	500 00
Sam'l Jeans, ...	500 00
Anna T. Jeans, ...	500 00
Jno. B. Love, ...	250 00
A. B., ...	200 00
Julianna R. Wood, ...	100 00
Elizabeth H. Farnum, ...	100 00
Isaac Welsh, ...	100 00
Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co., ...	100 00
Anna M. Powers, ...	100 00
Robt. P. McCollough, ...	25 00
J. F. Smith, ...	25 00
James C. Smith, ...	25 00
Mrs. K. R. Landis, ...	20 00
John Mundell, ...	100 00

\$5,645 00

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

For the Fiscal Year ending March 31st, 1884.

**\$5.00 constitutes a Contributing Member for One Year.
\$25.00 a Member for Life.**

Allen, Wm. H. . . .	\$50 00	Beatty, James, . . .	\$1 00
Allen, Geo. H. . . .	50 00	Brobst, Abram, . . .	50 00
Ahl, C. W.	10 00	Burnham, Parry, Wil-	
Allen, J. B.	10 00	liams & Co.	50 00
Arthur, T. S.	5 00		
Arnold, H. W.	2 00	Cochran, R. R. . . .	10 00
Arnold, Samuel, . . .	2 00	Christ Church Mem-	
Armstrong, Wm. . . .	1 50	ber, ...	5 00
Ashoff, Charles, . . .	25 00	Chester, F. S. . . .	6 00
		Carley, Wm.	5 00
Barker, H. & Bro. . . .	5 00	Coffin, Mrs. L. . . .	5 00
Browning, Hettie Mrs.	100 00	Cash	2 00
Brown, Alexander, . .	100 00	Carlin, E.	1 00
Bucknell, Wm.	25 00	Cole, F. W.	1 00
Brown, J. Wistar . . .	10 00	Cash "A."	1 00
Boyd, Wm. S.	5 00	Calvert, Thomas, . .	50
Bone, Hugh Mrs. . . .	5 00		
Blakiston, P. & Sons, .	5 00	Du Barry, Mrs. J. N.	10 00
Bussenius, A.	2 00	Disston, Hamilton, .	100 00
Brown, Chas. H. . . .	1 00	Drexel, A. J.	25 00
Chas. E. Brintzinghoffer,	1 00	Dolan, Thomas, . . .	10 00
Balderston, J. E. . . .	1 00	Dennison, B. F. . . .	5 00

Davies, Ed.	\$3 00	Jerome, Wm. R.	\$5 00
Dempsey, Thomas, . . .	1 00	Johnston, Arthur, . . .	2 00
Disston's, H. Sons, . . .	10 00	Janeway, H. L. Rev. . . .	10 00
Eisenbrey, Wm.	25 00	Kenney, Ann Miss, ...	80 00
Eisenlohr, Wm.	5 00	Kenney, Ed.	8 00
Farnum, Elizabeth H. . .	10 00	Kates, Emily A.	5 00
Fulton, George, ...	5 00	Kates, Clarence S.	5 00
Felton, Raw & Sibley, . .	5 00	Kenton, Georgia, ...	50
Falls, J. H.	1 00	Kershaw, Thomas, ...	3 00
Fogg, W. E.	1 00	Leeds, B. R.	5 00
France, Wm. C. Mrs. . . .	25 00	Landreth, Oliver, ...	25 00
G. D.	25	Love, John B.	25 00
Gopsill, James	5 00	Lewis, Drayton, ...	30 00
Grillet, R.	20 00	Lewis, John T.	10 00
Grant, W. S.	25 00	Lee, James E.	1 00
Cash, ...	2 00	Laughlin, H.	75
Godwin, W. Harrison, . .	5 00	Lamond, John, ...	75
Grebe, Conrad, ...	2 00	McIntire, A.	35 00
Gibbons, C. J.	2 00	McLaughlin, Robert, . . .	5 00
Houston, W. C.	25 00	Massey, Wm.	50 00
Hurlbut, C.	5 00	Miner, J. A. Mrs.	5 00
Hood, J. D. Mrs.	5 00	Moore & Sinnot, ...	100 00
Harrison, Alfred C. . . .	25 00	Milne, Caleb, ...	25 00
Houston, H. H.	100 00	Moore, John, ...	20 00
Hill, Fredk.	10 00	Moore, Wm. H.	5 00
Homer, Colladay & . . .		Moffat, Robert, ...	2 00
Co.	5 00	Maxwell, James, ...	1 00
Harris, J. C.	5 00	McGlinn, Mark, ...	1 00
Hickey, Wm. E.	1 00	Murphy, T. S.	1 00
Huber, H. H.	1 00	Newnam, B. P.	5 00
Holloway, H. A.	1 00	Noblit, Dell, Jr.	25 00
Howe, Walter, ...	1 00	Philadelphia Granite . . .	
Hamilton, Miss	5 00	Co.	5 00
Ireland, Alphonso C. . . .	3 00	Penna. Mutual Life	
		Insurance Co.	100 00

Powers, T. H. Mrs.	\$25 00	Schoening, John, .	\$1 00
Porterfield, J. C. .	2 00	Stewart, Thomas, .	1 00
Patterson, James, .	1 00		
Quinn, T. B. .	5 00	Treager & Lamb, .	25 00
Reed, Chas. D. .	200 00	Tait, E. G. Mrs. .	25 00
Ridey, John, .	20 00	Tobias, Joseph S. .	10 00
		Taggert, Stephen,	50
St. Lukes Church,	5 00	Veacock, Gilbert. .	3 00
Scofield, Fredk. .	5 00	Vansciver, H. B. .	2 00
Singerly, Katharine,	25 00	Wood, Richard, .	100 00
Smith, A. Clark, .	10 00	Welsh, Isaac, .	50 00
Scott, Wm. B. Mrs.	5 00	Warden, W. G. .	210 00
S. P. M. .	5 00	Wiltberger, D. S.	20 00
Singerly, Wm. M.	5 00	Wills, C. J. M. .	5 00
Shumway, A. A. & Co.	5 00	Watson, Charles, .	2 00
String, Thomas, .	2 00	Watterson, Arthur,	2 00
Sweeny, Ella, .	1 00	Waseilewski, J. S.	2 00
Sweeny, Genevieve,	1 00	Wendell, Eugene,	1 00
Sweeny, Blance, .	1 00	Williams, M. H. .	1 00
Sweeny, Joseph, .	1 00	Williams, S. .	1 00
Sweeny, James, .	1 00	Waddington, James,	1 00
Strain, Wm. Mrs. .	1 00	Wilson, R. H. .	1 00
Simpson, Laurence,	1 00	Walker, Wm. .	50
Simpson, Lydia, .	1 00	Wilson, S. G. .	10 00

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

TO THE

GIFT OF \$1115.75,

BY THE

Godwin Association to the Franklin Home.

A. M. P. . . .	\$2 50	Braker, B. M. . .	\$5 00
Ashoff, Charles, .	10 00	Bone, Hugh Mrs. .	5 00
Anderson, Charles E.	5 00	Buckwell, M. D. .	1 00
Atkinson, Thomas,	5 00	Bussenius, Culiffe & Co.	15 00
Ashmead, A. C. .	50		
Arbuckle, H. C. .	5 00	Collins, A. M. .	20 00
Allen, R. J. .	2 00	Cohen, Isaac, .	5 00
Adams, Thos. R. .	5 00	Calvert, Thomas, .	2 50
		Carr, Joseph, .	5 00
Balderston, Mrs. R. S.	2 00	Carty, Jerome, .	5 00
Branson, O. . .	1 00	Cash, ...	2 25
Baird, Mrs. H. T.	5 00	Carse, F. W. .	1 00
Blakslee, W. W. .	10 00	Cross, J. F. . .	1 00
Baker, Franklin, .	10 00	Chandler, Wm. R.	1 00
Bines, D. A. .	10 00	Cain, John, . .	1 00
Boyd, W. S. . .	5 00	Cash, ...	10 00
Babb, Thomas C. .	5 00	Campbell, A. . .	1 00
Boles, Wm. H. Jr.	3 00	Clark, John, . .	1 00
Bagley, M. . .	2 00	Cooney, N. . .	50
Bishop, J. H. .	2 00	Cope, F. R. . .	5 00
Bennett, W. Hodge,	2 00	Cooper, Jones & Cad-	
Brannin, Samuel, .	2 00	bury, ...	5 00
Brown, C. H. .	2 00	Carlin, Edw. . .	2 00
Baker, J. W. .	1 00	C. J. M. . . .	1 00
Bishop, A. B. .	1 00	Cash, ...	2 50
Buckley, E. B. .	50	Crawford, T. G. .	50
Bielte, James, .	25	Campbell, J. A. Mrs.	1 00

Childs, George, .	\$5 00	Glading, E. F. .	\$5 00
Childs, S. T. .	2 00	Grebe, Conrad, .	10 00
Childs, Carrie, .	1 25	Granlees, Robt. E.	25 00
Clymer, J. W. .	1 00	Good, J. L. . .	5 00
Cash, ...	5 00	Garrett, D. H. Mrs.	5 00
Conover, . . .	5 00	Gibbons, E. M. Mrs.	5 00
Cash, ...	1 75	Godwin, Saml. P.	25 00
Cope, T. P. . .	5 00	Graff, W. M. . .	1 00
		Greer, David, . .	2 00
DuBarry, J. N. .	25 00	G. H.	5 00
Drummond, Danl.	3 00	Gibbons, C. J. . .	5 00
Devinny, P. . .	1 00	Giffard, W. H. . .	2 50
Dolan, Thos. & Co.	5 00	Gallagher, David,	1 00
Duvall, J. S. . .	1 00	Groogan, D. . . .	1 00
Dempsey, Thos. .	1 00	Garrison, Wm. . .	1 00
Davies, Edw. . .	1 00	Gillen, J. J. . . .	1 00
Denny, Jos. J. .	50	Graham, J.	50
Day, John, . . .	5 00	Gillette, Geo. M. .	1 00
Dougherty, E. J. .	5 00		
		Holloway, H. A. Mrs.	5 00
Evans, A. Mrs. .	10 00	Holloway, Howard A.	5 00
Eyre, T. L. . . .	5 00	Hill, Fred.	10 00
Eisenhardt, D. J. .	5 00	Holbrook, Robt. . .	1 00
Eppelshimer, H. .	2 00	Harris, Thos. A. . .	5 00
Emlen, S.	5 00	Huber, H. H. . . .	1 00
Elkinton, J. & T. .	5 00	Hasson, Frank, . .	1 00
E. J.	1 00	Hookey, Chas. F.	1 00
		Haines, Thos. A. . .	5 00
Fling, George, . .	5 00	Harris, A. N. . . .	5 00
Furlong, Edw. . .	5 00	Hanson, Joseph, . .	5 00
Flanagan, Wm. . .	1 00	Humphrey, E. W. . .	1 00
Finch, R. J. . . .	5 00	Hardware, E. W. . .	1 00
Ferris, E. S. . . .	1 00	Harris & Co., . . .	5 00
Ferguson, W. H. .	1 00	H. M. B.	5 00
Fulton, George, .	10 00	Hoageland, J. E. . .	2 00
Fisher, Jno. H. . .	1 00	Horner, Rebecca,	5 00
Furman, D. . . .	1 00	Hoyt, Chas. R. . .	1 00
Freas, Wm. C. . .	10 00	Heft, G.	25 00
Freas, Henry, . .	5 00		

Heany, John, .	\$1 00	Lippincott, Joshua,	\$5 00
Ireland, . .	1 00	Lex, W. H. . .	2 00
Johnston, Wm. .	5 00	Linder, Chas. G. .	1 00
Johnston, Arthur, .	2 00	Linder, Jno. A. .	1 00
Johnston, B. Miss,	1 00	Lysle, M. Mrs. .	1 00
Johnston, Arthur J,	1 00	Lamb, M. L. . .	1 00
Johnston, M. J. Mrs.	1 00	Laws, James, . .	5 00
Jones, W. D. . .	5 00	Moffat, Robt. . .	5 00
Jordan, Wm. . .	1 00	McCafferty, A. M. Mrs.	1 00
Jordan, Geo. R. .	1 00	McCafferty, G. W.	1 00
J. D. W. . . .	1 00	McNair, D. . . .	1 00
J. C. A.	2 00	Mundell, John & Co.	10 00
Jenkins, John, .	1 00	McFate, Saml. . .	5 00
J. R.	50	Mentzinger, W. W.	5 00
Kennedy, Edward, .	50 00	Miller, Arthur, .	5 00
Kelley, John, . .	5 00	Myers, D. T. . . .	1 00
Kingsbury, Geo. S.	10 00	Mahr, Michael, . .	1 00
Ketler, Harry, . .	2 00	Madara, John, . .	1 00
Kirkpatrick, W. J.	1 00	Miller, H. M. . . .	1 00
Keen, John, . . .	1 00	Morgan, J. W. . . .	1 00
Kirkpatrick, D. . .	1 00	McCutcheon, James,	1 00
Keim, ...	1 00	Mogridge, F. P. . .	1 00
Kelley, Thos. . . .	1 00	M. C.	1 00
Knox, Thomas, . .	2 00	Moore, John, . . .	10 00
Keough, C. P. . . .	2 00	Moore, John Mrs.	5 00
Kett, Jno. F. . . .	1 00	Moore, W. H. . . .	5 00
Kochesperger, S. A.	25	Muldoon & Bramble,	5 00
Love, A. H. & Co.	1 00	McKee, Joseph D.	5 00
Lippin, C. F. . . .	1 00	Mary M.	5 00
Leister, C. W. . . .	1 00	McGay, Wm: . . .	1 00
Lady Friend, Church		Morrison, George,	1 00
Holy Comforter,	15 00	Moore, H.	2 00
Lyon, John, ...	1 00	McCully, George F.	1 00
Longstreth, F. M.	1 00	McNeil, John, . . .	1 00
Lowery, John, . . .	1 00	McGlinn, M. . . .	1 00
Lamond, John, . . .	2 00	McMolony, M. J.	1 50
		Mallon, Frank, . .	1 00

Murphy, Eugene, .	\$1 00	R. F.	\$1 00
Miller, Wm. .	50	Rody, Mrs. . . .	1 00
Macfarlan, D. .	1 00	Rumpp, L. & Bro.	1 00
McCafferty, .	2 50	Rogers, F. P. . .	1 00
McAvoy, F. B. .	2 00	Reeves, Emily Miss,	1 00
		Rogers, Doctress, .	1 00
Newnam, B. P. .	20 00	Ridgway, G. K. Mrs.	5 00
Nebinger, Robert,	5 00	Rotenbury, J. N. .	5 00
Nathan, Samuel, .	10 00	Reed, L. W. . . .	2 00
Newton, Wm. . .	2 00		
Newhall, George, .	5 00	Smith, Richard (Class	
		Scott M. E. Church),	5 00
Owen, Royer, Rev.	5 00	Simpson, H. L. . .	5 00
Orr, J. E.	2 50	Sweeny, J. F. . . .	5 00
O'Brien, F. A. .	1 00	Scofield, Fredk. .	5 00
Osheim, P. . . .	1 00	Stevenson, Miss, .	2 00
Oyen, Henry, . .	2 50	Stewart, Thomas, .	1 00
O'Neill, E. I. . .	1 00	Sprowles & Houseman,	10 00
O'Neill, P. . . .	2 00	Schoening, Jacob, Sr.	2 00
Ohl, Adolph, . .	5 00	Schoening, Jacob, Jr.	2 00
		Sweeny, Thomas, .	1 00
Paine, Ed. J. . .	5 00	Smith, Lewis, . . .	1 00
Pepper, Mrs. . . .	3 00	Sharpless & Sons, .	3 00
Price, E. G. . . .	5 00	Shunk, D. P. . . .	2 00
Pritchard, Wm. .	2 00	Slane, Felix, . . .	50
Phumbley, Joseph,	5 00	Smith, R. C. . . .	5 00
Price, H.	1 00	Swayne, John, . . .	2 00
Pearson, James T.	5 00	String, T. H. . . .	2 00
P. W. B.	1 00	Shober, L.	5 00
Pollock, W. H. .	1 00	Steele, Wm. . . .	2 00
Pennebecker, H. D.	5 00	Schaefer, Geo. A. .	1 00
Powers, John, . .	1 00	Spratt, Thomas, . .	1 00
		Shibe, John, . . .	1 00
Radcliffe, James, .	2 00	Simpson, L. C. . .	1 00
R. E. L.	1 00		
Ridey, John, . . .	10 00	Tinney, James, . .	1 00
Ridgway, George K.	5 00	Thompson, Frank B.	25 00
Rementer, John L.	5 00	Tibbetts, Frank, .	1 00
Rose, Frank, . . .	1 00	Turin, H.	1 00

Taws & Hartman,	\$5 00	Waddington, T. .	\$1 00
Tator, H. . .	1 00	Welsh, Joseph, .	5 00
Tueghs, Allen, .	1 00	Welsh, A. C. .	5 00
		Weichardt, W. P.	5 00
Vansciver, H. B. .	3 00	Wilson, Thomas H.	5 00
Veacock, Gilbert, .	10 00	Webb, Wm. .	1 00
Vaux, Thomas, .	5 00	Williams, Wm. .	1 00
		Walker, Mrs. .	1 00
Wilson, S. G. .	10 00	Woods, H. F. .	1 00
Woodward, N. W.	5 00	Weber, Peter, .	5 00
Waldman, Joseph,	5 00	Whitall, James, .	5 00
Wharton, J. M. .	5 00	Williams, M. H. .	5 00
Wilson, Robert, .	5 00	Williams, M. H. Jr.	1 00
West, Harry F. .	5 00	Watterson, Arthur,	5 00
Waddington, James,	2 00	Watson, . .	2 00
Wilson, Wm. .	1 00		
Wilcox, H. A. .	1 00	Yarnall, P. H. .	5 00
Wendell, Eugene,	1 00		

GENERAL DONATIONS.

From April 1st, 1883, to April 1st, 1884.

- | | |
|--|---|
| H. C. Blair's Sons, one-half
bill for medicines for year. | Powers & Weightman, 1 lb.
bromide of sodium, 1 lb.
glycerine. |
| William Mann, assortment of
pens, waste basket, and
other stationery for office. | Biddle Hardware Co., 1
smoothing plane. |
| C. W. & H. W. Middleton,
50 feet $\frac{3}{8}$ in. round iron. | Joseph Neuman, 1 wall lan-
tern. |
| John McKinley, 1 marble top
table. | David Ferguson & Sons, as-
sortment of growing plants. |
| John J. DeZouche & Co.,
window curtains for chapel
and office. | Alburger & Bro., assortment
of growing plants. |
| John Gravenstine, one-half
cost of refrigerator for in-
firmaries. | DeWitt Wire Cloth Co., gal-
vanized wire for hanging
baskets. |
| John Maxwell's Sons, 250 feet
flagging for front of 913
and 915 Locust street. | Edward Darby & Sons, 2
hanging baskets. |
| J. H. Wisler & Son, 6 office
chairs. | W. S. Harry, lot of growing
plants, vines, etc. |
| Johnston Holloway & Co., 2
doz. Heiskell's Ointment. | C. H. Grigg & Co., large lot
of growing plants. |
| Robert Shoemaker & Co., $\frac{1}{2}$
gal. Averill paint 26. | W. M. & J. C. McAllister, 1
thermometer. |
| William H. Boyd, blue book
for 1881 and 1882. | Gautier Steel Department
(Cambria Iron Co.), lot of
wire. |
| John Dick, 121 flowers in
pots. | J. & H. Donnelly, 10 feet of
granite curbing for 913 and
915 Locust street. |
| Joseph & Thomas Elkinton,
60 lbs. laundry soap. | Robert Scott & Son, lot of
growing plants. |

A. R. McCown & Co., 102
 palm leaf fans.
 Selser & Bro., donation of
 lemons.
 James McGrath, 1 piece flag
 stone.
 Richd. H. Forestal & Co., 2
 reams wrapping paper.
 G. A. Schwarz, 19 Chinese
 lanterns.
 M. Homer & Son, 31 Chinese
 lanterns.
 Bullock & Crenshaw, 1 bottle
 essence of lemon.
 Warner & Merritt, lot of pine
 apples and bananas.
 William Miller, 15 gals. head
 light oil.
 Sheetz & Hinkle, 500 bricks.
 Powers & Weightman, 5 lbs.
 bromide sodium, 1 lb gly-
 cerine.
 Williamstown, N. J. Reform
 Club, 1 barrel catsup.
 Frederic Hill, 15 lbs. butter.
 William Allen, 1 bucket
 pickles.
 Jos. Waldman, 24 bunches
 celery.
 John M. Melloys' Sons, as-
 sorted tin ware.
 William Carley, plated silver
 waiter.
 Thos. McAvoy, 500 bricks.
 S. P. Godwin, clothing,
 shirts, etc.
 Schwartz & Graff, 1 piece oil
 cloth.

N. & G. Taylor & Co., 2
 pieces zinc.
 Dunn & Co., 12 yards oil
 cloth.
 Penna. Salt Manuf'g Co., 1
 box concentrated lye.
 Kindig & Clark, assortment
 of groceries.
 Warnes, Rhodes & Co., 1
 case tomatoes.
 G. Boyd & Son, lot canned
 corn, oysters, etc.
 Phila. Pickle Co., 2 gal. jars
 chow chow and pickles.
 T. L. Eyre, 25 lbs. sugar.
 Artman & Co., oil cloth.
 Fred. Hill, butter.
 Wm. Morgan, 10 lbs. loaf
 sugar.
 Wm. Allen, 10 lbs. loaf sugar.
 Albert Fouderer, Jr., assort-
 ment of groceries.
 Joseph Collum, packages of
 papers, "The Manna."
 G. W. Blabon & Co., 20
 yards oil cloth.
 Geo. Griffith, 6 coal scuttles.
 R. E. Henderson, plumbing,
 etc., amt. \$5.
 Potter & Co., 30 yards oil
 cloth.
 Treager & Lamb, 5 quires
 blank paper.
 Mrs. Moore, lot of religious
 newspapers.
 Wm. F. Murphey's Sons, 1000
 envelopes.

Wm. Bucknell, lot magazines,
etc.

Bullock & Crenshaw, 1 bottle
pills.

Thos. Thompson, Son & Co.,
hair cloth for sofa.

Wm. Warner, lot of pills.

Rev. E. McMinn, 1 book
"Eaglesmere Trio."

R. M. Lindsay, books for
children.

Wm. B. Hutchinson & J. R.
Colwell, 30 lbs. chrome
green.

Donation for Election Supper.

Jeffries & Kirby, 500 oysters.

Myers & Shillingsburg, 500
oysters,

Christy & Rittenhouse, 500
oysters.

Edward Swing, 500 oysters.

Rickson Robbins, 500 oysters.

James Tolen, 500 oysters.

James Goukler, 500 oysters.

David Smith, 500 oysters.

Mears & Son, 400 oysters.

J. English, 300 oysters.

J. Ladow, 300 oysters.

M. Patterson, 200 oysters.

Skillman & Co., 200 oysters.

J. Cochran, 250 oysters.

Christmas Donations

Conyers, Button & Co., 33
scarfs, 5 jackets, 1 doz.
hoods, etc.

Charles F. Grosholz, 6 toy
cannons, 3 hand glasses, 9
match safes, 4 powder boxes,
20 brushes, 9 puzzles, 1
glass ship, etc.

Watt & Sons, 12 towels.

C. Beck, assortment chromo
cards.

File, Derr & Haney, 16 baby
wool caps, 1 nubia, 2 pairs
mitts, 10 pairs suspenders,
1 lot toys, 56 hoods and
caps.

Bates & Auchinchloss, 25 doz.
assorted spool cotton.

C. F. Milne, 496½ yards
cheviots.

Merrick Thread Co., 2 doz.
spool cotton.

F. W. Henson, 11 hoods, 8
jackets, etc.

Daniel, Ferris, 125 medals
Lord's Prayer.

Robert E. Geddes, 23 assorted
rubber toys.

Le Forrest Logan, 1 lot Eng-
lish walnuts.

G. A. Schwartz, 1 wheel-
barrow, 1 doll cradle, 2
Bradley's citadels, 2 spelling
games, 1 box picture blocks,
3 ink stands, 4 games
dominos, 6 pearl purses, 4
boxes perforated plates, 1
boy's own paint box, etc.

Dennison Manufacturing Co.,
12 assorted boxes, 6 picture
books, 1 box, 1 roll fancy
paper, etc.

Ketterlinus Printing House,
1 lot assorted cards in
envelopes.

Keyser & Rex, 6 lion banks,
12 toy scales, 6 large organ
banks, 6 small organ banks,
8 Uncle Tom's safes, 12 toy
scales, etc.

W. B. Saunders, 18 handsome
books.

B. C. Tillinghast, 6 rubber
balls.

Wm. Simpson & Sons, $48\frac{23}{4}$
yards chintz.

William Bucknell, lot of toys.

James Elverson, 200 chromo
cards.

A. Bussenius, 1 barrel apples.

William H. Horstman Sons,
handsome donation of use-
ful and fancy goods for
children.

Fallows & Co., assortment of
toys.

Joseph Waldman, 7 doz.
oranges.

Croft, Wilbur & Co., 15 lbs.
fancy mixtures, lot of candy
toys, broken candy, etc.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.,
1 package of Harper's
Magazine.

Jos. Meyers & Co., hand-
some assortment of wooden
toys for children.

Philip Wunderle, 100 lbs. fine
mixtures.

J. H. Smith, 25 lbs. fine mix-
tures.

J. & B. Allen, assortment of
woolen goods.

Cooper & Conard, handsome
assortment of useful goods.

Samuel M. Wanamaker, assort-
ment of underwear, etc.

David S. Brown & Co., $317\frac{3}{4}$
yards chintz.

William C. Stewart, cornu-
copias for trees.

J. H. Pine, 10 lbs. mixtures.

George W. Pine, 5 lbs. mix-
tures.

S. Whitman, 12 lbs. mixtures.

Sayen & Austen, assortment
rubber goods.

Charles E. Shedaker, 22 shirts,
ties, etc.

Thomas Carrick, box fine
cakes.

Enterprise Manufacturing Co.,
3 doz. globe banks.

M. Comerford, child's book.

Mrs. L. Rementer, 500 oranges.

H. Zuschnitt, handsome and
large assortment wooden
toys.

J. M. Forster & Co., 12 French
wax dolls.

Shortridge, Borden & Co.,
 $48\frac{3}{4}$ yards chintz.

- Hood, Bonbright & Co., 5 dress patterns.
- A Friend, 11 volumes popular series.
- James Radcliff, 2 scoops.
- Langfeld, Lichten & Co., large and handsome assortment of fancy goods.
- T. B. Cope & Bro., $2\frac{1}{2}$ doz. children stockings.
- Smith & Holloway, 50 oranges.
- F. Hoyt & Co., 1 doz. bottles cologne.
- Sausser, Russell & Co., large assortment of children's toys.
- Mrs. Busby, books and toys.
- D. H. Hinchman, 1 barrel apples, 1 barrel oranges.
- Lewis Bros. & Co., 2 pieces calico.
- Jacob Reed's Sons, assortment of notions.
- T. Mustin & Co., handsome assortment of hoods, leg-gings, etc., for children.
- James Long Bro. & Co., 142 yards gingham.
- Charles Spencer & Co., large assortment of woolen goods.
- Coffin & Altemus, assortment of dress goods.
- Wm. Heaton, lot of rubber toys.
- Saml. P. Godwin, assortment of toys, etc.
- Strawbridge & Clothier, 6 ladies' coats, val. \$20.
- A Friend, assortment of notions, etc.
- Aaron Jones & Sons, large assortment of woolen goods.
- Sullivan & Bro., lot of woolen goods for children.
- M. Thanhauser, lot of toys.
- A. R. McCown & Co., handsome assortment of articles for children.
- Bissler Bros., lot paper boxes.
- Meddlar Co., 10 lbs. mixed cakes.
- Amer & Co., 5 lbs. mixed cakes.
- Ivins & Co., 5 lbs. mixed cakes.
- D. Carrick, 2 large sponge cakes.
- C. L. Dexter, 1 pound cake.
- C. Sautter, 1 pound cake.
- H. Morse, 5 lbs. mixed cakes.
- L. Viet, 1 pound cake.
- L. Blank, 1 pound cake.
- G. Sharp, 1 pound cake.
- Byron Morse, 1 pound cake.
- Fred. Schlachter, 1 pound cake.
- William Allen, lot of figs.
- Bullock & Crenshaw, lot of pills.
- Young, Smythe, Field & Co., a large and handsome assortment of ladies and children stockings, woolen ware, etc.

Aaron Jones & Sons, knit jackets, hoods, hoisery, and woolens goods (assorted).
 A. Bussenius, 1 bbl. apples.
 Mrs. John Blair, 1 turkey.
 A. Watterson, wreathing for decoration.
 Thomas & Co., colored glass for vestibule.
 C. P. Burnham & Co., 1 gas stove.
 W. H. Howell & Co., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. gold bronze.
 Getze & Reeves, 22 feet $\frac{3}{8}$ in. gas pipe.
 Benedict & Burnham Mfg. Co., 1 sheet of brass.
 Tatham & Bros., sheet lead.
 Wm. Bumm & Sons, 1 bag salt.
 Thackara & Buck, gas fixture.
 Alex. Morrison, filling hektograph.
 Cornelius & Co., gas fixtures.
 H. W. Green & Co., shading for windows.
 C. Albert Blessing, iron sink.
 J. Eavenson & Sons, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross fancy soap.
 H. Disston's Sons, trowel, saws and slaw cutter

E. M. Bruce & Co., 5 music books use of choir.
 Cooper, Jones & Cadbury, brackets, lead pipe, floor lever, 12 feet brass safety chain.
 Thomas Williams, Jr., & Co., 51 feet 4-4 planed poplar boards.
 Wm. H. Wanamaker, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Westminster hymnals.
 James E. Lee, 2 boxes cranberries.
 The Boyd Publishing Co. (831 Arch), business directory for 1884, blue book for 1882-3.
 Geo. W. Shaw & Co., 1 Argand drop light.
 In addition to above, packages of books, papers, etc., have been left at the door without name, for which we desire to return thanks.
 T. S. Arthur, one year's subscription to Magazine.
 To all the morning and evening papers, and the weekly religious papers, we also return thanks for copies.

LIFE MEMBERS

OF THE

Franklin Reformatory Home.

One contribution of \$25 and upwards, and election, constitutes a Life Member.

Atmore & Sons.
Allen, Wm. H.
Allen, George W.
Allen, Mrs. William H.
Ashton, Samuel F.
Allen, William H., LL. D.
Allen, Anna M.
Arrott, W.
Archer, Benj. F.
American Lodge.
Ashoff, Charles

Benson, Miss Harriet S.
Benson, Miss Rosalie
Baird & Co., M.
Brobst, Abraham
Bates, Jos. W.
Brown, David S.
Blairs' Sons, H. C.
Browne, N. B.
Bryn Mawr Lodge Good Templars.
Briggs, Amos, Hon.
Bailey, Joel J.
Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co.
Baird, James, Estate of M. Latimer.
Barton, Mrs. Susan Rhea
Biddle, Alexander
Biddle, Mrs. H. J.
Brown, Lewis
Brown, Alexander
Browning, Mrs. Charles

Bohlen, Mrs. J.
Balderston, John E.
Benson, Gustavus S.
Brown, Mrs. Grace
Borie, A. E.
Bedford Street Mission.
Bible Class of Episcopal Hospital.
Boyd, Mrs. Thos. A.
Brobst, Albion T.
Bettle, William
Brown, Brother & Co.
Bayard, Mary
Brown, J. A.
Brown, A.
Birkinbine, H. P. M.
Birkinbine, John
Birkinbine, Louisa Y.
Birkinbine, Henry
Biddle Hardware Co.
Brown, David S. & Co.
Browning, Hettie W.
Blatchley, C. G.
Baeder, Charles
Bohlen, C. M.
Bohlen, P. M.
Bailey, Christopher
Bailey, John T.
Bailey, W. G.
Brown, J. Wistar,
Boyd, Thos. A.
B. S. H.

Blakslee, Wm.
Bucknell, William

Childs, George W.
Collins, Alfred M.
Cooke, Jay
Clarke, E. W.
Claghorn, James L.
Coffin & Altemus.
Crozer, J. Lewis
Cummings & Brodie.
Chambers, Mrs. A. R.
Croft, Wilber & Co.
Curtis, Mrs. Sarah Z.
Caldwell & Co.
Cope, T. R.
Clayton, John
Church of the Epiphany, P. E.
Collier, George B.
Cope Brothers.
Coates, Benjamin
C. E. C.
Cooper, J. J.
Crossman, E. D.
Cadwalader, Hon. John
Carstairs, McCall & Co.

Drexel, A. J.
Disston, Henry
Drew, William P.
Dreer, Mrs. Mary
Disston, Albert H.
Disston, Hamilton
Du Barry, J. N.

Emory, Charles
Excelsior Division, S. of T.
Eisenbrey, William
Edwards, R. L.
Erwin, Miss Mary L.

Fotterall, Mrs. Sarah A.
Farnum, Mrs. Elizabeth H.
Fat Men's Club.
France, William C.

File, John C.
Fleaming, D. L.
France, Mrs. W. C.
Farnum, John & Co.
France, E. T.
Firth, A. M.

Godwin, Samuel P.
Godwin, Mrs. Samuel P.
Gilbert, Miss Mary R.
Graff, Mrs. John
Grand Lodge of G. T. of Penna.
George, Jesse, dec'd, Estate of
Grant, William S.
Guerney, Eliza P.
Gibson's John, Sons & Co.
Godey, Louis A.
Godwin Association.
Garrett, Wm. S. & Sons.
Granlees, Robt. E.

Harrison, Havemeyer & Co.
Horstmann, Wm. J., dec'd, Estate of
Hall & Carpenter.
Houston, William C.
Harrison, Jr., Joseph
Hood, Bonbright & Co.
Hamilton Temple of H. & T.
Hierophant Division of S. of T.
Hills, John P.
Hopkins, Mrs. James
Helfenstein, J. S.
Harris, R. P., M. D.
Hoffman, Eliza L.
Houston, Mary B.
H. E. Z.
Harmar, Wm.
Huey, Samuel C.
Harrison, Alfred C.
Herr, Philip
Herr, Chas.
Houston, H. H.
Harrah, C. I.
Heft, G.

Irvin & Stinson.

James, Kent, Santee & Co.
 Jewett, T. L.
 Jones, Joseph E., M. D.
 Joly, Chas.
 Johnson, Mary M.
 Johnson, Israel H.
 Jayne, H. La Barre
 Jones, Mrs. G. W.
 Johnson, Wm.
 Jeans, Joseph.
 Jeans, Samuel.
 Jeans, Anna T.

Knight & Son, Reeve L.
 King & Baird.
 Kent, William C.
 Kennedy, E. H.
 Kemble, William H.
 Kennedy, Thomas
 Knight & Co., E. C.
 Kennedy, Edward
 Kenney, Misses A. & J.
 Kay, Miss Mary
 Kerlin, J.
 Kenney, Edward

Lewis, Miss E. W.
 Lewis, Miss M.
 Lee, Henry C.
 Lord, D. D., Rev. John
 Lewis, E. J.
 Lea & Co., Joseph
 Lee, Valeria K.
 Livezey, John
 Love, John B.
 Landreth, Oliver
 Little, Amos R.
 Lewis, Samuel T.
 Lewis, John T.
 Lloyd, Supplee & Walton.
 Lewis, Edwin M.
 Lewis, George F.
 Lewis, Drayton

Moorehead, Mrs. Cordelia A.

Magargee, Charles
 Minnehaha Temple of H. & T.
 Merritt, Mrs. E.
 Myers, J. W.
 Maguigan, John C.
 Morton, Charles M.
 McCullough, Robert P.
 Maris, William
 Maris, Mrs. William
 Magee, J. S.
 Massey & Co., Wm.
 Morris, Wheeler & Co.
 Milne, Beulah T.
 Mehan, John A.
 Malone Brothers.
 McKnight, Wm., Treas. of Dr.
 Stevenson's Church.
 Milne, Mrs David
 MacKellar, Thomas
 Miller, Andrew H.
 Memorial Baptist Church.
 Morris, Martha
 Morris, Wheeler & Co.
 Moore, D. Wilson
 McIntyre, A.
 Machette, Jr., E. V.
 Machette, Margaretta
 Mansfield, Catharine
 Monroe, James
 Moffat, Robert E.
 Matsinger Bros.
 Marshall, Sarah
 Moore, Wm. H.
 Matthews, Chas. T.
 Mundell, John
 Moore & Sinnot.
 Milne, Caleb

Neff, Harmanus
 Neff, Mrs. Harmanus
 Newton, D. D., Rev. Richard
 Noblit, Dell, Jr.
 Newlin, Rev. Jos. D.

Powers, Thomas H.

Patterson, Joseph
 Pollock, Hon. James
 Price, Thomas W.
 Peniston, Richard
 Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Perkins, Abraham R.
 Peabody, George F.
 Peirce, Wm. S. Hon.
 Parrish, Dyllwyn
 Provident Life Ins. & Trust Co.
 Pechin, S. A.
 Powers, Mrs. Thos. H.

Remmey, R. C.
 Riegler & Co., Jacob
 Randolph, Evan
 Redner, Lewis H.
 Rehn, William L.
 Robins, Thomas
 Riehl Brothers.
 Ross, Mrs. J. B.
 Reed, Chas. D.
 Rowland, Edward

Solms, Sidney S.
 Spencer, Charles
 Spear, & Co., J.
 Shoemaker & Co., Robert
 Smith, Miss Mary
 Simpson, Mrs. Bishop
 Shortridge, Bordon & Co.
 Scott, Samuel G.
 Snyder, L.
 Stevenson & Maris
 Smith, James C.
 Sellers & Co.
 Sharpless, Charles L.
 Scull, Jr., D. & Bro.
 Saul, Rev. James
 Smedley, Samuel L.
 Smethurst, Wm. A.
 Scull, David
 Stuart, George H.
 St. Andrew's P. E. Church
 Second United Pres. Church

Singerly, William M.
 Souder, B. K.
 Shoemaker, Comley B.
 Singerly, Joseph
 Smith, Charles
 Singerly, Mrs. Wm. M.
 Singerly, Mrs. Katharine S.
 Smith, J. F.

Taylor, N. & G.
 Trotter & Co., N.
 Thomas & Sons, M.
 Trotter, William
 Troutman, George M.
 Town, Benjamin
 Thompson, E. O.
 Thompson, C. W.
 Thompson, Benjamin
 Thompson, Jr., E. Osborne
 Taylor, George E.
 Thomas, Jane
 Tabernacle Baptist Church
 Thomas, Ann G.
 T. R. B.
 Temple, Joseph E.
 Trevelli, Rev. Joseph S.
 Tatham, H. B.
 Tait, Caroline G.
 Taylor, E. B. G.
 Taylor, T. C.
 Trotter, Wm. H.
 Townsend, Edward Y.
 The Massey Brewing Co.
 Treager & Lamb.
 Thompson, Frank B.

Uprichard & Brown.

Valentine, John K.
 Vance, J. M.

Wood, Richard
 Welsh, Isaac
 Welsh, E. A.
 Welsh, L. F.

Welsh, A. G.
 Wistar, Lydia J.
 Wood, Marsh, Hayward & Co.
 Wheeler, Charles
 Whittall J. M.
 Weightman, Wm.
 Wilson & Bradbury.
 White, S. S.
 Wood, Mrs. Juliana R.
 Wallace, J. William
 Wanamaker, John
 Warren, Kirk & Co.
 Welsh, William
 Watson & Son, J.

Wilkins, William T.
 Williamson, Isaiah V.
 Whitney, William B.
 Wiltberger, D. S.
 Wheeler, Joseph K.
 Welsh, Joseph
 Whittall, J.
 Wood, Wm. & Co.
 Warden, W. G.
 Wheeler, Andrew

 Young Men's Christian Association
 of P. E. Hospital.
 Yunker, Esther

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECORDS OF THE GODWIN ASSOCIATION.

The Committee on Records, with the Association, feel in presenting this, the Twelfth Annual Report, that they have much cause to be grateful for the many blessings that have marked the past year.

As an Association, its work has been more than successful. Individually, its members have been the recipients of the goodness of God in all their relations of life.

As many do not understand the Godwin Association's relation to the Franklin Home, it has always been thought proper to give a synopsis of its object, and the result of its work, in every report.

In the very beginning of the Home's experience, the necessity of some means by which the Home's graduates could be kept together presented itself.

Then as now, it was perfectly understood that all men could not, or would not, change the habits of a life in a day, week or month; habits that had been formed, developed and strengthened by years of evil association. And as evil association has so much to do in developing and confirming the habit of drinking, it was resolved to form an Association, that would

counteract this evil, and at the same time, supply to the man what his nature demands, a pleasant and safe intercourse with his fellow-man, companions in his pleasures, and friends in his sorrows.

To this Association, no one would be eligible, but those who are, or had been inmates of the Home, and the Directors of the Home.

In June, 1872, the first meeting was held, and a Constitution adopted with the following Preamble :

PREAMBLE.

“We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, having experienced the blessings and benefits that emanate from the ‘Franklin Home,’ and believing that they have been directed by God’s Providence, and knowing that there is no better or more pleasing way to evince our gratitude to our Heavenly Father for His favors and mercies, than to aid our suffering and erring fellow-creatures ; hereby agree to form an Association, having for its object mutual assistance, and the reclamation of our fallen brethren ; and adopt for our government the following Constitution.”

The Constitution having been adopted the Association became a living, active auxiliary to the Home, besides being to each and every one of us an additional safeguard. After progressing about one month, it became evident that in order to hold together we

must be up and doing. The idea of taking under its charge a bed in the Home was broached and immediately acted upon, and in addition, voluntary subscriptions were received to defray expenses. Standing Committees were appointed as follows :

Committee on Home.

Committee to visit sick members.

Committee on Entertainment.

Committee on Records.

Under this Constitution, and in perfect harmony with the Home, the Association has worked for twelve years, and after the lapse of these years, and on entering the thirteenth, we look back with thanksgiving and pride at the evidences of the good accomplished, and profiting by the experience of the past, with renewed vigor, we cherish the brightest hopes for the future.

The work of the Visiting Committee, during the past year, has been untiring and unceasing ; too much importance cannot be attached to their labors.

Finding delinquent members and urging them to renewed activity ; seeking out the sick, and where they find them needing assistance, bringing their cases to the notice of the relief Committee.

The Committee on Home have delicate duties to perform, duties requiring judgment to balance generous impulses ; to them application for relief is made, they having the power to make donations in

emergency cases, in advance of meeting night. This part of their work is full of trial, for with a small income from the Association, it is impossible to meet every case, therefore, only the most pressing can be relieved; but the refusal causes much more pain to the Committee, than the member refused, as they would gladly meet every case that offers.

The Committee on Entertainment have charge of the Lectures, and all Entertainments; they are auxiliary also to the other Committees.

The Committee on Records, have charge of the Records of the Association, and all matters relating to its history.

It will thus be seen that the different parts of the Association are so arranged and adjusted as to form a perfect whole.

In the various duties assigned the Committees in the meetings of the Home, and in the whole work, there is a healthy outlet for that energy and those generous impulses, that in the past caused the ruin of the man, because they were misdirected.

During the year a large number of outside meetings have been held.

These meetings are held in churches, seeking the aid of the Association in organizing total abstinence work and for the dissemination of the principles of the Home.

They are not held for show or for begging pur-

poses, much less to attract public attention by the noisy excitement that always accompanies fanaticism, but leaves no evidence of any permanent good accomplished.

The Association pays all the expenses of these meetings, making it a condition that *no collection shall be taken up*. The members attend in a body, furnishing their own choir, and the President of the Association, always presides.

Great good has already been accomplished; many organizations have sprung into existence; a new interest has been awakened in the minds of church members in the Home's work; and your Committee unhesitatingly assert, that at no time in the history of this Association has a greater or better work been done.

While no special collection is taken up, nor efforts made to raise money for these meetings, the expenses have all been paid out of the general fund, yet the amount paid for sustaining two beds in the Home for the use of persons, brought in by the Association is greater this, than any previous year.

All the meetings have been largely attended and the most lively interest taken in them.

For a long time, it has been a subject of anxious solicitude to many members of the Association how to reach that class of men, who from a long course of dissipation have gradually sunk so low, as to be

beyond the reach of family or friends to help them. They have abandoned their homes and have become wanderers on the face of the earth, lost to shame, and lost to hope, without any aim in life, except to get the means to satisfy their unnatural craving for liquor.

These men seek lodgings at night in station houses, for rest and shelter from the winter's storms, but when morning comes, they are cast forth in the bitter, pitiless cold, with no more care or feeling than if they were beasts—no, not even beasts are so exposed by their owners, as are these poor human wrecks, who still are God's creatures, with souls that must be saved or lost. They once knew a mother's love, a mother's tender care, a mother, whose fondest anticipations were that her declining years would be watched over and sustained, who centred all her hopes, all her pride, in her boy—and hard as it may be to realize, in looking from the boy, to that man, even that man, degraded as he now appears, might yet be saved. They are not all, as they appear in the mass, indolent nonentities, who are happy in and prefer their present life. No ; many of them have moments of bitter, bitter remorse ; the remembrance of a once happy home ; of a virtuous past and great longings for a better life ; but steeped in sin, the slaves of a cruel, and to them, hopeless passion ; hunted like wild beasts as "tramps," by police officers, and shunned as something loathesome by the passer by, how in

God's name, are these men to raise themselves? It is next to impossible.

Thus hunted and shunned, they are *driven* into the slums of vice that the LAW *creates and protects* with a license.

It is then, this class of men, that the Association had contemplated reaching out to save; but when the expenditure of money required was looked at, and when the difficulty of distinguishing between those, who would respond to their efforts, and those who would not, was taken into account, they were appalled at the work presented.

Still on one side, stand these men, slaves of their sinful habit, victims of its misery, and objects for the exercise of the highest and largest charity, and on the other side, stand men in the Association rescued from just such an abyss, through the mercy of God; and they feel deeply that the duty on them is imperative, to at least try to save some of these unfortunates. Nay, they feel that it will be criminal to neglect it, and that God will hold them responsible for not using the means, that have been mercifully placed within their reach, to do for a fallen brother, what was done for themselves.

A Committee was appointed, and since then under the guidance of that Committee, eight men have been brought to the Home, and everything in their cases gives the most promising hopes of success.

The labors of this Committee must be slow for two reasons ; first, the want of experience in managing this part of the work. Second, the want of means ; but during the coming year, the Committee hope to perfect a plan by which they will be able to reach a large number of cases and raise the money necessary for their clothing, and maintain them till they are restored to the Christian manhood that will enable them to live by the labor of their own hands.

In closing this report, your Committee take great pleasure in acknowledging the untiring labors of the President, Mr. Samuel P. Godwin, who has not only in his position, aided the Association, but to every individual member has lent a willing ear, to their tale of sorrow or difficulty, and has given words of comfort and advice to those that needed them.

To the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors, we are under many obligations for their kindness and courtesy.

III

DR.

1883.

March 31. To balance on hand, . . .	\$ 33 77
“ collections in Association, . . .	691 90
“ return of loans, . . .	45 00
“ special collection, presented to the Home, . . .	1,115 75
	\$1,886 42

CR.

By amount paid Franklin Home for board, . . .	\$312 00
“ donations, ...	76 64
“ stationery, printing, etc., ...	28 20
“ loans, ...	75 00
“ donation, presented to the Home, . . .	1,115 75
“ funeral expenses deceased member, . . .	78 75
“ roll book, ...	3 00
“ collection books, ...	5 00
“ expense of outside meetings, ...	183 51
“ total balance on hand, March 31st, 1884, . . .	8 57
	\$1,886 42

Respectfully submitted,

C. J. GIBBONS,
ROBERT MOFFAT,
EDWIN G. PRICE,

Committee on Records.

ADMISSIONS.

FREE INMATES.

Persons having a permanent home within the State, whose circumstances render it imperatively necessary, may be admitted to a free bed, at the discretion of the Committee on Admissions.

To obtain a free bed the applicant, or his friends, must give satisfactory proof of his inability to remunerate the institution for his support during his stay therein.

PAYING INMATES.

All other persons will be charged for their board according to their ability to pay, and the rooms, attendance, and accommodations furnished them.

No person will be received as an inmate for a less period than two weeks.

In cases of emergency, applicants may be received temporarily, when they are in proper condition and properly recommended; but no person shall be considered an inmate, until he has received an order of admission from some member of the Executive Committee on Admissions and Supervision.

All persons, on becoming inmates, must bind themselves to observe and obey the Rules governing the internal affairs of the Home. Any deliberate violation of them will be considered good cause for removal from the house.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

In applications for admission, the following questions must be answered in as full and explicit a manner as possible :—

1. Applicant's name in full?
2. Age?
3. Birthplace?
4. Residence?
5. Profession or occupation?
6. Married or single?
7. If married, how many children living?
8. Were any of his family intemperate?
9. What is the cause of his drinking?
10. How long has he used alcoholic drink?
11. How long has he been an excessive drinker?
12. Is his drinking constant or periodical?
13. Are his habits solitary or social?
14. Has he ever been in any Institution for treatment?
15. Has he himself used medical remedies? If so, what?
16. Does he chew or smoke tobacco?
17. Does he use opium, laudanum, or other drugs?
18. Has he had fits or convulsions?
19. Has he ever attempted suicide?
20. Has he ever had mania-a-potu, or has his mind been affected lately with anything like delirium?
21. What has been the daily quantity of liquor used recently?
22. How long has he been on his last spree?
23. Has he taken his food regularly of late?
24. Has he sick stomach after eating?
25. Has he diarrhoea from drinking?
26. Has he slept well the last week?
27. Has he any chronic disease, such as cough, &c.?
28. Does he earnestly desire to permanently reform?
29. Does he make his application voluntarily?
30. Who will pay for medical attendance, care, and board?

I hereby pledge myself to become thoroughly acquainted with the rules and regulations of this Home, and to cheerfully comply with them in every particular.

Witness our hands, this day of 188

Principal.

Surety.

ORDER OF ADMISSION.

Mr.

The above named person is hereby received for a period of _____ weeks from date, at a board of _____ dollars. for the first week, and _____ dollars per week after.

Executive Committee
of
Admissions and Supervision.

Philadelphia,

188 .

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HOME.

All persons admitted as inmates of this Home ARE REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH THE RULES AS HERE DEFINED. WHILST THE LARGEST LIBERTY compatible with successfully carrying out the object in view is cheerfully accorded, it must be constantly understood and remembered that this HOME IS A REFORMATORY AND NOT A BOARDING-HOUSE, and that the influences intended to be a safeguard to those who receive its shelter and protection, cannot reach those that are constantly seeking amusement or matters of interest outside, thereby allowing their minds to be diverted from what should be their single object here, viz. : earnest, undivided effort to use all means afforded to effect permanent reformation.

1. No drug or medicine of any description shall be brought into the House or used by any inmate without the knowledge and consent of the attending Physician.

2. All inmates, unless it is otherwise arranged at the time of their admission, SHALL REMAIN IN THE HOUSE FOR SUCH TIME AS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SHALL DECIDE. After which, all arrangements for going out regularly, or occasionally, must be made with the Acting Superintendent beforehand, as it is necessary to know of the whereabouts and goings of all inmates as long as they remain in this Home.

3. No inmate whose daily employment calls him outside shall be exempt from the rules of the House, however long he shall have resided in the Home.

4. Each inmate is expected to aid in promoting the work of reform in himself and companions, and to cheerfully acquiesce in rendering such service as he may be called upon to give, and by cleanly habits and courteous deportment, lend his influence and example in making this a HAPPY HOME.

5. Profane, vulgar, or unbecoming language, and discussions on religious or political subjects that may lead to strife or dissensions, cannot be allowed.

6. Meals will be served at regularly appointed hours. REGULARITY AND PUNCTUALITY ARE ABSOLUTELY REQUIRED OF ALL INMATES.

7. Inmates of the Home are required to be present at the SUNDAY AFTER-NOON AND EVENING SERVICES, THE TEMPERANCE MEETING ON TUESDAY EVENING, AND THE GODWIN ASSOCIATION MEETING ON THURSDAY EVENING. As much of the success of our work is dependent upon these meetings, it is expected that all will unite to make them effective.

8. For the convenience of all, it is necessary, when there is a large demand for the use of the baths, to arrange with the Acting Superintendent at what time each will have the use of it, provided that it never be used within two hours after meals, and not after 10 o'clock on Sunday.

9. Inmates guilty of drinking while residents of, or bringing liquor into, the Home shall be peremptorily discharged, and cannot be reinstated unless by the consent of the Executive Committee, as this is so gross a violation of obligation and honor that it cannot be overlooked. Others knowing of such conduct, and not reporting the same to the Acting Superintendent become parties to the wrong, and cannot expect to enjoy the confidence of the management.

10. All inmates are expected to be in and ready to retire at 10.30 o'clock in winter and at 11 o'clock in summer, that the doors may be closed, LIGHTS EXTINGUISHED, and house quiet by said time, that those desiring repose may not be disturbed. NO INMATE WILL BE ALLOWED TO REMAIN OUT ALL NIGHT, EXCEPT BY SPECIAL PERMIT FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. ANY VIOLATION OF THIS RULE INVOLVES PEREMPTORY DISCHARGE.

Devises or Bequests for the Home should
be given in its corporate name thus:

FORM OF BEQUEST OF MONEY.

I give and bequeath unto

The Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates,

OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

the sum of

*to be expended by them for the general purposes of the
Home.*

DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

I give and devise unto

The Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates,

OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

to be theirs absolutely, All that certain, &c.

Persons preparing their Wills, or desiring to make
donations to a worthy object, will please bear this
Institution in mind.

Extract from Laws of Pennsylvania.

By Act of Assembly of 26th of April, 1855, a devise or bequest
to charitable uses is void, unless it is done by will, and attested by
two credible and disinterested witnesses, at least (30) THIRTY DAYS
before the death of the Testator.

→THIRTEENTH←
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
FRANKLIN

Reformatory Home for Inebriates,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

LOCATED AT
Nos. 911, 913 and 915 LOCUST STREET.

ORGANIZED, April 1st, 1872.
INCORPORATED, December 11th, 1872.

Charter Revised and Amended, May 4th, 1874.

PHILADELPHIA :
TREAGER & LAMB, PRINTERS, 32 S. SEVENTH STREET.
1885.

RELIGIOUS AND OTHER SERVICES

OF THE

FRANKLIN HOME.

*Divine Service in the Chapel every Sunday
Evening at 8 o'clock*

*Bible Study every Sunday Afternoon at 3
o'clock.*

*Conversational Total Abstinence Meeting every
Tuesday Evening at 8 o'clock.*

ALL ARE WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS.

 *Private Meeting of the GODWIN ASSOCIATION at the Home,
every Thursday Evening at 8 o'clock.*

⇒THIRTEENTH⇐
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FRANKLIN

Reformatory Home for Inebriates,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

LOCATED AT

Nos. 911, 913 AND 915 LOCUST STREET.

ORGANIZED, April 1st, 1872.

INCORPORATED, December 11th, 1872.

Charter Revised and Amended, May 4th, 1874.

PHILADELPHIA :
TREAGER & LAMB, PRINTERS, 32 S. SEVENTH STREET.
1885.

OFFICERS.

President,

SAMUEL P. GODWIN.

Vice-Presidents,

RICHARD WOOD,

ISAAC WELSH,

D. WILSON MOORE.

Treasurer,

ISAAC WELSH, 915 LOCUST STREET.

Secretary,

THOMAS A. BOYD.

Attending Physician,

JAMES GRAHAM, M. D., 1528 SPRUCE STREET.

Solicitor,

GEORGE L. CRAWFORD.

Acting Superintendent,

C. J. GIBBONS.

Matron,

MRS. C. J. GIBBONS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FOR FOUR YEARS,

WILLIAM G. WARDEN,
JOSEPH W. BATES,
GEO. L. CRAWFORD, Esq.,
WILLIAM EISENBREY,

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
GEO. D. McCREARY,
DELL NOBLIT, JR.,
BARR SPANGLER.

FOR THREE YEARS,

DAVID SCULL, JR.,
THOMAS A. BOYD,
THOMAS W. PRICE,
ABRAHAM BROBST,

A. J. DREXEL,
HON. WILLIAM S. PEIRCE,
WILLIAM H. ALLEN,
OLIVER LANDRETH.

FOR TWO YEARS,

SAUMEL P. GODWIN,
D. WILSON MOORE,
ISAAC WELSH,
RICHARD WOOD,

JOHN T. BAILEY,
C. T. MATTHEWS,
GEORGE A. CRIDER,
JOHN B. LOVE.

FOR ONE YEAR,

ISAIAH V. WILLIAMSON,
FREDERICK SCOFIELD,
W. HARRISON GODWIN,
DANIEL BAUGH,

SAMUEL C. HUEY,
H. H. HOUSTON,
GEORGE W. CHILDS,
DAVID LEE.

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FINANCE,

RICHARD WOOD, *Chairman*,

H. H. HOUSTON,
I. V. WILLIAMSON,

A. J. DREXEL,
GEO. W. CHILDS.

Executive Committee of Admission and Supervision,

FREDERICK SCOFIELD, *Chairman*,

ISAAC WELSH,
D. WILSON MOORE,
W. HARRISON GODWIN,
GEO. D. MCCREARY,

ABRAHAM BROBST,
THOMAS A. BOYD,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
JOHN B. LOVE.

COMMITTEE ON PROPERTY,

ISAAC WELSH, *Chairman*,

FREDERICK SCOFIELD,

ABRAHAM BROBST.

COMMITTEE ON MORTGAGES, Special Fund.

JOHN B. LOVE, *Chairman*,

JOHN T. BAILEY,
T. A. BOYD,
GEO. D. MCCREARY,

ISAAC WELSH,
D. WILSON MOORE,
A. J. DREXEL.

CORPORATION MEETING.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Corporation was held at the Home on Monday evening, April 6th, 1885.

The President of the Board of Directors occupied the chair in accordance with the requirement of the charter, and Thomas A. Boyd was elected Secretary.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The Secretary of the Board of Directors presented reports of the operations of the work for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1885, which were adopted and referred to the incoming Board for publication [herewith presented].

The Treasurer presented a report of the receipts and expenditures for the year, which was adopted and referred as above for publication [herewith presented].

The following named gentlemen were then elected members of the Board of Directors, to serve for the four years next ensuing :

WILLIAM G. WARDEN,	WILLIAM S. GRANT.
JOSEPH W. BATES,	GEORGE D. McCREARY,
GEO. L. CRAWFORD, Esq.,	DELL NOBLIT, JR.,
WILLIAM EISENBREY,	BARR SPANGLER.

For unexpired term of T. S. Arthur,
DANIEL BAUGH.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Friends of the

Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates:

Reviewing another year of the work of the Franklin Reformatory Home the President and Directors find just reason to feel that the institution has made excellent progress and that it has been more successful in its efforts in a reformatory direction than in any previous year of its existence; there is, in fact, more reason than ever before, to realize that its labor is Divinely assisted and that in treating drunkenness as a departure from a pure Christian life—the remedy for which departure is a return to Christian teachings and associations—the Home is doing God's work in accordance with His will and wisdom, as results testify.

Were any vindication of its method needed the Home could point to its Superintendent and the officers under his supervision, all of whom are graduates of the institution and who to day are evidences of the virtue of its teachings. The Superintendent was among the first inmates of the Home. For five years he was away from us and in a position surrounded with more than ordinary temptation and

opportunity to indulge the sin of intemperance, but the *teachings* he had received kept him staunch, and during those dark days when the affairs of the Home were not as prosperous as they happily are to day, he returned and has remained with us infusing into others the teachings which rescued him. His case is the case of others in various walks of life, all of whom are living proofs that the man who accepts the Home's precepts will not fall.

The Home during the past year has been prosperous; but with us prosperity means increased needs, for as means come to us we are impelled to reach out further after those who have fallen under the social ban through the sin of intemperance. Many of these unfortunate men are penniless, but their salvation depends on such aid as we can give them and we cannot withhold that assistance upon which rests a soul's future. The Home has been generously supported and we have every confidence that it will continue to be. The necessity of such work as that in which it is engaged is too painfully apparent, on every hand, to let it lack ample means.

During the past the Home has lost several good friends by death.

Mrs. Susan Rhea Barton was a life long friend of the institution and as a testimonial of the esteem in which she held its work she devised it a legacy of \$2000. The money is not yet available, but the act

is evidence of the place which the Franklin Home and its work held in her heart.

Mr. William C. Mollerus and Miss Mary Gilbert are among departed friends. The former left the Home a legacy of \$1000, acknowledged in last year's report, and the latter gave the Home \$400, received during the present year and acknowledged in this report.

We have lost a friend, too, in T. S. Arthur, a Director of the Home for thirteen years, known far and wide as a man who gave his life up to battling with drunkenness, and who was as earnest and persistent in striving to crush out the abominable habit of drinking as any one of his time. He regarded the reform of the inebriate and the destruction of the wanton social usage which leads to the monstrous vice as his peculiar mission, and to it he brought all that brightness of mind and energy of character which were so markedly his. He was a man to whom we could apply the sacred word "friend," and in his death we shall find that there is lost to us one who gave us material aid in bringing men to a realization of the disgrace and ruin which are inevitably part of a drinking career. "But our loss is his gain." His work was done, and we can only indulge such earthly sorrow as friends must feel in parting and express our tribute to his kindly endeavors to help his brother man.

That the Franklin Home will go on prospering we hope and pray. Knowing what good it has done in the past we can confidently trust that with increased facilities it will prove under the providence of God one of the most substantial blessings that Philadelphia has ever enjoyed.

SAMUEL P. GODWIN,

President, &c.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the President and Board of

Directors of the Franklin Reformatory Home:

An investigation of the affairs of the Franklin Reformatory Home, at the close of the thirteenth year of its existence cannot but prove gratifying to its friends and supporters.

In spite of business depression, by which the Home is as much affected as any commercial enterprise, since it is chiefly to the business men of the city that it looks for support, the mortgage of \$5000 has been reduced to \$3500, and the rate of interest on this incumbrance has been reduced from 6 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This is a good exhibit, and the Board of Directors will not fail to see in it evidence of energetic work and careful management.

The affairs of the Home have been conducted with the most rigid economy consistent with the comfort and welfare of the inmates, and, while no necessary expense has been spared to promote the success of the Home's mission, such scrutiny into expenditures has been exercised as to prevent the outlay of a dollar that would not meet an imperative want and serve a meritorious purpose.

The contributions have been liberal, especially so

considering the condition of trade, which, as before stated, seriously affects the donations to the Home.

The assistance, both moral and material, which the Home has received from the Godwin Association, merits especial mention. The report of the treasurer shows in unmistakable figures what the Association has done for the Home financially, and all those gentlemen who give personal attention to the conduct of the institution are familiar with its moral influence.

The Home buildings are in good condition, the furniture is ample and in good order, and the best care is taken of both. An inspection is all that is necessary to show this. From the spreading reputation of the institution, however, it is more than probable—indeed it may be accepted as a fact—that in the fiscal year now opening, the Home will be called upon to take care of more inmates than it has had under its influence in any twelve months of its existence. Humanity and consistency demand that the institution shall refuse none that it can by any possibility, or by extraordinary effort accommodate, and I therefore urge renewed effort in securing to the Home still more liberal contributions than it has heretofore received, generous as those contributions have been. There is every reason to believe that the good work performed in regenerating fallen men, is widely known, and thoroughly appreciated, and that an income can be secured which will enable us to enlarge our operations and do

still greater good in a mission which is acknowledged by all disinterested and right minded people to be a necessity created by a false system of social ethics and demanded by Christian civilization.

Although I take it for granted that in other reports suitable acknowledgements will be made to those to whom the Home is indebted for aid and courtesies, I desire to add my testimony to the liberality of the business community and the kindly treatment the Home has received from the clergymen of the city and the public press.

THOMAS A. BOYD,

Secretary.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Directors

of the Franklin Reformatory Home :

The Thirteenth Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Franklin Home is presented with a feeling of justifiable pride, in that the Committee is able after a review of the year to say that the work in which the Home is engaged has never been so successfully conducted, nor has the per centage of absolute reclamations ever before been so high

The result in detail is given in the report of the Superintendent who also deals minutely with the drinking vice and the methods adopted in the Home for its eradication.

In a preceding report the Executive Committee called attention to the question of admissions to the Home and then referred to the misconception that it was a place of refuge for the drunken or indigent and an accommodation to tide the one over a debauch and the other over a period of poverty. Everything that can be done should be done to correct this false impression and to make it generally known that the mission of the Home is the permanent reformation of such inebriates as come within its reach. To effect this reformation the Home must have complete

charge of its inmates during their stay, and must be able to regulate the length of that stay, in order that they may go out into the world entirely changed in habit and inclination and thoroughly impressed with the serious character of the sin they have shaken off and the imperative necessity for an adherence to the new resolves made under the Home's teachings. No reformation can be, or need be, expected by inmates or their friends as long as the idea obtains that the Home is simply a convenience to be used at the pleasure of the person admitted.

During the year ended with the date of this report more reclamations have been effected than in any preceding year—as heretofore stated—and this is due to the greater care exercised in admitting candidates, as well as to the fact that with added experience on the part of the officers there is naturally increased success.

In explanation of the care used in receiving applicants for admission to the Home it must be clearly understood that neither money nor social condition has had any weight. Every inmate has been admitted on his merits, preference always being given to those whose condition indicated the greater need of the Home's good offices and who seemed most sincere in their anxiety to embrace the opportunity to make a radical reformation. But, even with all the care that can be exercised, unpromising material is so

frequently met with that it is a wonder the tabulated statements are not transposed, and the figures of the reclaimed and apparently irreclaimable credited each to the other.

The difficulty of impressing a man whose whole life has been conducted on the doctrine of chance, whose habits have been bad in every direction, whose mind has never been accustomed to serious thinking—the difficulty of impressing such a man with a proper sense of his position, and persuading him to lift his thoughts to something higher than eating, sleeping and lounging can only be realized by those who have attempted it. It is among the disheartening and vexatious features of work in the Home that men who give their means, their time, their energy and their experience to the reformation of their fellows are compelled to see their efforts fail simply because those they wish to elevate are too careless or too callous to lend even the little help of thinking in their leisure time of the end in view. While, however, such failures, as we are compelled to record are serious annoyances, there is a brighter side, and it is exceedingly pleasant to note that there are many who grasp the spirit of the Home and accept its teachings in all honesty and with gratitude that they have partaken of its advantages.

In reference to the management of the Home the Committee finds that it is much hampered from the lack

of infirmary room. It is frequently the case that admission must be refused to worthy applicants while there is room enough in the Home but none in the infirmary, in which, for obvious reasons, it is necessary the person admitted be first detained. Three additional infirmary rooms are urgently needed—in fact the Home cannot do half the work for which it has otherwise ample accommodations without this improvement. There are to day many fit subjects for treatment in the Home—men who might be made exceptionally useful members of society—sleeping in station-houses by night, and haunting liquor dives by day. The Home may be often applied to by any one of these, and, unpleasant as it is, refuse to admit him because there is no room if the three infirmary rooms are already occupied.

Another fact to which it is necessary to call attention is that many of those admitted are not sufficiently supplied with clothing to make a presentable appearance among the other inmates. In fact, in some cases it is necessary for sanitary reasons, to change the clothing entirely. While this seems a trifling matter it is none the less an obstacle in the way of dealing with the most needy, and a question which the Executive Committee thinks of sufficient importance to merit the especial attention of the Board of Directors.

The question of getting employment for such inmates as, by the course of life which brought them to

the Home, have been thrown out of employment, has been a topic of frequent discussion, and the idea of establishing an employment bureau has been mooted. To see an inmate go from the Home without employment, or the immediate prospect of it, is to see him walk directly back toward the dangerous ground from which he has just been rescued. The management of the Home has always made it a point to secure employment, for inmates where it could, and there are many men now in comfortable circumstances through its instrumentality; but this legitimate branch of complete reformatory work, the Committee thinks, should be systematised and made more effective, instead of being left in its present unorganized condition.

The religious services have been all that could be desired, and it is evident that they play an important part in bringing the reformed men within the scope of Church influence when they go out again into the world of business.

The Committee cannot conclude without acknowledging the indebtedness of the Home to the Godwin Association, the efforts of which organization have been wonderfully efficient in holding together those who have been reclaimed and in promoting the welfare of those who are, or have been, inmates of the Home. To Mr. Godwin himself, both as chief of the Home Corporation and head of the Association named after him, much of the successful working of

the Home is due. He has given his time, his ability and his means to the work of reformation, and to sustaining those who have needed help. With a steadfastness, devotion and energy rarely seen, he has thrown himself into the work, and where, under less wise and forceful direction, many might have faltered, his enthusiasm and firmness have held them up to duty and inspired them with his own zeal and faith. It is in a spirit of simple justice that the Executive Committee thus records its sense of obligation to Mr. Samuel P. Godwin.

FREDERICK SCOFIELD,

Chairman.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Another year has passed in the history of the Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates, a year fraught with successes and blessings, which should fill our hearts with gratitude, the greatest being the immeasurable blessing of having rescued men from the tyranny of the vice of intemperance and restored them to God, their families and society. But while rejoicing at the good that has been accomplished, we still have to regret the opportunities lost by so many who failed because they were not sincere in their desire for reformation.

Entering on our fourteenth year we feel encouraged to press forward, knowing that from the trials and disappointments of the past we have gathered a large experience that must be productive of great good in the future and enable us to successfully deal with the difficult cases which from time to time present themselves.

But notwithstanding the hopefulness which animates every one connected with the Home, we are in justice to ourselves compelled to direct attention to a few pertinent facts in connection with the work of making inebriety nothing more than an unpleasant tradition and reducing the vice of intemperance to

an impossibility. It is a great injustice on the part of the people to leave this important labor to a comparatively few men and women. No one can deny that in crushing this vice there is a duty to be done to the victim, a duty to society and a duty to the State. Society owes it to the man to see that he does no wrong to himself. It has no right to stand by and see him make a brute of himself, starve his family and ruin his soul. It stultifies itself when it allows him to become a public nuisance and it is a traitor to its country when it puts a ballot in his hand knowing that he is unfit to use it. Just so far as it fails to do all that lies in its power to check what it has made a crime, it is an accessory and promoter of that crime and as much a felon as any convict enduring righteous legal sentence; and that member of society who can do and fails to do, to the fullest extent of his ability, all that he might to reclaim the degraded, can be a friend to neither his God, his government, nor his fellowman. This may seem a harsh view to take, but it is nevertheless true. Society offers the temptations and then punishes its victims for whose degradation it is partly responsible.

But if those people who realize their false position on the question of the liquor traffic find it impracticable to stay it, they can at least help to undo much of the evil done and make the world better

by restoring to their rightful position those men who fell into a sin to which society by its customs enticed them.

Nearly two thousand men can be pointed out, most of them in this city, who were fast becoming useless members of society, an expense, annoyance and injury to their friends when they were brought within the influence of the Franklin Home; they are to-day sober, industrious and upright members of society. Is this not tangible proof of the necessity of such an Institution and of its practical value? For every one of these men reinstated in his proper position becomes an apostle for reforming his fallen brother—the reclaimed becomes the reclamer, thus spreading this noble work of charity. He must indeed be blind who does not see that such an Institution cannot be too generously supported nor too carefully fostered.

Charitable people have given munificently that dogs and horses may drink water in the warm weather and all our principal thoroughfares are dotted with ornamental fountains. This is right and praiseworthy and it is desirable that the brute creation should find friends who would stand between it and suffering. How much more desirable is it then that poor fallen man should find those who will stand between him and his sin and, in the spirit which Christ has incul-

cated, restore him to himself and make him acceptable in the eyes of his brethren and his God.

No work in which man has ever engaged carries in itself a more appealing necessity.

The report of the Superintendent of the Home must of necessity partake more of the nature of an exposition of the origin and object and the means of reclamation employed in the Home, than a mere recital of its routine work. Full and exhaustive reports of the work of the Home and its finances are furnished every month to the Board of Directors, so that at the end of the year a summary of the whole with the Treasurer's annual report is sufficient. But every day visitors inquire for information and every mail brings requests for some circular that will explain the Home's work so that a report must necessarily often be what might be termed a repetition of former publications.

In this report it has been thought best to divide the work under the following heads, viz.:—The origin of the Home, its object, the mode of treatment and the results, with a report attached of this year's work. This it is believed will cover all the ground and give the fullest information to all inquiries.

THE ORIGIN AND OBJECT OF THE HOME.

Philadelphia, which always had a world-wide fame for its many grand charities, providing for every form

of suffering, up to April, 1872, had no place of refuge for the victims of intemperance, men who had fallen a prey to the customs of the society surrounding them.

The public mind about this time became aroused at the alarming and rapid increase of intemperance, and the consequently large number of men who had become slaves to the habit, who were longing and anxious to be released from the terrible thralldom, but who were powerless to do it of themselves. A few earnest temperance workers about this time came together, and from their meeting, as the following extract from the Tenth Annual Report will show, the Home came into existence :

“On the 25th of February, 1872, a meeting of delegates from the various temperance organizations, was held in Philadelphia, at 607 Walnut Street, for the purpose of adopting some plan for improving the condition of inebriates and helping them to reform. The idea suggested was the establishment of a reading room for temperance men, and also to afford shelter for inebriates ; a resolution was adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee to propose a plan for the establishment of a Reformatory Home and Temporary Asylum for inebriates.

“The committee held several meetings, the last one being on March 29th, 1872, when they reported the permanent organization of a Home, to be named,

“The Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates, of the City of Philadelphia.’”

They rented the building No. 911 Locust Street to be opened April 1st, 1872; Mr. George W. Childs, with that liberality which has marked his life, generously paying the rent for the first quarter.

Mr. Samuel P. Godwin was unanimously elected President of the Board of Directors. The Home was now fairly started; those engaged in the work, or aiding it, were moved by a deep sympathy for the misery and degradation of the poor victims of intemperance, but while their object was clear, they had, as yet, no well-defined plan of action. Their idea was, first, to give rest and food to the body; in other words, to restore the man to physical strength to enable him to obtain employment. Those who were able to pay were to be charged a reasonable rate, and those without home or friends were to be taken free, as far as the means of the Home would permit.

This was in itself a noble idea, but in carrying it out practically, a great essential for reformation was found wanting, and that was the absence of religious influence, which should be combined with intellectual and physical means to insure success.

The ground was now boldly taken by the President, that the time had passed for giving soft names to sin, or that food and shelter alone, could be made a remedy for sin. He also taught that to destroy the vice of

intemperance, to eradicate the habits it creates and fosters, and to break up the evil associations which are its last stronghold, were not the work of a day or week ; that nothing but the aid of Divine grace, with the refining influence of religion, could dispel the darkness of the will ; that religion only could infuse new hope into the man whose heart was filled with despair at his own failure, and enable him to rise from the ruins of a wrecked life, and begin anew, humbly, perhaps, as knowing his own weakness, but with an experience which should be at once his strength and security. Furthermore, the President taught that the Home, to be effective in its object, must have its principles based entirely upon the Christian idea of Divine charity, carrying out, in its own feeble way, the grand work for which Christ came in the world, viz. : to redeem and save sinners ; or in other words, the charity that would raise a fallen brother from a life of degradation and crime, and save his body from a terrible and disgraceful death, must reach his higher and nobler part, his immortal soul, and save *that* from eternal death.

Starting, then, on this principle of Divine charity, that the man must be saved, soul and body, religious influence was added as the most powerful aid for the reformation of the inmates of the Home.

As early as the latter part of May, 1872, religious services were introduced into the Home. Tuesday

Evening Meetings were organized, and, later on, the Godwin Association Meetings, conducted under the auspices of the organization hereafter to be described.

On April 22d, of the same year, an auxiliary Board of Ladies was organized, with Mrs. John C. Pechin, President ; Mrs. D. W. O'Brien, Vice-President ; Mrs. H. C. Potter, Secretary ; and Mrs. S. P. Godwin, Treasurer, with a corps of co-laborers, made up of earnest, active, zealous Christian ladies. They brought into the work all the qualities which distinguished them in their own sphere of life. In the domestic arrangements of the Home, they so managed as to make it a model of neatness, comfort and economy.

In the most critical period of the Home, they collected large sums of money for its pressing necessities ; they infused new life and energy into the work ; in their labor among the inmates, they re-united husband and wife who had long been separated, and gathered under one roof, and into the fold of the Church, families that would have been wanderers on the earth. The results of these labors are stamped on the work to-day, and while it exists it will ever bear their impress.

With its principles established and its system perfected, the Home taught the men who sought its shelter, that drinking liquor *was a sin*, in their case, and that all the associations leading to it in the most

remote degree, were equally sinful. It impressed on them, most earnestly, that their deplorable condition was the result of the violation of God's laws, and of common sense, and that they were the victims of a vice from which nothing but the grace of God could rescue them. This grace, it taught, could only be obtained by humble prayer, with a sincere desire for a change of heart and life ; added to which there must be an entire cooperation with all the other means adopted by the Home for their improvement and comfort.

Religious services formed the basis of the moral instruction. In the conduct of these services, however, every care was, and is, taken to avoid the hysterical phase to which many men but just relieved from the sufferings of inebriety are liable, only to relapse, in the natural reaction which follows, into a callousness from which it is difficult to arouse them. The services are a practical application of Divine law and sacred precepts, intended to make the man feel that his reliance must be on a gracious God, and that to secure to himself a permanent benefit he must be heartily in earnest. He is instructed that no particular pride need be taken in his past life, and that his remembrance of it should be to detest it ; that he is a man after God's own image, and that regard for the dignity of his Master, and for himself as a creature of that Master, demand of him a life in

harmony with his Creator's ordinances. If he has expected to find that the cant and claptrap which too often pass current in temperance movements for genuine religion, will be of any benefit to him, he is speedily undeceived. He soon discovers that every effort is directed to making him once more a man among men, a man with all the attributes of worthy manhood, and that to achieve position in life he must be honest and true to himself.

SYSTEM OF CONDUCTING THE HOME.

When an applicant for admission to the benefits and privileges of the Home presents himself, or is presented by his friends, he or they encounter no tedious formalities nor exasperating circumlocution. The requirements are few, simple and obviously necessary.

The identity of the applicant must be clearly established, otherwise a fugitive from justice might find within the Home an unsuspected hiding place from the officers of the law. He must give an assurance that he comes voluntarily and will strictly observe and obey all the rules of the house, otherwise he might justifiably refuse to submit to the wholesome and necessary regulations designed to promote the object of the institution and secure the comfort and welfare of its inmates ; and furthermore he must distinctly declare it to be his sincere wish

and intention to reform, otherwise he might use the Home, merely as a place where he could more speedily recover from the effects of his latest debauch.

[In cases where the inebriate is unable to give these assurances, the statements of his family or friends are received as sufficient, until he is in a condition to act on his own responsibility.]

Nothing further is necessary to secure admission to the Home, but these requirements are inflexibly insisted upon.

The subordination of monetary to reformatory considerations is one of the peculiar and distinctive features of the Home.

Notwithstanding the fact that, having no endowment, the institution is mainly dependent upon the board of its inmates for support, it was contemplated from the start to carry at least one third of its inmates free of charge, and nearly one-half of the large number who have enjoyed its benefits, have never been called upon to pay, and never have paid one cent,

If the applicant be a proper person and a permanent resident of the State, after complying with the requirements already specified, he is at once received into the family of the Home, and if his circumstances are such that neither he, nor his

friends are able to pay his board, he becomes a free inmate.

Nor is there any difference between the treatment of the free inmate and that shown his more fortunate fellow-sufferer who pays.

The latter may occupy a room alone, or with but one companion, but they are all served at the same table and receive the same fare. The same care and attention, the same admonition and advice and the same considerate solicitude, are bestowed upon all.

The Home is a Christian institution, doing God's work among His fallen children, and in this work it recognizes no difference between the millionaire and the pauper.

The financial status of the inmates is known only to the officers, and they are studiously careful to avoid anything in speech or manner, which would enable the inmates to know who pay or who do not.

Those able to pay are charged a reasonable board, according to their means, By this it is to be understood that the Home makes a distinction in favor of its poorer inmates.

Recognizing the fact that drunkenness levels all distinctions, and that poverty should not be permitted to stand between the penniless inebriate and the opportunity for reform, the Home feels

it would be unjust to demand of the man who makes but one dollar a day the same compensation that it requires of the man who makes three or four times as much. And therefore, while it charges an extravagant price to no one, it asks less of the man whose earnings are small.

The Home from its experience has learned this important fact, that the demoralization arising from drinking and its associations, has not been sufficiently considered. The history of drinking men, as a general rule, may be very simply stated; they begin to drink at different periods of life, and under different circumstances—one man begins in the dining-room, amid the elegant surroundings of a refined home; another in the luxurious club-room; while another begins his downward career in the five cent Free and Easy, where some men go in the evening to seek what they call enjoyment; but by far the largest class are the unwary victims of the *Free Lunch* system, so tempting to the low-salaried, hungry young clerk, or artisan, who to save the expense of a dinner, spends ten cents for a glass of liquor for the privilege of standing at a bar to eat the refuse of the market, which is dressed up by the saloon keeper who knows to a certainty, that his small outlay will be returned a hundred fold, by the habit of drinking, that will be formed in this way. He knows, too, that the ten cent glass will soon

be doubled and trebled, until finally all the earnings of the poor victim, find their way into his till, and that the ruin of the young man is certain, if he is not checked by some good influence.

A system apparently so harmless, yet so cunningly devised for evil, should be held up to the reprobation of every honest heart, and the warning voice of parents, guardians, employers, and every one having an interest in the young, should be heard over the land; if the evil cannot be stopped, the signal of danger should at least not be wanting, to point out Satan's recruiting office for filling the drunkard's army.

But no matter in what school men learn to drink they *all* graduate in the same class—they all reach the same moral level.

Money and social surroundings may indeed hide from the public eye, the most repulsive side of the one, but the drunkard clothed in broadcloth and riding in his carriage, places himself on an equality with the poor, filthy, ragged wretch that the policeman has picked out of the gutter and is wheeling to the station house.

It is the experience of every observing person that, while money may for a time classify drunkards in different grades, the rich man's wealth is sooner or later dissipated and he comes to the level of the most meanly clad and poorly sheltered outcast.

Nor do men of brain and culture, and of a high order of attainments, long support a distinction from those whose drinking career began among the coarse, the dull witted and ignorant. It is hazarding nothing to say that there are to-day in Philadelphia, wandering among the vilest resorts of the city, men whose refinement and attainments are as little discernible in the wretched stroller as though they had never possessed them. The smooth skin, soft voice, gentlemanly bearing and carefulness of dress have disappeared and they and the most wretched beings who ever sprung from babyhood into vice and crime, exhibit the same appearance, the same habits and the same inclinations. They are twin brothers in sin and it is a logical result that their twinship is apparent at a glance. Artists, clergymen, men of letters, men of society and men well up in public life have come to the same scandalous level. Their better days and the refinements that graced them exist only in occasional bitterly remorseful memories. They have been dragged into the gutter and with no kindly hand stretched out to save them they perish miserably, while the soul, leaving a dishonored body, goes to meet the dread sentence, that "no drunkard can enter the Kingdom of Heaven."

The sooner society realizes this solemn truth, the less ready will it be to condone as an amiable weakness the sin of the man with fine clothes; and the

more earnest will it be to reach a helping hand to the poor man, who, deprived of the advantages, opportunities and enjoyments of his fellow-drunkard, has fallen an easy victim to the temptation to drink which surrounds him on every side.

If the influence of those in high places was given on the side of temperance, the work of the Home would be easy indeed ; much of the time, labor and money now spent to meet the various cases that should never need the shelter of the Home, could be devoted to those poor unfortunates, who, from their circumstances and surroundings, are more liable to fall into temptation, and who, when they reach the Home, receive, perhaps for the first time, kindness, care, sympathy and instruction ; the Home is to them a school, that will teach them their value as men and as Christians, and will teach them, also, their duty to God, to their families, and to themselves, so that when they again take their places in the world, they will be sober and useful men. This is the true work of the Home, and much has been accomplished in this direction ; but much more will be accomplished when its teachings are better known and understood, not in the Home only, but by the world generally, when the helped will become the helper, and the money too often used in sinful pleasures, will be used to carry out the grand work of saving men who cannot save themselves. For the benefit of those who know

but little of the Home, some details of the treatment adopted will now be given.

THE HOME'S METHOD OF TREATMENT.

When a man enters the Home, he is recognized as sick, suffering from the physical effects of sin ; which usually show themselves in an inflamed stomach, disordered brain, and shattered nervous system ; he is a fit subject for the hospital department of the house, where he is at once placed. What he now requires is perfect rest, kind and sympathetic treatment, sound natural sleep, with light and nourishing diet, given at intervals to suit each particular case ; all these are given and favorable results obtained in an incredibly short time, when compared with the treatment given by the tapering-off system. Once the reason is fully restored, and before the man leaves the Infirmary, the work of reformation is begun ; God is pointed out to him as the true physician of the soul.

He is made to understand that reformation is a dual work, a work of Divine grace and human effort ; that in the retirement of his own chamber he must ask God for the grace to view himself as he is, and the past as it was. In his examination he must be sincere and thorough, seeking no excuses, but honestly acknowledging the cause of his misery ; he will then see that habits weak as cobwebs in the beginning, become strong as cables, dragging him down

without the power to resist, because he never sought it where alone it can be found ; or if the whisperings of conscience and the stings of remorse would sometimes warn him, he went on unheeding, trusting to his now perverted reason and weakened will that he might escape the consequences of his course, although the road he was travelling was filled with men ruined by indulging in the same vice. But the time for reflection has come at last ; he cannot get away from facts ; he has entered into himself and sees his true condition, and is ready to adopt any remedy that will bring him peace of heart, strength of will and strength of body. This is the first step in the man's reformation, the knowledge of his own weakness and the desire for a remedy. He begins to realize that the next thing required is to break away from his old habits and evil associations—that a return to them means drinking again, with a renewal of all the miseries he has just passed through and perhaps a sudden death which he has just escaped.

He is now ready to listen to the invitation of mercy given to the poor sinner. "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy-laden, and I will give you rest," has a new meaning to him ; "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow," opens to him the hope of forgiveness. The Good Shepherd leaving the ninety and nine sheep to search for the lost one, is an assurance of loving kindness, if he

throws himself into the arms of Jesus, with a trusting confidence in His goodness, an abiding faith in His power, and with an earnest and sincere intention of changing his whole life, and in the future to live according to the laws of God, that he now finds will secure his happiness in this world as well as the next. Few men hear these teachings without being impressed, in a greater or less degree, and in most cases they are influenced by them ; they are the only anchor on which they can rest their future safety. The man by this time is able to move about the house and mingle with the inmates ; the poison of the alcohol in his system is fast being eradicated, his regular life in the Home is beginning to have its effect on his health and appearance. He attends the Sunday afternoon Bible study, conducted by the President, where he hears the great Christian truths enunciated and applied to a vice that has made The Franklin Reformatory Home a necessity. Mr. Godwin's long experience and sympathetic nature, added to his quick perceptions and clear judgment, enable him to distinguish between the sin and the sinner ; and while he condemns, with just severity, the one, he encourages, with words of kindness, the other, and points out the only path that can lead to an honorable and happy future.

On every Sunday evening there is a service in the chapel of the Home, where men of every shade of

religious belief meet, the reclaimed and the reclamer kneel as creatures before one common Father, the God of all, to offer their praise and thanksgiving, to supplicate pardon and mercy for past sins, and beg for grace against future temptations.

Clergymen from different churches officiate. Those who have felt and appreciated the power and beauty of a religious service can well understand the holy and healing influence that this must have upon men, who had indeed "fallen among robbers," but now find themselves among the good Samaritans who are binding up the wounds of soul and body. On Tuesday evenings, as well as Sundays and Thursdays, the man observes an unusual number of strangers, and learns that they are the former inmates who come to the meetings of the Home. He at once discovers that while men may be ashamed of, and regret the causes that brought them to the Home in the first place, having once entered it and received its benefits, they have learned to love it, and look upon it as their "Alma Mater," considering it an honor to share in its work and a privilege to visit and take part in its services. Entering the Chapel on Tuesday evenings he finds it crowded, with a large number of ladies in the audience; these, he is told, are the wives, mothers and sisters of former and present inmates, with Directors, their wives, and other friends of the Institution. Everything is bright and cheerful, while

the utmost decorum is observed. As he views all this, if there has been a wrong impression or lurking shame about his coming to the Home, which is often the case, it is at once removed.

After Scripture reading and prayer, the meeting is fairly opened, the present and former inmates, with the President and others, being the speakers. Their object is to give encouragement, warning and advice to one another.

In these meetings, men speak from personal experience, not in words coldly drawn from the mind, but from hearts filled with gratitude to God and overflowing with thanksgiving for their deliverance from the terrible vice of intemperance. The good that emanates from these meetings cannot be overestimated. Long after they have adjourned and the men of the Home are out again in the busy world, amid its storms and temptations, the truths they have heard, and the instructions they have received, come as a warning, arousing and strengthening them in an hour of weakness.

On the last Tuesday evening of each month, a lecture is given by some prominent lecturer upon a subject at once instructive and entertaining. The whole tendency of these meetings is to open new avenues of thought, to create higher aspirations, and to elevate the moral sentiment in the man.

THE GODWIN ASSOCIATION.

Every Thursday the Godwin Association meets. The best explanation of the objects of this Association can be found in the Preamble to the Constitution, as follows :

PREAMBLE. We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, having experienced the blessings and benefits that emanate from the "Franklin Home," and believing that they have been directed by God's Providence, and knowing that there is no better or more pleasing way to evince our gratitude to our Heavenly Father for His favors and mercies, than to aid our suffering and erring fellow creatures, do hereby agree to form an association, having for its object mutual assistance, and the reclamation of our fallen brethren, and adopt for our government the following Constitution, &c., &c.

This Association is the link in the golden chain of reformation by which the influence of the Home, and the interest of the inmates in its work are kept up after they leave the Home to mingle again in the affairs of life.

A Visiting Committee wait upon the sick to aid or comfort them, or visit delinquent members, to warn them against falling into a listless or inactive state, lest in an unguarded moment old tastes and old inclinations might again successfully assert themselves.

In conjunction with this Committee, and working with it, is the Committee on Home, who have charge of the beds of the Association in the Home, and the relief of members in distress. If this Committee hear of any of the members being so unfortunate as again to fall into evil habits, they immediately go out, and, finding the fallen one, induce him by kind words to return to the Home; when there is no member (which generally is the case) requiring the good offices of the Committee, any one is received who can be reached, the only requirement being a sincere desire for reformation. Thus men who before entering the Home had, by their reckless daring, been the leading spirits in drinking and evil associations, here find an outlet for their energy and vim; they are given an opportunity for action, which, while it benefits others, strengthens themselves.

RECAPITULATION.

It will thus be seen that the Home proposes to deal with inebriety and treat the inebriate according to a clearly developed system, the peculiar and distinctive features of which may be summed up as follows :

First. The applicant must profess a sincere desire to reform and must come to the Home of his own free will.

Second. The diseased condition of body and mind

which drunkenness always produces must be remedied by medical treatment before the applicant can receive or accept moral or religious instruction.

Third. Drunkenness obliterates class or social distinctions and brings the brilliant genius and the dull-witted plodder the learned and the ignorant, the rich and the poor, to the same level of suffering, the same anxiety for relief and the same necessity for salvation.

Fourth. It is remembered that the applicant, whatever may be his condition, has an immortal soul which Christ died to save; that he retains some spark of manhood, which kindness, gentleness and earnest sympathy may force to new and vigorous life.

The sense of restored manhood, necessarily begets solicitude for the destiny of the soul.

Therefore, as the recognition of man's personal responsibility and accountability to his maker must precede the acknowledgment of sin and the supplication for pardon, the Home leads the inmate by instruction and by practice to remember and rejoice in the dignity of manhood and to prove that he realizes the obligations it imposes, by seeking to make his life a worthy offering to his beneficent Creator.

Fifth. As a state of doubt and anxiety as to a temporal or spiritual future, is unfavorable to spiritual growth and development, the Home seeks to dispel it by surrounding the inmate with daily evidences of

God's willingness to receive and pardon penitents, numbers of whom testify to his Fatherly care for their daily wants and spiritual needs.

Sixth. The Home is not a place of temporary retirement, where the drunkard can simply recover from the effects of his last debauch if he will pay liberally for the privilege. Nor is it a hospital for the cure of a depraved and debasing habit, conducted with a view of pecuniary profit, but a Christian Home for the sorrowing man struggling to reform his life—a refuge where the repentant sinner can be shielded from the sneers of the world, which, while it tempts him to sin, mocks him in his fall. The Home offers the sinner a place where in peace and quiet he can reflect on his present position, and the only means of changing it; where he can reflect on the inestimable price paid for his redemption on the cross, and if he accept that redemption, it will make him a new man, "in the brotherhood of Christ."

Seventh. The Home's interest in the repentant inebriate and its efforts to secure his permanent reformation do not cease with his withdrawal from its shelter; but appreciating the magnitude of the conflict he will have to wage in the world, the Godwin Association through its various Committees and members, still carries on the good work by the beneficent influences of brotherly love and Christian association.

The system here outlined has been only gradually developed ; the experience of the past years has been recalled and carefully studied, as offering the safest guide in any contemplated modification of its methods in dealing with the evil it was established to combat.

The dominant idea that intemperance is a sin against God, has been inflexibly adhered to from the hour the doors of the Home were first opened. Convinced of the fact that the permanent reformation of the drunkard must be a work of Divine grace in the heart, that Christian regeneration must be the foundation of all moral reformation, the Home has ever been solicitous to practice the method which should most effectually impress this conviction upon the minds, hearts and consciences of its inmates.

Necessarily, the means relied on to produce this state of feeling must vary with the mental perceptions and moral sensibilities of different men ; but the foregoing will it is hoped, suffice to give a general idea of the manner, and the means by which they are carried out.

It must be highly gratifying to the Board as well as to all interested in this pre-eminently Christian and philanthropic work, to know that every change in the means employed to quicken the sense of responsibility and arouse the torpid conscience, has been attended with more satisfactory results.

The impressions produced have been deeper, the

instruction imparted has been more eagerly seized upon, and the effect as manifested in the daily life of the graduate has been more lasting.

It is not to be denied that many of those who have received the benefits of the Home, have proved ungrateful, and belied their professions.

But this deplorable fact cannot be regarded as affording any just ground for feeling discouraged.

Men will be ungrateful, unstable and false until the kingdom of God shall be fully established on earth; but every instance of such falling away has been the result of a gradual abandonment of attendance at our meetings, and departure from the lessons of moral, religious and social duties here inculcated.

The Home has not failed in its duty to the man; the man, either through weakness or depravity, has been false to himself as well as to the Home.

The Home has always realized that it was engaged in God's work, and though disappointment, difficulty and vexation must necessarily attend all human effort, it has never wavered in the belief, that they have been permitted for some wise purpose.

IN GENERAL REVIEW.

In its thirteen years of existence, the Franklin Home has had seasons when the outlook was very unfavorable. It had a few friends whose constancy was its only support and encouragement. There

were not wanting those who looked on it as a very unpromising experiment. The men who fostered it were set down as men of excellent intentions, but visionary ideas ; men who were bent on doing good, but who had no clear comprehension of how they were going to do it. Others, still less charitably inclined, spoke of it as a humbug, and maligned it as a refuge kept for a class of hardened men by an association of soft-headed people with no better aim in life than reaching after the impossible as a child might cry for the moon. Other institutions were pointed to as being conducted on scientific principles because they claimed to deal with inebriety as a disease or an appetite. Very excellent men and women scoffed at the idea that reliance on God, and a firm faith that He would help to reclaim a sinner who had been getting drunk habitually, could be of any effect. They did not seem to realize that Divine mercy and compassion knew no depth of degradation that they could not or would not reach, and that when Christ died to save sinners, the drunkard was not put beyond the pale of redemption.

But the men who began by asserting that intemperance was a sin against God, and that the first step in reclaiming a drunkard was to induce him to beg pardon of God for his crime, and plead for grace to secure him against the temptations that caused his first fall ; the faith they had in the grace of God was

not misplaced and the Franklin Home is a monumental evidence that they were right.

By faith and hard work there has been built up an Institution which has relieved the City of Philadelphia of nearly two thousand men, who were either degraded outcasts or fast becoming so, and has reformed them and made them valuable citizens, whose present lives are a comfort to their families and a benefit to the community. It has diverted by its work immense sums of money from liquor saloons and directed them into channels of usefulness, which was no small thing to accomplish, although it did take thirteen years and a great exercise of faith.

And if it could accomplish this in the face of circumstances so discouraging that most men would have wavered, what may it not do in the next few years, with a support increased in a ratio with the constantly swelling aid which has been given the past few years? Nor must it be forgotten that much of the efficiency of the Home has been due to the very men who were reclaimed by it when it was young. They acknowledged the debt of restored manhood by laboring to extend the same blessing to others, and at the same rate of progress, with these rescued men directing all their energies to the saving of others, the time cannot be far distant when the earnest wish of every true friend of his race will reach its realization in the final destruction of the liquor traffic. .

The idea seems Utopian, but by arithmetical progression it is not difficult to calculate the day when nearly every saloon in Philadelphia and the State will have gone out of existence for want of patronage and there will be nothing left of the liquor traffic for legislation. What cannot be accomplished in one way may be in another, and if this social evil cannot be attacked through legislatures, it must be fought through individual effort and personal influence.

There is another point to which it is considered advisable to call attention before closing this report. When men leave the Home after being restored to bodily, mental and moral health, they must of necessity mingle in the world with many who knowing nothing of drunkenness or of the Home, are apt to look askance at one who has been a victim of intemperance and a recipient of the blessings of the Home. Naturally enough this brings to the recent graduate a feeling of shame. He is shocked that he ever fell so low as to need a helping hand to lift him up. He is ashamed to acknowledge that he has been so weak that it was beyond his power to recover himself without aid, and he is inclined to think that he is not the man he thought himself to be when he first left the Home with its salutary teachings, kindly ministrations and gentle admonitions fresh in his mind. It is the aim of the Home to teach its graduates that they are not lepers, to

be shunned and scouted. It certainly does not relieve them of the responsibility resting on them to make permanent the benefits they have received, but it lets them know that they are as much sinned against as sinning; that they are the victims of a vicious social custom, though they sinned in allowing themselves to become so. It reminds them that in becoming members of the Godwin Association they have become part of a brotherhood which includes the best, the highest and most respected men in business circles and society. These men are linked with him in the work which saved him and he need feel no shame at being part of such an association. He is taught that so long as he obeys the precepts laid down for his guidance, he may hold his head as high as any man's and proclaim as boldly as he pleases that he came from the Franklin Home. It should be a matter of pride with him that he is able to make the boast and to show that its impress is his patent of nobility.

Another matter to which, perhaps, sufficient emphasis has not been given, is the fact that the religious teachings of the Home are non-sectarian. Ministers from churches of all denominations conduct services and instead of discussing doctrinal points so shape their addresses as to conform to the objects which the Home has in view.

Reference has heretofore been made to the Godwin

Association, and it is due to that Association to call especial attention to the relation which it bears as a powerful auxiliary to the work of eliminating drunkenness from our list of social vices. Its members are indefatigable in their efforts at reclamation, and invaluable in holding fast to that which the Franklin Home has secured. Its money contributions to the support of the Home are munificent, but highly useful to the work as these are they are little in comparison with the moral effect its meetings have on reformed men. Its members have become imbued with the spirit of its leader and president, Mr. Samuel P. Godwin, and many a man who, after leaving the Home, has been placed in circumstances similar to those that caused his first fall, has been saved from falling again by the influence of this Association. It is poor praise of the Godwin Association to say that it is as noble a brotherhood as ever battled for the good of humankind, and that before long its work will be felt as no work in the same direction was ever felt before. It is growing every day in strength, and, when its energies shall have been massed, it will be known from one end of the country to the other as one of the most powerful organizations of its kind ever brought into existence. The course of the Godwin Association is well worth watching.

In bringing this somewhat lengthy report to a close, I wish to express my sense of obligation to the

officers of the Corporation, the Board, the clergymen and business men of the city, and the newspaper press for the uniform assistance I have received in furthering the interests of the Franklin Home.

The management of the Institution naturally involves many vexations, but the cordial support given by its friends, and the interest so widely felt in it, more than compensate for all the trouble incurred.

The following tabulated statements give in succinct form the record of the year.

C. J. GIBBONS,
Superintendent.

TABLE I.

Inmates, April 1st, 1884, ...	55
Received during the year, ...	312
Total, ...	<u>367</u>
Discharged during the year, ...	321
Inmates, March 31st, 1885, ...	<u>46</u>

TABLE II.

Number discharged, ...	<u>321</u>
Of these there are men whose lives give evidence of a thorough change, warranting us in classing them as reformed, ...	152
Men who show some change, but of whom we can only say that they have been benefitted, ...	57
Men who adhere to old habits, &c., and must be classed as doubtful, ...	48
Men who rise and fall continually, whom we classify as failures, ...	60
Unknown, ...	<u>4</u>
Total, ...	321

TABLE III.

Free Inmates, ...	125
Paying Inmates, ...	140
Part free and part paying, ...	<u>102</u>
Total, ...	367

TABLE IV.

Single,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	104
Married,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	210
Divorced,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Separated,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
Widowers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>367</u>

TABLE V.

AGES.

21 to 30,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48
31 to 40,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	120
41 to 50,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	143
51 to 60,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46
61 to 70,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>10</u>
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	367

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

*To the Board of Directors
of the Franklin Reformatory Home :*

GENTLEMEN :—Since my last annual report, three hundred out of the three hundred and twelve men admitted to the Home, were treated in the infirmaries. Of this number a large majority were mild cases and required restraint but for a day or two. Four had Delirium Tremens after admission, one of whom became demented, and there were two cases of insanity attended with delusions, both of whom were admitted in that condition, the disease being masked at the time by drunkenness. There were no deaths during the year.

Except in those recently admitted there was remarkably little sickness among the inmates, not one serious case during the year, which shows what regularity, plain, substantial food and happy surroundings will do for men with broken down constitutions, and is a forcible argument in favor of keeping all cases in the Home for several weeks, for, bodily ailments often originate the craving for strong drink. It is a constant source of wonder to me how rapidly this craving for stimulants is lost. No sooner does the man cross our threshold than the door behind him seems to shut out his old tormenter ; but, possibly the moral atmosphere of the Home, or the skill of the cook in providing sub-

stitutes for his drinks may explain the charm. The permanent results depend mainly on the man himself. If he is earnestly seeking reformation, I believe he will seldom fail to attain it ; if his object is to get over a debauch, he attains that, seldom more, and there are a few sad cases, in which there is a taint of insanity in the man's constitution, and he struggles in vain.

Our usual plan of treatment is to dispense with all alcoholic stimulants, but in no cases, not even the most severe have we given the usual alcoholic drinks, brandy, wine, etc., but have found that alcohol medicated in various ways gives us the desired temporary stimulation without keeping alive morbid tastes.

Great praise is due our nurse, Mr. Arthur Watterson, for his intelligent and constant devotion to the infirmary cases, and he can fortunately, at all times draw on the invaluable experience of Mr. C. J. Gibbons, for guidance and direction. We are hampered by but one thing—the want of sufficient hospital accommodations, and I believe it would increase the usefulness of the Home and add to the safety of our patients if we had more rooms adapted for that purpose.

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES GRAHAM, M. D.

1528 Spruce Street,

April 9th, 1885.

Dr. REPORT, FROM APRIL 1ST, 1884, TO MARCH 31ST, 1885. Cr.

To Balance April 1st, 1884, . . .	\$2,778 69	By Provisions, servants' wages, &c.,	\$8,629 53
" Board, ...	8,856 04	" Salaries, ...	2,030 00
" Donations, ...	3,417 01	" Printing Report, Advertising, &c.,	836 07
" Godwin Association Gift, . . .	1,281 00	" Coal, ...	478 50
" Cash for Paving 911 Locust st., .	30 00	" Gas, ...	365 10
		" Ice, ...	96 93
		" Insurance on furniture, . . .	28 00
		" Rent of 911 Locust street, . .	500 00
		" Cash paid on account of mortg,	1,500 00
		" Interest on mortgage, . . .	321 33
		" Postage, ...	119 12
		" Repairs, ...	218 78
		" House necessities, ...	451 51
		" Medicine, ...	130 66
		" Water rent, ...	46 00
		" Treasurer's balance, ...	611 21
	<u>\$16,362 74</u>		<u>\$16,362 74</u>

Examined and found correct.

(Signed,) THOS. A. BOYD,
WM. S. PIERCE,
RICHARD WOOD,

April 6, 1885.

ISAAC WELSH,
Treasurer.

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

For the Fiscal Year ending March 31st, 1885.

\$5.00 constitutes a Contributing Member for One Year.
\$25.00 a Member for Life.

Allen, Wm. H.	\$50 00	Cash, ...	\$2 00
Allen, Geo. H.	50 00	Coyne, T. P., ...	2 00
Allen, J. & B.	10 00	Collins, E. Z.	2 00
Arthur, T. S.	5 00	Cash, ...	1 00
		Calvert, Thomas, ...	50
Brown, Alexander, ...	100 00	Cash, E. S.	50
Biddle, Alex.	50 00		
Brobst, A. & Son, ...	50 00	Drexel, A. J.	250 00
Bayard, Mary, ...	25 00	Disston, H. & Sons, ...	100 00
Baird, John E.	25 00	Drexel, A. J.	25 00
Brown, J. Wistar, ...	10 00	DuBarry, Mrs. I. N.	5 00
Beard, George, ...	5 00	Davies, Edward, ...	5 00
Boyd, Thomas A.	5 00	Dewar, F.	1 00
Bates & Auchincloss, ...	5 00		
Blakiston, Mrs. P.	5 00	Eisenbrey, W.	25 00
Bussenius, A.	5 00	Erwin, Mary L., ...	10 00
Cooper, J. J.	15 00	Farnum, Elizabeth H.	100 00
Cash, W. B. H.	7 00	France, Wm. T.	25 00
Coffin, Mrs. Lemuel, ...	5 00	Fulton, George, ...	5 00
Cope, T. P.	5 00		
Cope, F. R., ...	5 00	Godwin Association, ...	1281 00

Gilbert, Mary. dec'd,		Massey, Wm. .	\$50 00
Estate of, . .	\$400 00	McCreary, Geo. D.	25 00
Grant, Wm. S. .	25 00	Marshall, Sarah, .	25 00
Grillett, R. . .	20 00	Men's Bible Class Holy	
Gopsill, James, .	5 00	Trinity Church,	25 00
Gibbons, Mrs. E. M.	1 00	Moore, William, .	20 00
		Matthews, C. T. .	25 00
Houston, H. H. .	200 00	McIntyre, A. W. .	20 00
Holland Mission Sun-		Mitchell, G. Montgomery,	
day School, . .	44 51		10 00
Harrison, A. C. .	25 00	Member Church Holy	
Houston, W. C. .	25 00	Comforter, . .	10 00
Haines, Josiah, .	5 00	Mayberry, Wm. W.	8 50
Hood, Julia D. Mrs.	5 00	M. for C. . . .	5 00
Hartshorne, Henry,	2 00	Member of Christ	
Hutton, Hobart, .	2 00	Church, ...	5 00
Holloway, Howard,	1 00	McCambridge, R. .	5 00
Howe, Walter, . .	1 00		
		Noblit, Dell, Jr. .	25 00
Jackson, E. E. . .	25 00	Newnam, B. P. . .	5 00
Johnson, Israel H.	25 00		
Jameson, B. K. . .	15 00	O'Donnell, John, .	5 00
		Old Type, ...	5 00
Kinney, Ann, Miss,	50 00		
Kinney, Edward, .	38 00	Penn Mutual Life Ins.	
Killen, H. G. Mrs.	10 00	Co.	100 00
Kates, Emily, Miss,	5 00	Powers, T. H. Mrs.	100 00
Kates, Clarence, .	5 00	Peirce, W. S. Hon.	10 00
		Pickens, James, .	2 00
Love, John B. . .	25 00		
Landis, H. R. Mrs.	25 00	Ridey, John, . . .	20 00
Landreth, Oliver, .	25 00		
Lewis, John T. . .	10 00	Singerly, Catharine,	25 00
Lee, James D. . .	1 00	Smith, John F. . .	25 00
Life long Teetotaler,	1 00	Sweeny Sons & Daugh-	
		ters, ...	6 00
Moore, D. Wilson,	150 00	St. Luke's Church,	5 00
Massey, Anna B., .	100 00	Sheppard, J. B. . .	5 00
Moore & Sinnott, .	100 00	Scott, Mrs. L. . .	5 00

Simpson, H. L. .	\$3 00	Welsh, Isaac, .	\$60 00
Schoening, John, .	3 00	Whitney, Helen, .	25 00
String, Thomas, .	2 00	Whitney, Mary D.	25 00
		Welsh, Wm. Mrs. .	25 00
Treager & Lamb, .	20 00	W—— R—— .	25 00
Tait, Caroline G. .	20 00	Weaver, Mary F. .	10 00
Thornton, Thomas,	10 00	Wilkinson, R. A. .	5 00
Tobias, Joseph F. .	10 00	Wharton, J. .	5 00
		Whitecar, J. M. .	5 00
Veacock, Gilbert, .	5 00	White, Robt. G. .	5 00
Wood, Richard, .	100 00	Wood, Caleb, .	5 00
Wood, Juliana R. .	100 00	Waselewski, J. S. .	5 00

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

TO THE

GIFT OF \$1281.00,

BY THE

Godwin Association to the Franklin Home.

Anderson, Chas. E.	\$5 00	Brown, C. H.	\$2 00
Ashmead, A. C.	1 00	Becker, B. F.	1 00
Ashmead, T. E.	1 00	Balderston, R. S.	2 00
Armstrong, John,	2 00	Bailey, Christopher,	10 00
Archibald, H. C.	5 00	Bohlen, John, Mrs.	10 00
Allen, Mr. per Mr.		Boyd, Wm. S.	5 00
Neuber,	25	Blair, John,	5 00
Allen, R. J.	2 00	Bohlen, Miss,	5 00
Arnold, H. W. & Mrs.	10 00	Brown, George,	1 00
Adams, Thos. R.	5 00	Bowers, Amil,	1 00
Ashton, A. J. K.	1 00	Bingham, Charles,	1 00
Anchor Varnish Works,	2 00	Bishop, A. B.	1 00
Allen, James,	1 00	Barnart, C. S.	1 00
Bone, Mrs. Hugh,	5 00	B. H. S.	1 00
Bussenius, Cunliffe		Brigg, James,	50
& Co.	15 00	Cash,	2 00
Babb, Thos. C.	5 00	Cohen, Isaac,	3 00
Baker, J. W.	1 00	Cain, John,	1 00
Braker, B. M.	5 00	Cash,	3 00
Burnham, Chas.	5 00	Cash,	50
Buckley, A. H.	1 00	Crossthaite, J. D.	5 00
Blaetz, P. H.	25	Chambers, D. M.	2 00
Batt, A.	25	Cary, Wm. R.	1 00
Bechtel, A. L.	2 00	Cash,	1 00
Bunn, J. H.	1 00	Cash,	1 00

Cash, F. M. . . .	\$1 00	E. G.	\$2 00
Carley, Wm. . . .	5 00	Elmer, P.	25
Carley, Mrs. Wm. . .	5 00	Elwanger, C. . . .	1 00
Cash, ...	50	Emlen, S.	5 00
Cash, ...	2 00	Edwards, Mrs. . . .	1 00
Cummings, T. M. . .	1 50	Elkison, J. S. & Thos.	5 00
Cooper, Casper, . . .	1 00		
Cash, ...	1 25	Fulton, George, . . .	5 00
Connolly, J. G. . . .	75	Foering Chas.	1 00
Cope, T. P.	5 00	Farley, Peter, ...	1 00
Cope, F. R.	5 00	France, Wm. C. . . .	25 00
Carson, Jas. F. . . .	5 00	Freas, W. C.	5 00
Cash, ...	3 00	Fisher, John H. . . .	1 00
Carr, Joseph, ...	5 00	Ferris Robert M. . . .	2 00
Clough, Joseph, . . .	5 00	Finley, Richard	1 00
Childs, George, . . .	2 00		
Cole, F. W.	1 00	Gettes, J. K.	50
Cash, ...	1 00	Godwin, Samuel P. . .	25 00
Cash, ...	50	Gross, C. G. and Mrs.	
Carstairs, James, . .	5 00	A. M.	10 00
Collins, A. M.	20 00	Glading, Ed. T.	5 00
Cress, Chas.	3 00	George, Mrs.	2 00
Cash, J. M. & R. L. .	10 00	Gibbons, C. J.	5 00
Carlin, Edward, ...	2 00	Gibbons, Mrs E. M. . .	5 00
Chester, F. S.	10 00	Garman, Joseph S. . .	1 00
Childs, Geo. W. . . .	25 00	Garrigues, S. B. . . .	50
		Graham, Wm.	5 00
		Groseman, A.	1 00
Day, John, ...	5 00	Greiner, R. L.	2 00
Denny, J. P.	50	Gray, W. G.	1 00
Davies, Edward, . . .	5 00	Granless, Robt. E. . .	5 00
DuBarry, J. N.	10 00	Githens, Joseph A. . .	5 00
Dempsey, Thos.	1 00	Great Western Div. No.	
Downs, Mrs.	1 50	334, S. of T.	10 00
Devlin, Mrs.	1 00	G. K. H.	1 00
Diligent Div. No. 122,		Grebe, Conrad, ...	5 00
S. of T	10 00	Graham, Robert, . . .	50
DeHaven, G. B. . . .	5 00		
Dougherty, J. I. . . .	1 00	Holloway, H. A. & Mrs.	10 00

Hickey, Wm. . .	\$5 00	Kenny, Edward, . .	\$50 00
Hyland, Patrick, .	50	Kitchenman, John, .	5 00
Hancock, C. C. .	50	Kershaw, Thomas, .	5 00
H. E. P. . .	50	Kelley, Mrs. . .	1 00
Hanhauser, Geo. .	5 00	Koch, Miss, . .	1 00
Hanhauser, J. E. .	5 00	Keenan, Miss A. .	50
Howe, Walter, .	1 00	Knox, Thos. . .	2 00
Hagan, James, .	1 00	Knox, Miss Kate, .	1 00
Huplet, Saml. .	1 00	Kean, Mrs. . .	1 00
Hackman, A. B. .	5 00	Keough, C. P. . .	1 00
Hensel, Geo. S. .	50 00	Keough, P. F. . .	1 00
Heidman, Chas. .	5 00		
Hill, Fred. . .	5 00	Lady Friend Church of	
Huber, H. H. . .	1 00	Holy Comforter, .	10 00
Holbrook, R. M. .	1 00	Lewis, Drayton, .	10 00
Hart, E. R. . .	1 00	Legore, Z. T. . .	1 00
Howland, Mrs. .	1 00	Laughlin, W. R. .	5 00
Heim, Peter, . .	1 00	Landless, Henry, .	2 00
		Leeds, Joseph, . .	5 00
Johnston, Wm. .	10 00	Leeds, B. R. . .	5 00
Johnston, Arthur, .	5 00	Love, John B. . .	10 00
Johnston, Mrs. K. J.	5 00	Leiber, Frank, . .	5 00
Johnston, Jr. Arthur,	1 00	Long, J. B. . . .	1 00
Johnston, Belle, Miss,	1 00	Long, John, . . .	1 00
Jones, Wm. D. . .	5 00	Latrobe, B. F. . .	50
Jones, Mrs. G. W. .	5 00	Linder, Chas. . .	2 00
Jennings, E. . .	1 00	Lodge, George, . .	5 00
Jackson, Thos. . .	1 00	Lee, J. E.	5 00
Johnston, Alex. .	1 00	LaMaria, Geo. . .	2 00
Johnston, Robt. .	2 00	Louman, S. J. . .	25
Jones, Edward, .	1 00		
Jordan, Wm. . .	1 00	Moffat, Robt. E. .	5 00
Jordan, G. R. . .	1 00	McLean, George, .	1 00
		M. D. B.	2 00
Kett, John F. . .	1 00	McCafferty, Harry,	2 00
Kett, D. F. . . .	50	Miller, Mr. . . .	1 00
Kett, C. F. H. . .	50	Murphy, T. S. . .	2 00
Kerr, Stephen, . .	2 00	McGlinsey, Patrick M	50
Kartsher, R. S. .	1 00	McDevitt, F. P. .	1 00

Munns C. L. . . .	\$1 00	Pooley, James B. . .	\$5 00
McHenry, Jas. . . .	5 00	Price, E. G. . . .	5 00
Mauil, P. J. . . .	2 00	Porterfield, J. C. . .	5 00
McCoy, Margaret, . .	1 00	Paine, E. J. . . .	5 00
McCoy, Alex. . . .	1 00	Perkins, J. W. . . .	2 00
Moore, D. Wilson, .	100 00		
McLaughlin, Robert, .	10 00	Rittenhouse, Paul, . .	1 00
Morgan, James, . . .	5 00	Robinson, C. E. . . .	1 00
McDonald, S. . . .	2 00	Radcliffe, James, . .	1 00
Murphy, E. . . .	1 00	Raith, Louis, ...	25
Mallon, Frank, . . .	1 00	Ritter, W.	25
Matlack, G. W. . . .	5 00	Rous, D. C.	1 00
Mason, Justina, . . .	5 00	Rogers, F. P.	2 00
McFate, Saml. . . .	5 00	Rogers, Mrs. F. P. . .	1 00
Megonegal, Mrs. . . .	2 00	Rogers, Sarah, ...	1 00
Megonegal, Miss A. .	3 00	Ridgway, Thomas, . .	5 00
Mealey, Mr.	50	Ridey, John, ...	20 00
M. H. S.	1 00	Rementer, Mrs. L. . .	10 00
Morlan, John, ...	3 00	Rementer, Ed.	10 00
Madden, John, ...	1 00	Rementer, J. L. . . .	5 00
Mason, James, ...	1 00	Roberts, John T. . . .	1 00
Miller, Wm.	1 00	Rowand, Mrs.	1 00
McCafferty, Geo. . . .	2 00		
McNeil, J.	1 00	Sweeney, Thos.	1 00
McCambridge, R. . . .	5 00	Simpson, H. L.	5 00
		Stewart, George, . . .	1 00
Neuber, Wm. H. . . .	10 00	Spratt, Thos.	1 00
Newson, J. E.	5 00	Stanley, H.	25
Newton, Wm.	5 00	Sudah, Baboo, ...	5 00
Neuber, H. W.	25	String, Thomas, ...	5 00
Neuber, Emma Mrs. . .	1 00	Shoening, John, ...	1 00
Nebinger, R.	5 00	Swayne, John, ...	2 00
Newnam, B. P.	25 00	Stewart, John, ...	5 00
Newnam, Anne C. . . .	5 00	Sweeney, J. F.	5 00
		Schoenig, Jacob. . . .	4 00
Oyen, Henry, ...	5 00	Strain, Wm.	2 00
O'Neill, E. J.	2 00	Stewart, Thos, ...	1 00
O'Brien, F. A.	1 00	Shurtz, Miss, ...	1 00

Smith, R. Webster, .	\$1 00	Van & Gerlail, .	\$10 00
Springer, Stacy, .	50	Wilson, Robt. .	2 00
Swain, C. M. .	10 00	Weeder, A. J. .	1 00
Shunk, D. P. .	1 00	W. S. M. .	2 00
Tansley, Wm. F. .	2 00	Walp, Horace D. .	1 00
Thompson, Frank B.	25 00	Wicter, C. .	25
Tracy, Frank, .	50	Walker Wm. .	2 00
Tait, Joseph G. .	5 00	Wagner, Mrs. E. .	50
Tubbs, Horace M. .	1 00	Wills, C. J. M. .	10 00
Thayer, M. .	1 00	Wilson, S. G. .	10 00
Thompson, G. M. .	1 00	Wharton, J. M. .	5 00
Thompson boys, .	50	Woods, H. F. .	5 00
Talbot, Mrs. .	3 00	Wilson, R. .	5 00
Timmons, Mr. .	1 00	Waldman, Joseph, .	5 00
Thomas, S. Nancy, .	5 00	Whitman, A. .	1 00
Tator, Henry, .	1 00	Williams, M. H. .	5 00
Taggert, Stephen, .	1 00	Williams, Martha, .	1 00
Underhill, Chas. E.	1 00	Williams, Chas. E. .	1 00
Veacock, Gilbert, .	10 00	Williams, M. H., Jr.	1 00
Van Leer, J. W. .	1 00	W. B. G. .	5 00
Vansciver, H. B. .	3 00	Wendell, Eugene, .	1 00
V. V. S. .	1 00	Watterson, Arthur, .	10 00
Vance, T. W. .	5 00	Whitall, Jas. .	5 00
Vogdes, W. W. .	10 00	Wilson, W. R. .	1 00
		Yetter, J. C. .	1 00

GENERAL DONATIONS.

From April 1st, 1884, to April 1st, 1885.

H. C. Blair's Sons, one-half bill for medicines for year.
John J. DeZouche & Co., shades for chapel, office and conversation room.
Dolan Bros. (1883), 32 feet curbing, 1 piece flagging.
George Fulton, 1 load bar sand.
W. E. Hickey, 500 paving brick.
Samuel P. Godwin, 2 lots clothing, hats and shoes.
Alex. Morrison, refilling hectograph.
Wm. Mann's Sons, lot of stationery, 1 bottle writing fluid.
Treager & Lamb, printing and paper.
Henry Dreer, lot of growing plants, vines, &c.
Alburger & Bro., lot of growing plants.
David Ferguson & Sons, lot of growing plants and cut flowers.
H. C. Sheafer, lot of growing plants.
James Johnson, lot of growing plants.

Robert Scott & Son, lot of growing plants.
Miss C. R. Meredith, lot of papers, magazines, &c.
Arthur Watterson, 500 paving brick.
George Huber, lot of growing plants.
Hugh Graham & Son, lot of growing plants.
F. P. Rogers, tin ware and 1 large coffee boiler.
Joseph Neumann, 1 large wall lamp.
W. S. Harry, lot of growing plants and vines.
Bullock & Crenshaw, 1 quart lemon essence.
M. Homer & Son, 25 chinese lanterns.
G. A. Swartz, 1 doz. chinese lanterns.
James McHenry, 1 National Banner and Staff.
H. K. Wheeler, 1 barrel flour.
J. Stelwagon & Son, 2 rolls tarred felt.
James S. Mason, 1 large can blacking.
Isaac A. Sheppard, 1 stove grate.

Johnston, Holloway & Co., 2 doz. Heiskill's Ointment.
 Wm. F. Murphey's Sons, lot rubbers, 1 bottle red ink, 2 doz. lead pencils.
 R. Esterbrook Steel Pen Co., 5 gross steel pens.
 John Pfeifer & Co., 2 galvanized coal hods.
 Wm. Easterbrook, 2 galvanized coal hods.
 Stambach & Love, 7 brass cocks, finished plugs and tray chains, 1 hopper valve.
 George Griffith, 4 scoop shovels.
 N. & G. Taylor Co., 17 ft. zinc for stove.
 Riehl Bros., 1 pair No. 2 counter scales.
 Chas. M. Ghriskey, 1 doz. table knives.
 Carey Bro. & Grevemayer, fixtures for window shades.
 Wm. R. Elliott, 1 pair large door hinges.
 Chas. W. Clark & Son, fixtures and cord for 6 window shades, 1 gross window shade cord.
 J. B. Cook's Sons, 1 kitchen clock.
 Martin Freeman's Sons, cord for window shades.
 Wm. H. Child & Co., 1 doz. cord brackets for shades.
 James Hansel's Sons, 500 white envelopes.

L. D. Farr & Co., Camden, N. J., 25 yds. oil cloth.
 Geo. W. Blabon & Co., 11 yds. oil cloth.
 E. J. Spangler, 500 letter envelopes.
 Wolf Bros., 500 letter envelopes.
 Wm. Miller, 50 coffee cups.
 Rosengarten & Sons, 2 lb. bromide, 1 bottle glycerine.
 Biddle Hardware Co., 2 picks and handles.
 Israel H. Johnson, 1 barrel flour, 1 bbl. hominy, 1 bbl. oat meal, 100 lbs. corn meal, 1 bushel beans, 1 bushel green peas, 1 sack fine salt, 1 case tomatoes, 30 lbs. dried apples, 30 lb. prunes, 30 lb. dried peaches, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. granulated sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. light sugar, 25 lbs. roasted coffee, 1 lb. cayenne pepper, 1 lb. black pepper, 1 lb. African ground ginger.
 Mrs. Arnold, 920 Clinton st., 2 heavy wool under shirts, 3 prs. canton flannel drawers, 2 prs. wool drawers.
 Jones Eavenson & Sons, 1 gross assorted Sulline soap.
 Wm. Boothby, 1075 oysters.
 Benj. Brooke & Co., 1 box laundry soap.
 Powers & Weightman, 5 lbs. bromide sodium.

Chas. J. Field, 1 pair shutter hinges.

Henry Troemner, 1-30 grain weight.

Joseph H. Collins & Son, 400 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ Hemlock, value \$6.00.

Henry C. Patterson & Co., 300 ft. Y. P. Flooring.

Howard A. Holloway, 5 gals. Cabinet varnish.

John Uprichard, plumbing and gas fitting.

Grigg & Co., fruit and flowers.

McCambridge & Co., $3\frac{5}{8}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. brass cocks. 3 plugs and chains for trays, 1 single hopper valve.

Jesse Lukens & Bros., 150 ft. Y. P. flooring 50 ft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ Ash.

Wm. Waterall & Co., 25 lbs. can chrome green, 5 lbs. American Vermilion.

Felton, Rau & Sibley, 5 gals. boiled linseed oil, 3 gals. turpentine, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. Japan.

Chas. Brintzinoffer, 1 5 o. paint brush, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ o. fitch brush.

E. Clinton & Co., 2 large and 2 medium wall brushes.

Geo. W. Metz & Sons, 1 60. and 1 5c. paint brush.

Thomas Walton, 2 large and 2 medium wall brushes.

Merchant Bros., 18 globes for chandeliers.

Comley & Flanigen, 4 cans. peaches, 4 cans succotash, 4 cans peas, 2 cans corn, 2 cans cranberries.

R. C. Chance, 1 bucket pickels.

John McGlensey's Son & Co., 1 case corn.

Warner, Rhoads & Co., 1 case corn.

Fox, Moore & Co., 1 case peas.

Solomon Smucker & Co., 1 case corn.

Hon. Wm. H. Morrow, Belvidere, N. J., a large case of celery.

H. C. Shaefer, cut flowers.

David Ferguson & Sons, handsome assortment cut flowers.

Donations for Election Supper.

Philip McManus, 10 lbs. print butter.

Robt. Lauer, 200 oysters.

Geo. Taulane, 300 oysters.

Isaac Cochran, 200 oysters.

John Cooney, 300 oysters.

A. Ladow, 300 oysters.

Jas. Powell & Son, 400 oysters.

Jeffries & Co., 400 oysters.

E. S. Swing, 500 oysters.

Myers & Shillingsburg, 500 oysters.

Rickson Robbins, 500 oysters.

Covington & Patterson, 500 oysters.

Jno. Mears & Son, 500 oysters.

David Smith, 500 oysters.
 John Cochran, 500 oysters.
 John English, 500 oysters.
 James Toland, 500 oysters.
 Christy & Rittenhouse, 550
 oysters.
 James Gaukler, 1000 oysters.
 Thos. Rodgers & Son, 600
 oysters.
 Benj. Haney, 300 oysters.
 Pennock Bros., handsome as-
 sortment cut flowers.
 C. H. Grigg & Co., handsome
 assortment cut flowers.

Christmas Donations.

Chas. Schwartz, lot of games
 and toys.
 F. W. Henson, Germantown,
 woolen goods, 10 assorted
 hoods, 10 assorted jackets.
 Aaron Jones' Sons, Germantown,
 30 hoods, 20 pair stockings,
 2 baby's white jackets.
 Enterprise Manufacturing Co.,
 3 dozen handsome money
 safes.
 Cooper & Conard, 1 lot Can-
 ton flannel and muslin, 1
 lot dress buttons, 1 piece
 chintz, 50 pairs stockings.
 John Highlander, 1 package
 books for children.
 Keyser & Co., a handsome
 lot of money banks and
 assortment of iron toys.
 Strawbridge & Clothier, 4
 children's coats.

Caleb Milne, 1 lot cheviots.
 Jas. Smyth, 1 piece gingham.
 Tyndall & Wright, lot of tree
 ornaments.
 Chas. Beck, lot of Christmas
 cards.
 Wright, Tyndall & Co., 15
 fancy cups and saucers.
 Children's Mission Band con-
 nected with Wakefield Pres.
 Church, Germantown, by
 Emma E. Francis, 6 dressed
 dolls, 6 pin cushions, needle
 cases, &c.
 File, Derr, Haney & Co., 18
 hoods, 48 scarfs, 13 nubias.
 A Friend, 343 yds prints.
 Young, Smyth, Field & Co.,
 6 nubias, 4 jackets, 3 scarfs,
 2 hoods, 30 pairs children's
 stockings, 48 pairs women's
 stockings, 31 pairs mitts and
 gloves.
 C. F. Grosholz & Co., 24 toy
 cannons.
 Philip Wunderle, 100 lbs.
 candy.
 Conyers Button & Co., Ger-
 mantown, 10 nubias and
 hoods, 4 scarfs, 1 child's
 jacket, 9 pairs stockings.
 David S. Brown & Co., 311
 yds. chintz.
 J. & B. Allen, Germantown,
 6 doz. fancy knit hoods, 3
 doz. pairs stockings, 31
 scarfs.

Monroe Bros., 24 pairs rubber shoes.

Moses Dalzell, Germantown, 4 doz. pairs stockings.

Russell, Campbell & Co., 4 doz. tumblers.

Sullivan & Bro., 12 pairs men's socks, 12 pairs children's stockings, 5 pairs mitts and gloves, 30 pairs children's stockings.

M. Thanhauser, 1 lot toys.

C. S. Walnut, a fine lot of dolls, tops, albums, &c.

W. H. Horstman's Sons, 12 pairs stockings, 3 pairs socks, 15 hoods.

Shortridge, Borden & Co., 2 pieces prints, 97 yds.

T. Hoyt & Co., 1 doz. bottles cologne.

McKinley & Horn, lot wax dolls.

Geo. A. Crider, 2 pieces prints, 67 yds, 1 pretty book.

Mrs. M. I. Mitcheson, 1 lot clothing, 1 large lot toys and books.

Stephen Whitman & Son, 5 lbs. candy mixtures.

Croft, Wilbur & Co., 15 lbs. candy mixtures.

Geo. Coles, 5 lbs. candy mixtures.

Jenkins & Craig, 5 lbs. candy,

E. G. Whitman & Son, 5 lbs. mixtures.

J. H. Pine, 10 lbs. candy.

Flavell Bros, Germantown, 4 doz. pairs stockings, 1 doz. prs. infants drawers, 1 hood, 2 pairs leggings.

Wm. Wanamaker, 24 books.

Partridge & Richardson, 1 work box, lot fancy ornaments.

P. Blakeston and wife, pretty ornaments for tree.

Samuel Wanamaker, 16 handkerchiefs, 1 box suspenders, 4 doz. neck ties.

W. B. Saunders, 24 books.

Roman Bros., 3 pairs socks, 13 hoods, 4 boxes paints, 4 boxes handkerchiefs, 5 hand glasses, 2 pair toilet bottles.

Adolph Foster & Co., 1 doz. wax dolls.

John Doll, lot of animals and toys.

John Conway, handsome lot of tin toys.

Thomas Mustin & Co., 24 pairs mitts, 32 hoods, 4 doz. pairs stockings, 12 pairs pulse warmers, 10 pairs woolen gloves, 9 pairs leggings.

Thomas H. Walnut, 1 doz. trumpets.

J. Long & Co., 2 pieces prints, 88 yards.

Lewis Bros. & Co., 4 pieces gingham.

B. C. Tillinghast, 1 doz. musical rubber balls.

Robt. C. Geddes, lot of rubber toys.

Jacob Reed's Sons, 12 pairs stockings.

Geo. B. Woodman & Co., 2 doz. oranges.

L. Prang & Co., a very handsome lot of panel cards.

Henry Dale & Son, Frankford, 1 doz. half towels.

Reeves, Parvin & Co., 1 box raisins.

Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., 255 yds. fine chintz.

Mrs. S. Deacon, 1 package containing Canton and grey flannel and 2 chintz dress patterns.

Dennis Mfg. Co., 1 roll pink cotton, 75 pin tags.

L. Veit, 1 pound cake.

C. Sautter, 1 pound cake.

L. Blank, 1 pound cake.

D. Carrack & Co., 5 lbs. cut cake.

M. E. Stewart, 2 Dutch cakes.

Mr. & Mrs. Godfrey Keebler, 1 pound cake and large box assorted cakes.

Thos. Carrick & Co., 1 box fancy cakes.

Henry Handy, 10 lbs. fancy cakes.

J. L. Amer & Co., 10 lbs. cakes.

A. J. Medlar & Co., large box assorted cakes.

A. W. Russell, 2 boxes fine tea biscuit.

W. E. Camp, 5 doz. pies.

Ketterlinus Printing House, lot of assorted cards in envelopes and calendars.

Mrs. R. H. Wilson, Atlantic City, 1 bbl. flour.

Philip McManus, 8 lbs. print butter.

George B. Woodman & Co., 2 doz. oranges.

Wm. W. Mentzinger, taking off and replacing gas fixtures.

Messrs. Pennock Bros., cut flowers.

Messrs. Grigg & Co., cut flowers.

D. Ferguson & Sons, cut flowers.

Messrs. Craig & Bros., cut flowers.

LIFE MEMBERS

OF THE

Franklin Reformatory Home.

One contribution of \$25 and upwards, and election, constitutes a Life Member.

Atmore & Sons.
Allen, Wm. H.
Allen, George W.
Allen, Mrs. William H.
Ashton, Samuel F.
*Allen, William H., LL. D.
Allen, Anna M.
Arrott, W.
Archer, Benj. F.
American Lodge.
Ashoff, Charles

Benson, Miss Harriet S.
*Benson, Miss Rosalie
Baird & Co., M.
Brobst, Abraham
Bates, Jos. W.
Brown, David S.
Blairs' Sons, H. C.
Browne, N. B.
Bryn Mawr Lodge Good Templars.
Briggs, Amos, Hon.
Bailey, Joel J.
Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co.
Baird, James, Estate of M. Latimer.
*Barton, Mrs. Susan Rhea
Biddle, Alexander
Biddle, Mrs. H. J.
Brown, Lewis
Brown, Alexander
Browning, Mrs. Charles

Baird, John E.
Blakslee, Wm.
Bucknell, William
Bohlen, Mrs. J.
Balderston, John E.
*Benson, Gustavus S.
Brown, Mrs. Grace
*Borie, A. E.
Bedford Street Mission.
Bible Class of Episcopal Hospital.
Boyd, Mrs. Thos. A.
Brobst, Albion T.
Bettle, William
Brown, Brother & Co.
Bayard, Mary
Brown, J. A.
Brown, A.
Birkinbine, H. P. M.
Birkinbine, John
Birkinbine, Louisa Y.
Birkinbine, Henry
Biddle Hardware Co.
Brown, David S. & Co.
Browning, Hettie W.
Blatchley, C. G.
Baeder, Charles
Bohlen, C. M.
Bohlen, P. M.
Bailey, Christopher
Bailey, John T.
Bailey, W. G.

Brown, J. Wistar,
 Boyd, Thos. A.
 B. S. H.

Childs, George W.
 Collins, Alfred M.
 Cooke, Jay
 Clarke, E. W.
 *Claghorn, James L.
 Coffin & Altemus.
 Crozer, J. Lewis
 Cummings & Brodie.
 Chambers, Mrs. A. R.
 Croft, Wilbur & Co.
 Curtis, Mrs. Sarah Z.
 Caldwell & Co.
 Cope, T. R.
 *Clayton, John
 Church of the Epiphany, P. E.
 Collier, George B
 Cope Brothers.
 Coates, Benjamin
 C. E. C.
 Cooper, J. J.
 Crossman, E. D
 *Cadwalader, Hon. John
 Carstairs, McCall & Co.

Drexel, A. J.
 *Disston, Henry
 Drew, William P.
 Dreer, Mrs. Mary
 *Disston, Albert H.
 Disston, Hamilton
 Du Barry J. N.
 Diston, H. Sons.
 Davy, Sam'l R.

*Emory, Charles
 Excelsior Division, S. of T.
 Eisenbrey, William
 Edwards, R. L.
 Erwin, Miss Mary L.

Fotterall, Mrs. Sarah A.

Farnum, Mrs. Elizabeth H.
 Fat Men's Club.
 France, William C.
 File, John C.
 Fleaming, D. L.
 France, Mrs. W. C.
 Farnum, John & Co.
 France, E. T.
 Firth, A. M.

Godwin, Samuel P.
 Godwin, Mrs. Samuel P.
 *Gilbert, Miss Mary R.
 Graff, Mrs. John
 Grand Lodge of G. T. of Penna.
 George, Jesse, dec'd, Estate of
 Grant, William S.
 Guerney, Eliza P.
 Gibson's John, Sons & Co.
 *Godey, Louis A.
 Godwin Association.
 Garrett, Wm. S. & Sons.
 Granlees, Robt. E.

Harrison, Havemeyer & Co.
 Horstmann, Wm. J, dec'd, Estate of
 Hall & Carpenter.
 Houston, William C.
 Harrison, Jr., Joseph
 Hood, Bonbright & Co.
 Hamilton Temple of H. & T.
 Hierophant Division of S. of T.
 Hills, John P.
 Hopkins, Mrs. James
 *Helfenstein, J. S.
 Harris, R. P., M. D.
 Hoffman, Eliza L.
 Houston, Mary B.
 H. E. Z.
 Harmar, Wm.
 Huey, Samuel C.
 Harrison, Alfred C.
 Herr, Philip
 Herr, Chas.
 Houston, H. H.
 Harrah, C. I.

Heft, G.

Irvin & Stinson.

Jackson, R. E.

Jackson, E. E.

James, Kent, Santee & Co.

Jewett, T. L.

Jones, Joseph E., M. D.

Joly, Chas

Johnson, Mary M.

Johnson, Israel H.

Jayne, H. La Barre

Jones, Mrs. G. W.

Johnson, Wm.

Jeans, Joseph.

Jeans, Samuel.

Jeans, Anna T.

Knight & Son, Reeve L.

King & Baird.

*Kent, William C.

Kennedy, E. H.

Kemble, William H.

Kennedy, Thomas

Knight & Co., E. C.

Kennedy, Edward

Kenney, Misses A. & J.

Kay, Miss Mary

Kerlin, J.

Kenney, Edward

Lewis, Miss E. W.

Lewis, Miss M.

Lee, Henry C.

Lord, D. D., Rev. John

Lewis, E. J.

Lea & Co., Joseph

Lee, Valeria K.

Livezey, John

Love, John B.

Landreth, Oliver

Little, Amos R.

Lewis, Samuel T.

Lewis, John T.

Lloyd, Supplee & Walton.

Lewis, Edwin M.

Lewis, George F.

Lewis, Drayton

Landis, Mrs. H. R.

Moorehead, Mrs. Cordelia A.

McCreary, Geo. D.

Massey, Anna B.

*Magargee, Charles

Minnehaha Temple of H. & T.

Merritt, Mrs. E.

Myers, J. W.

Maguigan, John C.

Morton, Charles M.

McCullough, Robert P.

Maris, William

Maris, Mrs. William

Magee, J. S.

Massey & Co., Wm.

Morris, Wheeler & Co.

Milne, Beulah T.

Mehan, John A.

Malone Brothers.

McKnight, Wm., Treas. of Dr.

Stevenson's Church.

Milne, Mrs David

MacKellar, Thomas

Miller, Andrew H.

Memorial Baptist Church.

*Morris, Martha

Moore, D. Wilson

McIntyre, A.

Machette, Jr., E. V.

Machette, Margaretta

Mansfield, Catharine

Monroe, James

Moffat, Robert E.

Matsinger Bros.

Marshall, Sarah

Moore, Wm. H.

Matthews, Chas. T.

Mundell, John

Moore & Sinnott.

Milne, Caleb

Men's Bible Class,

Holy Trinity Church.

*Neff, Harmanus
 Neff, Mrs. Harmanus
 Newton, D. D., Rev. Richard
 Noblit, Dell, Jr.
 Newlin, Rev. Jos. D.

*Powers, Thomas H.
 Patterson, Joseph
 Pollock, Hon. James
 Price, Thomas W.
 Penistan, Richard
 Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 *Perkins, Abraham R.
 Peabody, George F.
 Peirce, Wm. S. Hon.
 Parrish, Dyllwyn
 Provident Life Ins. & Trust Co.
 Pechin, S. A.
 Powers, Mrs. Thos. H.

Remmey, R. C.
 Riegle & Co., Jacob
 Randolph, Evan
 Redner, Lewis H.
 Rehn, William L.
 Robins, Thomas
 Riehl Brothers.
 Ross, Mrs. J. B.
 Reed, Chas. D.
 Rowland, Edward

Solms, Sidney S.
 Spencer, Charles
 Spear, & Co., J.
 Shoemaker & Co., Robert
 Smith, Miss Mary
 Simpson, Mrs. Bishop
 Shortridge, Bordon & Co.
 Scott, Samuel G.
 Snyder, L.
 Stevenson & Maris
 Smith, James C.
 Sellers & Co.
 Sharpless, Charles L.
 Scull, Jr., D. & Bro.

Saul, Rev. James
 Smedley, Samuel L.
 Smethurst, Wm. A.
 Scull, David
 Stuart, George H.
 St. Andrew's P. E. Church
 Second United Pres. Church
 Singerly, William M.
 Souder, B. K.
 Shoemaker, Comley B.
 Singerly, Joseph
 Smith, Charles
 *Singerly, Mrs. Wm. M.
 Singerly, Mrs. Katharine S.
 Smith, J. F.

Taylor, N. & G.
 Trotter & Co., N.
 Thomas & Sons, M.
 Trotter, William
 Troutman, George M.
 Town, Benjamin
 Thompson, E. O.
 Thompson, C. W.
 Thompson, Benjamin
 Thompson, Jr., E. Osborne
 Taylor, George E.
 Thomas, Jane
 Tabernacle Baptist Church
 Thomas, Ann G.
 T. R. B.
 Temple, Joseph E.
 Trevelli, Rev. Joseph S.
 Tatham, H. B.
 Tait, Caroline G.
 Taylor, E. B. G.
 Taylor, T. C.
 Trotter, Wm. H.
 Townsend, Edward Y.
 Treager & Lamb.
 Thompson, Frank B.

Uprichard & Brown.

Valentine, Hon. John K.

Vance, J. M.

Wood, Richard

Welsh, Isaac

Welsh, E. A.

Welsh, L. F.

Welsh, A. G.

Wistar, Lydia J.

Wood, Marsh, Hayward & Co.

Wheeler, Charles

Whitall J. M.

Weightman, Wm.

Wilson & Bradbury.

White, S. S.

*Wood, Mrs. Juliana R.

*Wallace, J. William

Wanamaker, John

Warren, Kirk & Co.

*Welsh, William

Watson & Son, J.

Whitney, Helen

Whitney, Mary D.

Welsh, Mrs. Wm.

W. R.

Wilkins, William T.

Williamson, Isaiah V.

Whitney, William B.

Wiltberger, D. S.

Wheeler, Joseph K.

Welsh, Joseph

Whitall, J.

Wood, Wm. & Co.

Warden, W. G.

Wheeler, Andrew

Young Men's Christian Association
of P. E. Hospital.

Yunger, Esther

Those marked with a star are deceased.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECORDS OF THE GODWIN ASSOCIATION.

In pursuance of the unwritten but recognized policy of the Godwin Association, the Committee on Records abstain from laudatory comment on the financial work of the year, leaving the tabulated statement herewith presented to show the money contributed by the members and the uses to which it has been devoted. It is, however, essential to a clear comprehension of the financial exhibit by those not of the Godwin Association to say that the figures represent money contributed without previous notification to the members—money given on the spur of the moment as its need was made apparent. It is also just to say that the members have never been told of a case of necessity that they did not immediately respond generously. But it is for this in a large measure that we are banded together, and the Committee feel that the association will realize, after scanning the statement, that their organization has been instrumental in doing, at least, some good in the world.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE GODWIN ASSOCIATION.

Dr.

1884.

March 31st.	To Balance on hand,	\$8 57
	“ Collections in Association,	665 91
	“ Return of Loans,	20 00
	“ Special collection, present to Home,	1,281 00
		\$1,975 48

Cr.

By amt. paid	Franklin Home for board,	\$324 00
“ “	for Relief,	56 00
“ “	Printing, Postage and Stationery,	30 10
“ “	Loans,	20 00
“	Annual donation to Home,	1,281 00
“	Pledge and Roll-Book,	8 75
“	Printing Constitution and By-Laws,	16 75
“	Present to the Home,	70 00
“	Expense of outside meeting,	144 77
“	Bal. on hand March 31st, 1885,	24 11
		\$1,975 48

Respectfully submitted,

C. J. GIBBONS,
ROBERT MOFFAT,
EDWIN G. PRICE,
Committee on Records.

ADMISSIONS.

FREE INMATES.

Persons having a permanent home within the State, whose circumstances render it imperatively necessary, may be admitted to a free bed, at the discretion of the Committee on Admissions.

To obtain a free bed the applicant, or his friends, must give satisfactory proof of his inability to remunerate the institution for his support during his stay therein.

PAYING INMATES.

All other persons will be charged for their board according to their ability to pay, and the rooms, attendance, and accommodations furnished them.

No person will be received as an inmate for a less period than two weeks.

In cases of emergency, applicants may be received temporarily, when they are in proper condition and properly recommended ; but no person shall be considered an inmate, until he has received an order of admission from some member of the Executive Committee on Admissions and Supervision.

All persons, on becoming inmates, must bind themselves to observe and obey the Rules governing the internal affairs of the Home. Any deliberate violation of them will be considered good cause for removal from the house.

•

FORM OF APPLICATION.

In applications for admission, the following questions must be answered in as full and explicit a manner as possible :—

1. Applicant's name in full ?
2. Age ?
3. Birthplace ?
4. Residence ?
5. Profession or occupation ?
6. Married or single ?
7. If married, how many children living ?
8. Were any of his family intemperate ?
9. What is the cause of his drinking ?
10. How long has he used alcoholic drink ?
11. How long has he been an excessive drinker ?
12. Is his drinking constant or periodical ?
13. Are his habits solitary or social ?
14. Has he ever been in any Institution for treatment ?
15. Has he himself used medical remedies ? If so, what ?
16. Does he chew or smoke tobacco ?
17. Does he use opium, laudanum, or other drugs ?
18. Has he had fits or convulsions ?
19. Has he ever attempted suicide ?
20. Has he ever had mania-potu, or has his mind been affected lately with anything like delirium ?
21. What has been the daily quantity of liquor used recently ?
22. How long has he been on his last spree ?
23. Has he taken his food regularly of late ?
24. Has he sick stomach after eating ?
25. Has he diarrhœa from drinking ?
26. Has he slept well the last week ?
27. Has he any chronic disease, such as cough, &c. ?
28. Does he earnestly desire to permanently reform ?
29. Does he make his application voluntarily ?
30. Who will pay for medical attendance, care, and board ?

I hereby pledge myself to become thoroughly acquainted with the rules and regulations of this Home, and to cheerfully comply with them in every particular.

OBLIGATION.

In consideration of _____ being admitted an inmate of the Franklin Reformatory Home, in Philadelphia, the undersigned promise the Corporation of the Franklin Reformatory Home to pay to the Superintendent thereof, at said Home, monthly or weekly, on the first day of each successive month or week, in advance, the rate of board determined by the Executive Committee of said Home, and stated in the order of admission hereunto affixed ; to pay for extra medical and other extra attendance, if necessary, and to provide or pay for all requisite clothing and other things which the Superintendent and Executive Committee of said Home shall deem necessary or proper for the health and comfort of said person ; to remove said person when discharged ; to reimburse for any damage done to the property of the Home, and for necessary expenses in case of death ; and if removed against the advice and consent of the Executive Committee on Admissions and Supervision previous to the expiration of time agreed upon to forfeit the amount of board for that time.

Witness our hands, this day of 188

Principal.

Surety.

ORDER OF ADMISSION.

Mr.

The above named person is hereby received for a period of _____ weeks from date, at a board of _____ dollars. for the first week, and _____ dollars per week after.

Executive Committee
of
Admissions and Supervision.

Philadelphia,

188 . .

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HOME.

All persons admitted as inmates of this Home ARE REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH THE RULES AS HERE DEFINED. WHILST THE LARGEST LIBERTY compatible with successfully carrying out the object in view is cheerfully accorded, it must be constantly understood and remembered that this HOME IS A REFORMATORY AND NOT A BOARDING-HOUSE, and that the influences intended to be a safeguard to those who receive its shelter and protection, cannot reach those that are constantly seeking amusement or matters of interest outside, thereby allowing their minds to be diverted from what should be their single object here, viz.: earnest, undivided effort to use all means afforded to effect permanent reformation.

1. No drug or medicine of any description shall be brought into the House or used by any inmate without the knowledge and consent of the attending Physician.

2. All inmates, unless it is otherwise arranged at the time of their admission, SHALL REMAIN IN THE HOUSE FOR SUCH TIME AS THE PHYSICIAN AND CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SHALL DECIDE; after which, all arrangements for going out regularly, or occasionally, must be made with the Acting Superintendent beforehand, as it is necessary to know of the whereabouts and goings of all inmates as long as they remain in this Home.

3. No inmate whose daily employment calls him outside shall be exempt from the rules of the House, however long he shall have resided in the Home.

4. Each inmate is expected to aid in promoting the work of reform in himself and companions, to cheerfully acquiesce in rendering such service as he may be called upon to give and by cleanly habits and courteous deportment lend his influence and example in making this a HAPPY HOME.

5. Profane, vulgar, or unbecoming language, and discussions on religious or political subjects that may lead to strife or dissensions, cannot be allowed.

6. Meals will be served at regularly appointed hours. REGULARITY AND PUNCTUALITY ARE ABSOLUTELY REQUIRED OF ALL INMATES.

7. Inmates of the Home are required to be present at the SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING SERVICES, THE TEMPERANCE MEETING ON TUESDAY EVENING, AND THE GODWIN ASSOCIATION MEETING ON THURSDAY EVENING. As much of the success of our work is dependent upon these meetings, it is expected that all will unite to make them effective.

8. For the convenience of all, it is necessary, when there is a large demand for the use of the baths, to arrange with the Acting Superintendent at what time each will have the use of it, provided that it never be used within two hours after meals, and not after 10 o'clock on Sunday.

9. Inmates guilty of drinking while residents of, or bringing liquor into, the Home shall be peremptorily discharged and cannot be reinstated unless by the consent of the Executive Committee, as this is so gross a violation of obligation and honor that it cannot be overlooked. Others knowing of such conduct, and not reporting the same to the Acting Superintendent become parties to the wrong, and cannot expect to enjoy the confidence of the management.

10. All inmates are expected to be in and ready to retire at 10.30 o'clock in winter and at 11 o'clock in summer, that the doors may be closed, LIGHTS EXTINGUISHED, and house quiet by said time, that those desiring repose may not be disturbed. NO INMATE WILL BE ALLOWED TO REMAIN OUT ALL NIGHT, EXCEPT BY SPECIAL PERMIT FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. ANY VIOLATION OF THIS RULE INVOLVES PEREMPTORY DISCHARGE.

Devises or bequests for the Home should be given in its corporate name, thus :

FORM OF BEQUEST OF MONEY.

I give and bequeath unto

The Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates,

OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

the sum of.....
to be expended by them for the general purposes of the
Home.

DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

I give and devise unto

The Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates,

OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

to be theirs absolutely, All that certain, &c.

Persons preparing their Wills, or desiring to make donations to a worthy object, will please bear this Institution in mind.

Extract from Laws of Pennsylvania.

By Act of Assembly of 26th of April, 1855, a devise or bequest to charitable uses is void, unless it is done by will, and attested by two credible and disinterested witnesses, at least (30) THIRTY DAYS before the death of the testator.

Anna T. Samuel & Joseph Jew

FIFTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

→ FRANKLIN ←

Reformatory Home for Inebriates,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

LOCATED AT

No. 911, 913 and 915 Locust Street.

ORGANIZED, April 1st, 1872.

INCORPORATED, December 11th, 1872.

Charter Revised and Amended, May 4th, 1874.

PHILADELPHIA:

TREAGER & LAMB, PRINTERS, 32 S. SEVENTH ST.

1887.

RELIGIOUS AND OTHER SERVICES
OF THE
FRANKLIN HOME.

*Divine Service in the Chapel every Sunday
Evening at 8 o'clock.*

*Bible Study every Sunday Afternoon at
3 o'clock.*

*Conversational Total Abstinence Meeting
every Tuesday Evening at 8 o'clock.*

ALL ARE WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS.

 Private Meeting of the GODWIN ASSOCIATION at the Home
every Thursday Evening at 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

We earnestly request that you give this Report your careful attention.

The balance sheet of the Home shows the small sum of \$239.06 to carry on this great charity.

The efficient work of the Home needs no eulogy at our hands, the great number of men who have been restored to usefulness; the many families made comfortable and happy through this work, and the positive evidence that it is practical Christianity, guarantees the right to ask our friends to respond to our call for means to carry it on.

Contributions sent to C. J. Gibbons, Sup't, 915 Locust Street, A. C. Sinn, Esq., Treas., of Hood, Bonbright & Co., or to the President, will be thankfully acknowledged.

SAMUEL P. GODWIN,
President.

A. C. SINN,
Treasurer.

FIFTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

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→ FRANKLIN ←

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PHILADELPHIA :

TEBAGER & LAMB, PRINTERS, 32 S. SEVENTH ST.

1887.

OFFICERS.

President,

SAMUEL P. GODWIN.

Vice-Presidents,

RICHARD WOOD, GEORGE D. McCREARY,
D. WILSON MOORE.

Treasurer,

A. C. SINN, S. W. Cor. 11th and Market Sts.

Secretary,

JAMES W. HAZLEHURST.

Attending Physician,

JAMES GRAHAM, M. D., 1502 Spruce Street.

Solicitor,

GEORGE L. CRAWFORD.

Superintendent,

C. J. GIBBONS.

Matron,

MRS. E. M. GIBBONS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FOR FOUR YEARS.

SAMUEL P. GODWIN,
D. WILSON MOORE,
ISAAC WELSH,
RICHARD WOOD,

JOHN T. BAILEY,
C. T. MATTHEWS,
GEORGE A. CRIDER,
JOHN B. LOVE.

FOR THREE YEARS.

ISAIAH V. WILLIAMSON,
FREDERICK SCOFIELD,
W. HARRISON GODWIN,
DANIEL BAUGH,

A. C. SINN,
H. H. HOUSTON,
GEORGE W. CHILDS,
DAVID LEE.

FOR TWO YEARS.

WILLIAM G. WARDEN,
JOHN FIELD,
GEO. L. CRAWFORD, Esq.,
WILLIAM EISENBREY,

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
GEO. D. MCCREARY,
DELL NOBLIT, Jr.,
BARR SPANGLER.

FOR ONE YEAR.

DAVID SCULL, Jr.,
JAMES W. HAZLEHURST,
THOMAS W. PRICE,
ABRAHAM BROBST,

A. J. DREXEL,
HON. JAMES GAY GORDON,
WILLIAM H. ALLEN,
OLIVER LANDRETH.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

FINANCE.

RICHARD WOOD, *Chairman.*

H. H. HOUSTON,
I. V. WILLIAMSON,

A. J. DREXEL,
GEORGE W. CHILDS.

Executive Committee of Admission and Supervision.

FREDERICK SCOFIELD, *Chairman.*

W. H. ALLEN,
D. WILSON MOORE,
W. HARRISON GODWIN,
GEORGE D. MCCREARY,

ABRAHAM BROBST,
JAMES W. HAZLEHURST,
CHARLES T. MATTHEWS,
JOHN B. LOVE.

COMMITTEE ON PROPERTY.

GEORGE D. MCCREARY, *Chairman.*

FREDERICK SCOFIELD,

ABRAHAM BROBST.

CORPORATION MEETING.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Corporation was held at the Home on Monday evening, April 4th, 1887.

The President of the Board of Directors occupied the chair in accordance with the requirement of the charter, and Frederick A. Scofield was elected Secretary.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The Secretary of the Board of Directors presented reports of the operations of the work for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1887, which were adopted and referred to the incoming Board for publication [herewith presented].

The Treasurer presented a report of the receipts and expenditures for the year, which was adopted and referred as above for publication [herewith presented].

The following named gentlemen were then elected members of the Board of Directors, to serve for the four years next ensuing.

SAMUEL P. GODWIN,
D. WILSON MOORE,
ISAAC WELSH,
RICHARD WOOD,

JOHN T. BAILEY,
C. T. MATTHEWS,
GEORGE A. CRIDER,
JOHN B. LOVE.

For unexpired term of THOMAS A. BOYD, deceased.

JAMES W. HAZLEHURST,

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Board of Directors of "The Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates of the City of Philadelphia, Pa.," presents to their contributors and friends the within "Fifteenth Annual Report."

We are gratified in saying to our friends that we enter into our sixteenth year with increased zeal and renewed faith, because the results of the work are still more assuring and we are yet better satisfied that with the help of God, great and permanent good has been accomplished in the direction of this practical Christian work.

It has never been the object of the Home to create sympathy by misrepresentation, nor to parade highly exaggerated statements of wonderful cures (supernatural or otherwise) in order to inspire spasmodic enthusiasm, for personal aggrandizement, neither have we desired to expend in costly buildings, big salaries, and glittering show that which has been so liberally contributed for a special object, but rather to try "to be just before generous," and by prudence, economy and practical effort to do the most good for the money expended; that this course has been a wise one, we refer you to a careful reading of this report, as to its inner life work in detail of the Home.

During the year past we have received hundreds of letters from the graduates filled with truthful assertions and honest convictions both encouraging and grateful, but we do not consider our Annual Report the proper place for the public and prominent display of private correspondence, nor are we willing to be subject to the criticism that will always follow such doubtful propriety. The Board of Directors realize that they have done their best to secure the largest results and do not need any other qualification than the personal knowledge of hundreds of families who have been made comfortable and happy by Divine aid working through the human instrumentality of the Home.

To the untiring energy, great executive ability and heartfelt effort of the Superintendent, C. J. Gibbons, the Home is largely indebted for its wonderful success; always at his post (in sickness or health), ever willing to respond to the wishes of the President or the Board when the best interests of "The Home" are paramount, he has proven a power for good in this great work for which he seems specially adapted.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Frederick Scofield, Esq., acting as both Chairman of the Committee and Secretary of the Board, has given much of his time, talents and means in contributing to the general welfare, and his daily attendance at the post of duty makes a record heretofore unknown in usefulness.

Dr. James Graham since acting physician of the Home has endeared himself to Directors and inmates, and has never failed to respond, day or night, to any requisition for his services.

Whilst the year has been fruitful in good results, thereby yielding inexpressible satisfaction, we have had to mourn the death of our Secretary, Thomas A. Boyd; for many years Secretary of the Board, and a prominent member of the Executive Committee. He never neglected a single duty, and his cheering words, good advice and indefatigable effort will long be missed in the Home; but "His will be done, not ours." God has taken him to his reward.

Isaac Welsh, Esq., for so many years the faithful Treasurer of the Home, loved and revered by all who know him, is suffering under a great affliction, which has compelled him to resign, and A. C. Sinn, Esq., has been elected in his place.

Again referring you to the report for a thorough exposition of the work and inviting you to a personal inspection of the Home and the inner life thereof,

We are yours, respectfully,

SAM'L P. GODWIN,

President.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*To the President and Directors
of the Franklin Reformatory Home:*

At the close of the fifteenth and our entrance into the sixteenth year of the Home's existence, the Executive Committee present their report to the Board of Directors.

In the year just passed, while we have been visited with trials and afflictions, we still have much to be grateful for.

Death has visited and taken from us Mr. Thomas A. Boyd, whose long services in this work had endeared him to all.

Sickness has deprived us for the time, of the valuable aid and services of Mr. Isaac Welsh, the treasurer of the Home for the last fourteen years.

While God has permitted these afflictions for some wise purpose, He has blessed us by allowing us to see some of the results accomplished by His work ; a work more far-reaching than the words "Reformation of Inebriates" imply.

The exhaustive reports of the Superintendent and Physician, give in full what is sought and what is accomplished in the Home.

In the fifteen years of the Home's existence, it has

sheltered over 3,500 men; of this 3,500, the Home can positively claim that full forty per cent. have been reformed and the great majority of these have been restored to a Christian life, and are now in the world filling their places as God intended they should, making their homes bright and happy—living evidences of the mercy and goodness of God.

The domestic affairs of the Home are still conducted with that careful economy that has marked its history the last seven years.

The cleanliness, comfort, and welfare of the inmates are, however, never sacrificed to a false economy.

The closest supervision of the business of the Home and scrupulous audits are made monthly. During the last year, the contributions were not as large as in 1885 and 1886. This can be accounted for, that in the effort to liquidate the mortgages last year, we had to press our contributors, but we have every reason to feel proud and grateful for the generous support given this year, as it proves that the Home has a warm place in the hearts of our people.

While we have carried about the same number of men this year as last, a larger number than ever before has been carried absolutely free; while the number who paid the regular rate of board is much smaller, as will appear from the Treasurer's Report, under the item, "received from board."

As the Home grows older and becomes better known, the applications for free admissions increase;

and while the management of the Home feel that it is their duty to protect it from impositions of all kinds, and conduct it so as to be as light a tax as possible upon charitable citizens, they also feel, that in every case where there is reasonable ground for hope and belief that the applicant is honest in his professed desire for reformation, that dollars and cents should not weigh with what might decide a man's future destiny.

The buildings of the Home are kept in good repair, and at all times cleanliness and good order prevail.

It affords us pleasure to say to the Board, that the Bible study Sunday afternoons, and the religious services on Sunday evenings, have been more regularly and more largely attended than ever before. Former inmates still continue their interest in the Home, so that we have the consolation of feeling that the "helped" are becoming the "helpers," as is shown by the annual gift of the Godwin Association to the Home, amounting to \$1334.75.

Your Committee acknowledge, with the liveliest feelings of gratitude, the generous support given to the Home by the public, as will appear by the lists of contributions attached.

To the commercial community, who have always so generously responded with donations of merchandise solicited, we are greatly indebted.

To the clergy who so nobly aid us in our work, we offer grateful thanks.

To the entire Press of Philadelphia, that still continues to be, as it ever has been, the staunch friend of the Home, we are also indebted.

Dr. James Graham has been unremitting in his attendance, and to his skill, experience, and attention may be attributed the short time that the men are confined in the infirmary, and the absence of fatal results in *mania-a-potu* cases. All connected with the Home fully appreciate his valuable services.

The success of the Home, and the physical and spiritual welfare of the present and former inmates are the object and aim of Mr. Samuel P. Godwin's life.

He attends all the meetings of the Home, besides paying frequent visits, he is always ready to give words of advice to those needing them, consolation to the sorrowing, and encouragement to the wavering.

Your Committee echo the feelings of all when they pray God to give him health, strength and long life to labor in this good work.

We take this opportunity to express, for the first time our thanks, and the thanks of all connected with the Home, to Mr. Adolphus Bussenius, who for seven years has presided at the organ in the chapel; when it is remembered that there are four meetings a week at the Home, the value and importance of these services will be better understood and appreciated.

They have always been given willingly and cheerfully, "without money and without price."

Thanks are also due to the Choir, composed of present and former inmates, especially to Messrs. Robert Moffat, Howard Halloway, James Williams and William Neuber, who have rendered efficient services at all times.

FREDERICK SCOFIELD,

Chairman of Executive Committee.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Another year in the life of the Franklin Home has passed, and we are entering on the sixteenth year of its existence.

The history of these years, with their struggles and anxieties, their successes and defeats, has already been given to the Public in the Reports issued yearly, as far as facts and figures can express that history; but in this, as in every great reformatory work, results are obtained that facts and figures can never express.

God, who directs and governs all things, and in His infinite wisdom uses the intelligence and charity of good men and women to carry out His designs, knows what wonderful changes have been wrought, and what unexpected results have followed in cases where, humanly speaking, nothing could be expected. This all proves that God has blessed the work which, though insignificant in comparison to the tremendous evil it has to oppose, yet with His blessing and the support of good men, has succeeded in rescuing men that otherwise would have perished; but more than this, it has proved that the saving of men who have been ruined by liquor is no longer an experiment, but an accomplished fact in hundreds of cases that are living evidences of this assertion. Surely

this is a great gain and a great encouragement in the face of the frightful evil we are fighting, and in the face, too, of the almost universal belief among the best people, that for the poor victim of intemperance there is no hope, the grave only can cover his shame and misery in this world; and for the next—they banish the thought.

Yes, amid all discouragements, we feel that it is a grand gain to be able to write *Hope* on our banner; to be able to show the wretched victim that there is a refuge, a haven, where fallen men may find a shelter, and find, too, the healing waters, that will cure their miseries and make them new men—a miracle to themselves and to their families. This refuge, this haven, is the Franklin Reformatory Home, where hundreds of men have been healed, and are now restored to their families, good citizens and useful members of society.

If all who have entered the Home have not been healed, it is because they were not sincere, and still longed for the “flesh-pots of Egypt” that had been their ruin. Such men we must pity, even if they refuse the help that is offered them, but for the men that are nobly struggling to rise from their degradation, we must devote our time and energies.

In the year just closed, we find that while the incidents and the circumstances of cases may have been different from the experience of former years, there is still the same sad lesson, the same heart-rending tale

of sorrow, the same example of humanity wrecked by the sin of intemperance which marked the past, and if the successes of the past did not brighten the future, our work would look as hopeless as the labors of the child that tries to imprison the sea by making a hole in the sand.

It is both painful and humiliating to have to admit, that after all the efforts that have been made to arrest the tide of intemperance which is now sweeping over the land, it is on the increase, and is more rapid in its disastrous effects, and more fatal in its results than ever before,—the glaring evidence meets us at every step. The young and the old, the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, and alas! too many of the women of our land, are all furnishing their quota to the great mass that is swelling the terrible army which is marching on to ruin, without a hope for the future, all having one common end—the drunkard's grave.

A licensed liquor traffic, the customs of society, and the erroneous idea that men can and should be able to drink without going to excess, are the *real* stumbling-blocks in the way of thousands of young men, who enter life with high hopes and noble aims, but who, listening to the false teachings and following the dangerous examples they meet at every step, even before reaching manhood, they are ruined in health, blighted in prospects, and libels on what God intended man to be.

The Tavern and the Concert saloon are among the pitfalls that avaricious men set to ensnare their fellow-men, to the destruction of the hopes, the prospects and fair names of thousands ; but, alas ! it ends not here ; after ruining the body, the *Demon Drink*, as a last tribute, demands from its victim his immortal soul.

Great stress is laid on the hideousness of drunkenness and how odious it is to encounter ; society denounces it, the Law, stern in its mandates, punishes it, while the same society by its customs and teachings creates and fosters the habit of drinking, and the law that punishes the drunkard protects the man that makes the drunkard, by its sanction to open saloons, where men may indulge in the dangerous habit of drinking, and where the young are tempted until what is at first a yielding to custom, at last becomes an uncontrollable appetite, which in time places them if not in the category of the insane—certainly irresponsible beings. .

The enormous evils of such a system are simply horrible, and could not exist for a single day if the good men of the land realized that before God and the world they were responsible for all the miseries that flow from it.

If a traveler or missionary in a lecture told his audience that the country he was describing was filled with good christian men and women, who were so kind and benevolent that their cities were filled with

institutions where the poor, the sick, the aged and helpless infancy were sheltered, nursed and tenderly cared for, and more than that, when a calamity in any form happened to another people, whether in their own country or in distant lands, their hearts were filled with sympathy and their purses open to relieve their fellow-men; and yet these same men and women who claim our admiration for their benevolence, permitted laws to be made that caused eighty-five per cent. of all the crimes that disgrace their country, and eighty-five per cent. of all the misery they are laboring so hard to ameliorate. His hearers would naturally ask, why do they permit this monstrous evil? Who is benefited by such infamous laws? The State? Surely not, for the paltry fee, which is paid to take out a license, does not cover the expense that the victims of this law cost the State. Who then are benefited? None but the saloon-keeper, who reaps so rich a harvest on the miseries of his fellow-men that he is able to combine with other saloon-keepers to prevent the iniquitous laws that enrich them from being abolished. Why then, you ask, do not these people rise in their might and abolish a system that ruins their fellow-men and disgraces their country? We alone can answer, for the traveler is not describing a far off land, but our own State of Pennsylvania and our own City of Philadelphia, whose fair name has been tarnished by the deeds of crime that have been committed under the protection of this license law.

What then must we do to wipe out this foul blot on our municipal and state government? Let the christian men and women of the state and city give this subject their earnest attention, and let them combine with as much enthusiasm to abolish this evil, as the liquor dealers do to perpetuate it, and they will accomplish their object. A change in the laws of a people follows the change in their public sentiment, especially if that sentiment is expressed by an organized body of its best people, who have at heart the temporal and eternal interests of their fellow-men, and who from their intelligence and patriotism know that a nation with a large percentage of drunkards is fast declining, and that nothing can prevent its final overthrow but a return to that sobriety which is the foundation of its prosperity and happiness.

Men differ as to the best remedy for the iniquitous laws of this State, whose license protects the gilded saloon, with its marble floors, mirrored walls, sensuous paintings and nude statuary, all intended to attract and inflame the passions; laws that protect the pool-room, that latest device to ensnare the young; and the concert saloon, where indecencies are nightly enacted that make us blush for our civilization, all opened with the well-defined object set forth in the license to sell liquor; now as liquor makes men drunk, all the evils that follow drinking can thus be traced to these laws as to their common father, and the only efficient remedy is to lay the axe to the root

of these evils by a vigorous, determined war on the License Law ; a war that will involve sacrifices, disappointments, and bitter struggles to those engaged, for it has to fight the strongest element in human nature, the element of *self-interest*, which in the liquor trade overleaps all things, even the ruin of immortal souls.

Defeat must be met and overcome by fresh struggles ; partial victory may be gained for a time, but there must be no truce, the fight must go on till at last victory crowns the right. But until this evil is abolished, its victims must be provided for, and as society by its teachings and example, and by its toleration of the system, is largely responsible for the results, it becomes a sacred duty to aid those who have fallen victims to the sin of intemperance, and who having come to a partial realization of their condition, have a desire to free themselves from the debasing thralldom, but who, alas ! are unable to make the effort, much less sustain the terrible conflict that must inevitably follow.

It is for such cases as these that the Home opens its doors, and by its physical and moral treatment carries men safely through the ordeal, and places them where, unaided and alone they could never reach, as they lack both the physical and moral strength to fight an enemy that has entire mastery over them.

The Home, in dealing with the victim of intemper-

ance, has gained in experience as it has grown in years. Every profession, mercantile pursuit and mechanical business has been represented among its inmates. The minister of God, who taught others the way of salvation, and warned men against drunkenness, but who without properly understanding the nature of alcoholic stimulants, drank socially, and long before he knew what the sin was, became himself the slave of the habit. The Judge, who on the Bench talked learnedly on law, was himself violating the first great law of nature, "self-preservation."

The physician, the lawyer, the merchant, mechanic and laborer, have all come to the Home, seeking its aid and protection, fleeing from the danger that was pursuing them, and begging to be saved from themselves.

Among the many difficulties the Home has to encounter, the greatest, perhaps, is to impress on the minds of the public what the Home really is. It is no unusual thing for a carriage to drive to the Home, with a man raving in delirium, perfectly unconscious of what he is, incapable of expressing a wish for his own good, yet his friends think the Home is for just such cases. Again men, kind-hearted and generous, are met by a man whose whole life had been spent in preying upon the charity of the community, and who has resisted all the efforts made to reform him. He

asks for enough money to get a cup of coffee or a night's lodging. The generous man talks with him, and intimates that his present condition is the result of intemperance; the "tramp," (for such he is) frankly confesses that such is the case, but he expresses a sincere desire to get clear of the "demon drink," and repeats a sad story of his past life. The gentleman at once proposes to bring him to the Home; but when the Home asks, who is this man? what surety have we that after we have cared for him and clothed him, he will not leave and return to his former vagabond life? what guarantee have we that he is not a bad, dangerous man of the criminal class, that would contaminate others? the gentleman answers, I don't know the man, I picked him up in the street and brought him here, because I thought this was a Reformatory Home! And we answer, because it *is* a Reformatory Home, we cannot receive him without knowing something of him, and that he is the man he says he is.

Others bring us men broken in health, diseased in every way from their former habits, fit subjects for a Hospital or Home for Incurables. Many persons have their intoxicated friends arrested and brought here by police officers, and think it strange that we do not receive and hold them against their will. These

people fail to distinguish between restraint and reformation.

If the object of the Home was simply to take in men who were intoxicated, and keep them until they were sober, then indeed would its aims be low and its labors light; but its object is higher and holier; its mission and labors are more far-reaching than the mere physical condition, though that receives the attention it requires; but the whole man, with all the circumstances of his case, is taken into consideration. Misery and poverty, the result of his past career, have to be alleviated; wrongs have often to be redressed; and in many cases family ties that have been severed have to be reunited. All this is not the work of a day or a week.

That all may have a clear understanding of the object of the Home, its principles and teachings, and the methods pursued, we reprint in this Report from previous Reports its origin, history, and all the information that explains its entire workings.

In the early part of 1872 a number of temperance workers and philanthropists came together to devise some plan for ameliorating and improving the condition of the inebriate. Various methods were suggested, among which was the establishment of a Reading Room for Temperance men, which might be utilized as a shelter for the inebriate. This was followed by

the appointment of a Committee to prepare a plan for the establishment of a Reformatory Home and a Temperance Asylum for Inebriates.

The Committee had several meetings, and eventually reported a plan of permanent organization for a Home, to be called "The Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates."

Animated and governed by the warmest and deepest sympathy for the misery and degradation of the wretched victim of intemperance, the object of those engaged in this work was perfectly clear, but they yet had no well defined plan of action by which this object was to be accomplished.

Their idea was first to give rest and food to the body, in other words to restore the man's physical strength to enable him to obtain employment.

Those who were able to pay were to be charged a reasonable rate, and those without home or friends were to be taken free as far as the means of the Home would permit.

This was in itself a noble idea, but in carrying it out practically, a great essential for reformation was found wanting, and that was the absence of religious influence, which should be combined with physical and intellectual means to insure success.

About this time, Mr. Samuel P. Godwin, President of the Board of Directors, called to his aid a number

of Christian ladies and gentlemen, and from their joint thought and effort the present plan of management for the Home was matured.

As soon as publicity was given to the fact that a Home for Inebriates was open, the managers found themselves confronted by two problems, presenting the greatest difficulty. First, Was the Home to treat its beneficiaries as the victims of a disease transmitted to them, as a consequence of the intemperance of a father or grandfather? or Second, Was it to regard the inebriate as the slave of an appetite created and fostered by the use of alcoholic poison, under whatever name it was disguised by society.

In determining how it should regard the objects of its future care, the Home preferred to consider the drinking man and the facts connected with drunkenness, as they presented themselves in every-day life, rather than the conclusions of fanciful theorists.

Unhappily for society, it is not left to us to prove the existence of the terrible evil of intemperance ; its victims are so numerous, and the consequences resulting from it so appalling, and so near to every member of the community, that the cry now is how to meet and overcome the monster that is invading so many homes, and bringing shame and misery to so many hearts.

Nor do we have to look far for its proximate cause.

On the corners and scattered along the main thoroughfares stands the attractive saloon, inviting the unwary youth who, ignorant of the danger, and proud to show his early freedom from parental restraint, falls an easy victim to the corrupting influence of this gilded sepulchre of vice.

Among the wealthy are to be found club-rooms, where luxurious indulgences insidiously undermine the virtue and manhood of their frequenters, while the poor have their dens reeking with filth and profanity, the training school of crime.

In the homes of the merchant, banker and the professional man are the buffets, with their costly wines and foreign liquors, and in the alleys, where toiling poverty is crowded, are the beer sellers and grogeries, the black bottle and broken pitcher; while in the Almshouses and penal institutions are herded together drinking men of every class, all of whom unite with the beggar on the streets in asserting that liquor is the immediate or remote cause of their ruin.

Everywhere in life can be met, men of the most brilliant talents and refined sensibilities, staggering side by side with the most depraved.

The question then presented itself, "why do men drink?" Some interested men, assuming to be very scientific, have boldly advanced the theory that the

passion for alcoholic stimulants is a *disease* over which the victim has no control. This theory was eagerly adopted by many physicians, whose patients were of a class that would not listen to the unpalatable truth that they were drunkards, but had no objection to being treated for "dypsomania," or "incipient alcoholism."

The Home unhesitatingly rejected the idea of "disease," as the logic of that theory must necessarily leave the inebriate a fit subject for the hospital or the Insane Asylum. It saw in it not only a pernicious and dangerous fallacy, as it affected the drinking man, but a blasphemy against God, who is thus made the author of sin; it is destructive to the idea of free will, by relieving man from all moral obligation and responsibility.

"The disease theory," or inherited tendency to alcohol, necessitates the acceptance of the fact that this diseased appetite for liquor is part of a man's birthright, from which he can no more escape than from the color of his eyes, the peculiarities of his disposition, or his tendency to consumption, to mental feebleness or violent insanity. It means this or nothing.

But to say that men may inherit a tendency to drunkenness as they inherit a natural predisposition to other sinful indulgences, is simply to affirm what

Scripture teaches: that "man is born in sin," and from the cradle to the grave has to fight against it in one form or other, according to his disposition or surroundings. "The life of man on earth is a warfare," and victory is only promised to him who fights to the end.

Nowhere is man told that it is useless to battle with the temptations peculiar to his temperament or position, because he has inherited from his parents a tendency to these sins, and will not be answerable for them. Such a doctrine, if put in practice, would subvert society and change the world into a vast menagerie, in which men with dangerous instincts would have to be confined like savage beasts for the protection of the weak.

The logical outcome of this theory would take from the drunkard, as well as the murderer and thief, all individual responsibility; and as a sense of responsibility must precede even the desire to reform, this theory is manifestly incompatible with the very object for which the Home was established.

The Home, by taking this ground, has opened a wide field for discussion, but if truth be the object sought, the most thorough discussion will but prove its position and clear the question of the rubbish that ignorance or pretended science has thrown around it.

We acknowledge undoubtedly that children inherit

certain elements of character, certain qualities of mind and certain talents from their parents. The sons of warriors will inherit a martial spirit, and in their country's need will take the front rank, born soldiers.

The descendants of orators, poets, painters, musicians or actors will unquestionably possess from birth a natural inborn tendency and aptitude for the particular art in which their progenitors excelled.

Nor is this all; this inherited bias of mind or faculty, is frequently so irresistible that every attempt to curb or suppress it proves wholly unavailing; the born poet or artist will be poet or artist in spite of every obstacle. But in such cases this "inheritance" manifests itself even in childhood.

The born poet "lips in numbers," the predestined painter makes chalk or charcoal sketches on floor, wall, or even on the rocks; while the embryo musician is strangely moved by the hum of insects or his mother's lullaby and revels in the song of birds.

Another significant fact is that "inherited" talent is not subject to the caprice of sex—the girl is no less absolutely under its domain than the boy; and the woman must follow her inborn tendencies just as submissively as the man. The same impartial disregard of sex is observable in cases of inherited consumption or insanity. None of these infallible evidences of

"inheritance" can be found in the "inherited disease," intemperance.

The Home does not presume to say that there never has been an instance of a child cursed with an unrestrainable and uncontrollable tendency to drunkenness.

There have been children with two heads, with four arms and no legs, and doubtless there will be such monstrosities to the end of time. But the Home does say that the *child* who gets drunk in obedience to a natural instinct and irresistible impulse is as much a monster as the child with two heads, and one is as rare as the other.

The Home unhesitatingly affirms that the artistic taste and temperament which the child has "inherited," be that child girl or boy, always manifests itself in its tenderest years. Is this ever the case with "inherited" intemperance? Is it not a well known and universal fact, that long continued evil example, constant habit, and years of indulgence, invariably precede every development of what is called "inherited" intemperance?

Where was the "inherited" disease during all the years which elapsed between infancy and manhood? Or is it scientific to say that a "disease" is "inherited" which attacks only the males, and is rarely, if ever, discernible in the female children of the same

parents?—that is, in plain English, a man may, and does, “inherit” drunkenness, but a woman must make a drunkard of herself.

But the Home denies that science ever accepted or endorsed the theory that intemperance is an “inherited” disease. Twenty years of discussion and investigation, without results, shows that it has not secured the sanction of science.

In this age of progress, medical science has made such giant strides and startling discoveries, that it may almost be classed among the exact sciences. Given certain physical symptoms and conditions, the man of science has no difficulty in determining the disease, discerning its cause and alleviating, if not curing it with certain remedies. Brain, heart, lungs, liver, nerves and blood all have their different diseases, any one of which is easily recognizable, and may be ameliorated, if not entirely cured, by certain treatment or remedies administered by the skillful and intelligent physician.

Consumption, epilepsy, insanity, and even imbecility, have all yielded, partially at least, to the resources of science; but where is the case in which, unaided, science has contended successfully with habitual intemperance?

Where is the reformed drunkard who has been cured by science alone?

If we accept the teachings of the Bible, we must believe that "no drunkard can inherit the kingdom of Heaven," and the Home will not admit that God can be so unjust as to exclude a man from heaven because his intemperate ancestors entailed upon him a disease which defies all the resources of the healing art.

Let it be clearly understood that disease, in the sense in which the word is used in this controversy, is merely an unhealthy condition of the body or mind. There should be no quibbling about this word.

If, by "disease," these theorists refer to a purely moral affliction or condition, then the Home asks, "What has science to do with morals?"

Science may make a diseased man healthy, may restore a lunatic to reason, may prolong the life of the consumptive; but it never led to the abandonment of any habit—good or bad.

No; science, with all its wonderful and magnificent power, has its limitations; it is but the handmaid of that higher domain, that it may serve, but cannot enter; it can cure the body, but it cannot reach the soul, the nobler part of man.

Religious influence, only, has the power to awaken the conscience that has been deadened by intemperance, to strengthen the will that has been weakened by repeated sin, and to renew the whole nature of

man that has been degraded by the slavery of this vice.

The theory which sought to class the intemperate man as a "Dypsomaniac," the victim of an "inherited disease," was thus found to be wholly untenable, irreconcilable with well known physical phenomena, and at war with the elementary requirements of morality and religion.

The Home, therefore, took the broad ground that the inebriate was primarily the victim of society ; that wholly unconscious of the dangers attending the use of alcohol, by conforming to the usages and customs of society in the seemingly harmless practice of "moderate drinking," he had acquired a taste for intoxicants ; that the taste soon became an appetite ; that the indulgence of the appetite developed into a confirmed habit, and this habit had made him its slave.

Having reached this conclusion as to the proper light in which to view the victim of intemperance, the Home had next to adopt some clearly defined plan of action, whereby its proposed reformatory work might be made permanently effective.

Manifestly, the first step was to withdraw the inebriate from evil companionship ; to afford him a shelter from the temptations he was no longer able to resist ; and to give him an opportunity to recover from the physical, mental and moral prostration pro-

duced by the excessive or continued use of alcoholic poison.

Had the Home contemplated nothing more enduring than the temporary alleviation of the physical sufferings of the drunkard, its purpose might have been accomplished by giving him a night's lodging, a wholesome meal, and a few words of good advice. But it was obvious that the good resulting from such a course must be of the most transient character.

Even in cases where the inebriate was sincerely anxious to amend his life, much more than this was necessary to give him a fair opportunity to carry his good resolutions and earnest purposes into effect.

With every disposition and desire to abstain from the poison which had wrought his ruin, he lacked the mere bodily strength to withstand the cravings for the stimulant which continued indulgence had led him to regard as indispensable to his comfort, if not to his life.

Drugged as the man is with alcoholic poison, and with every vital function enfeebled and otherwise impaired, any appeal to his deadened moral sensibilities must fall on inattentive or heedless ears; the only sensations of which he is or can be distinctly conscious, are the pangs of bodily suffering.

As a matter of fact, his present professed anxiety for reform is, in reality, nothing more than an expres-

sion or manifestation of the mere animal instinct, which prompts him to seek escape from continued pain.

To lead a man in this state to recognize or appreciate the moral aspect of his condition is almost impossible; to talk to him then of the love and mercy of God as his one hope of redemption, would be to "cast pearls before swine;" and to ask him to find relief or comfort in prayer, would be to offer him a stone, while he was crying for bread.

Hence it is that the Home regards a man in this condition, as diseased both in body and mind—the inevitable consequence of his habitual violation of the law of God and the laws of health in the *sin* of drinking.

The object of the Home, therefore, may be briefly stated in these words: Viewing the inebriate as both an invalid and a sinner, it set itself to the task of first restoring him to his normal physical and mental condition; then of rousing his dormant conscience to a proper realization of man's moral and religious duties and responsibilities.

To accomplish this object, it proposes to deal less with *drunkenness itself* than with the associations, feelings and thoughts by which drunkenness is rendered possible.

And here is where the practical charity and wisdom of the Home are most prominently displayed.

To take the inebriate, keep him till he was sober and then bid him go and sin no more, would be only doing what is daily done in the Almshouse, House of Correction and the different station houses of the city.

It would be to ignore the important fact that the man was weakened in his will, his faculties obscured, his nerves shattered, and his whole system so prostrated as to make it almost a physical impossibility for him to form or carry into execution any good intention.

As the only means of carrying out the object of the Home as above explained, it was decided to adopt a system or method of treating inebriates, which should harmonize with its object, and which may be briefly outlined as follows :

THE METHOD OF THE HOME.

When an applicant for admission to the benefits and privileges of the Home presents himself, or is presented by his friends, he or they encounter no tedious formalities or exasperating circumlocution. The requirements are few, simple and obviously necessary.

The identity of the applicant must be clearly established, or otherwise a fugitive from justice might

find within the Home an unsuspected hiding place from the officers of the law. He must give an assurance that he comes voluntarily and will strictly observe and obey all the rules of the house, otherwise he might justifiably refuse to submit to the wholesome and necessary regulations designed to promote the object of the institution and secure the comfort and welfare of its inmates ; and furthermore he must distinctly declare it to be his sincere wish and intention to reform, otherwise he might use the Home merely as a place where he could more speedily recover from the effects of his latest debauch.

[In cases where the inebriate is unable to give these assurances, the statements of his family or friends are received as sufficient, until he is in a condition to act on his own responsibility.]

Nothing further is necessary to secure admission to the Home, but these requirements are inflexibly insisted upon.

The subordination of monetary to reformatory considerations is one of the peculiar and distinctive features of the Home.

Notwithstanding the fact that, having no endowments, the institution is mainly dependant upon the board of its inmates for support, it was contemplated from the start to carry at least one-third of its inmates free of charge, and nearly one-half of the large num-

ber who have enjoyed its benefits, have never been called upon to pay, and never have paid one cent.

If the applicant be a proper person and a permanent resident of the State, after complying with the requirements already specified, he is at once received into the family of the Home, and if his circumstances are such as that neither he nor his friends are able to pay his board, he becomes a free inmate. Nor is there any difference between the treatment of the free inmate and that shown his more fortunate fellow-sufferer who pays.

The latter may occupy a room alone, or with but one companion, but they are all served at the same table and receive the same fare. The same care and attention, the same admonition and advice and the same considerate solicitude are bestowed upon all.

The Home is a Christian institution, doing God's work among His fallen children, and in this work it recognizes no difference between the millionaire and the pauper.

The financial status of the inmates is known only to the officers, and they are studiously careful to avoid anything in speech or manner, which would enable the inmates to know who pay or who do not.

Those able to pay are charged a reasonable board, according to their means. By this it is to be under-

stood that the Home makes a distinction in favor of its poorer inmates.

Recognizing the fact that drunkenness levels all distinctions, and that poverty should not be permitted to stand between the penniless inebriate and the opportunity for reform, the Home feels it would be unjust to demand of the man who makes but one dollar a day the same compensation that it requires of the man who makes three or four times as much. And therefore, while it charges an extravagant price to no one, it asks less of the man whose earnings are small.

Reason and experience have united to prove that high prices are more likely to interfere with, than to promote, the work of permanent reformation. High prices are calculated to attract to a Reformatory Home only two classes; those who wish to recover from the effects of their last debauch and regain the physical strength to begin another, and those whose families and friends are willing to pay any sum to keep the drinking man from being offensive at home.

This is borne out by the records of our inmates which show that the great number of those whom the Home has had to discharge, because of failure to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to the rules, have been those who were willing to pay the highest board.

It may be well to state here that well defined cases

of *mania-a-potu* are never received, as properly speaking, they are merely hospital cases.

The sufferer cannot give the required assurance that he sincerely wishes to reform, and his friends cannot do so for him, as they have not attempted to place him in the Home until he has become unintelligible on every subject.

So far as the wishes and purposes of the friends in such cases are concerned, experience shows they have only sought to use the Home as a convenience and to reduce the expenses of recovery; our highest price being one-third less than the lowest charge made by a hospital.

A last and most conclusive proof of the impropriety of admitting such applicants, is found in the fact, that so soon as the man recovers, he demands his discharge. The object of his stay (the cure of a violent attack of *mania-a-potu*) having been accomplished, he goes back to the world to renew his habitual violation of God's laws, while those cognizant of the fact, sneeringly point to him as "another failure" of the Home, and complacently declare it impossible to reform a drunkard.

The inebriate, who is both a proper person and proper subject for reformatory work, is cordially welcomed, and from the moment of his admission he becomes an object of vigilant care and tender solicitude.

He is immediately taken to the infirmary to receive such medical treatment and careful nursing as may be required to restore his broken bodily health. In the infirmary, he is exclusively under the charge of the Home's most faithful and capable physician, Dr. James Graham, who ranked deservedly high before coming to the Home. His skillful, humane and conscientious treatment in cases the most complicated, and under circumstances the most discouraging, has under God, saved many valuable lives, thus giving the Home a smaller percentage of deaths, following the abandonment of the drinking habit, than can be shown by the records of any similar institution in the land. To appreciate Dr. Graham's valuable services, it should be borne in mind, that more than eighty per cent. (eighty-five in every hundred) of those received, require medical treatment; and that despite the general opinion and the prevailing practice, alcohol is never used as a medicinal agent, or to enable the patient to bear up against the terrible reaction, almost inseparable from the cessation of its habitual excessive use.

In the infirmary, the man is regarded and treated as an invalid. The ravages of alcohol have left a diseased body, a weakened mind and a deadened conscience. Before the mind can be appealed to with any hope of success, or the conscience can be aroused,

the body must be brought back as nearly as possible to its normal condition.

Therefore the reformatory work proper is for the time subordinated to physical restoration. The sufferings of the patient at this time are naturally very great.

Stomach, blood, brain, nerves, all have to pay the penalty of the continued disregard of God's law and of the habitual violation of the laws of health.

The diseased organs refuse to perform their natural functions; food is repugnant to a system long supported only by excessive and unnatural stimulation; the life current flows sluggishly through the arteries and veins formerly filled with liquid fire, while the whole animal organism rebels against the efforts to restore it to its natural condition.

The victim is consumed by an intense craving for the poison so long used, and against which his forlorn condition is an eloquent and emphatic protest.

Fortunately for the sufferer and his assiduous and sympathetic attendants, this struggle of nature with the effects of alcohol, is but of short duration.

The skill of the doctor, supplemented by the sleepless watchfulness and tender nursing of the Hospital Steward, and his assistants, succeeds in twenty-four or thirty-six hours in bringing the patient to a condition

in which medicine and food produce their natural and beneficial results.

But this contest between nature and a deadly habit, leave the stalwart man as feeble as an infant and almost as helpless.

And here the advantages of another peculiar feature of the Home's methods of dealing with intemperance are strikingly apparent. During all his sufferings, this man is watched and attended by those who know exactly what he endures from their own past experience. All the officers and employes are children of the Home. They have borne the same pangs, they have been reduced to the same helpless feebleness. A vivid and ineffaceable recollection of their own former state, stimulates their sympathy and quickens their apprehension.

The sufferer is never for a moment left alone. Night and day by the bedside, sits a man as anxious as a mother or sister. Taught by a painful personal experience, this tender hearted watcher sees in the movements of the tortured body, the tossing of the restless limbs, the expression of the pain-pinched features, and the very glance of the vacant eye, the indications of some special want or need, which is supplied as soon as understood.

When these painful sufferings are over, and the patient has been snatched from the very jaws of death,

the care of the attendants change their object. The wasted strength must now be restored.

The agony of remorse must be met and counteracted, the consuming anxiety for the future must be allayed, and the gloomy despondency which despairs of final and permanent emancipation from former evil habits must be dispelled.

The orders of the doctor as to nourishing and generous diet are faithfully carried out by the nurses, and something of the man's natural bodily vigor returns.

But with renewed physical strength there comes greater mental activity. For the first time since his admittance to the Home, the patient is able to look back on his past, and try to forecast his future.

The same loving solicitude which watched over and ministered to his bodily sufferings, now strives to alleviate his mental distress.

Tenderly and soothingly he is won from harrowing recollections and gloomy forebodings. He is told that the past is behind him, that God's Providence has given him one more chance to be reconciled to Him, and that gratitude and common sense alike constrain him to improve the opportunity by an earnest, sincere determination to reform.

He is strengthened with the assurance that God makes no partial credits on the accounts of his

debtors, but forgives the liability in its entirety, and he is thus cheered by brighter anticipations for the future. He is not, however, permitted to lose sight of the important fact, that all his sufferings, physical and mental, have resulted from his own acts, and that there is no possibility of escaping personal responsibility for the sin of drinking.

To quote from last report: "Kindly but firmly he is led to face and acknowledge the fact, that his condition is *not* the result of inherited taint, or the combination of wicked men against him; that he is not a drunkard of necessity, but because of his indulgence in a debasing and sinful habit. At the same time, no effort is spared to convince him that this evil habit can be conquered, if he use, conscientiously, all the means placed before him.

"But the work must be done by himself, through God's help and grace. He must build up a new character, by which he may regain not only his own self-respect, and the esteem of the world which he has lost, but may re-establish himself in the social position from which he has fallen.

"He is further cheered and strengthened in this hope, by the citation of instances, which prove that this is no delusive picture, intended merely to brighten the tedious hours of convalescence, but is

fully warranted by the achievements of men in the same situation.

“He is also taught to distinguish clearly between mere regret for the sufferings and privations which liquor has caused, and that true and hearty repentance for sin which must precede any well founded hope for ultimate and complete reformation.”

These ideas are imparted to the patient by conversation, and by discussing his present condition, and the causes to which it is attributable.

At this time no effort is made to acquaint him with the methods and agencies upon which the Home relies to accomplish his reformation, nor is there any attempt to implant and develop the profound moral and religious truths upon which that reformation must rest if it is to be permanent.

Thus far he has only been prepared for the acceptance of those important truths, so essential to his reclamation here, and his salvation hereafter.

In the majority of cases, the treatment is so successful, that by the end of the third day the invalid is sufficiently restored in body and mind to be discharged from the infirmary and take his place among the family of the Home, whose members have passed through the same trials and sufferings, so fresh in his own experience. Reaching the room assigned him, the convalescent finds everything necessary to his

comfort, and is insensibly impressed by the air of quiet, restful repose and cleanliness, so strikingly in contrast with the excitement, turmoil and noisome odors, with which his drinking experience has made him familiar.

Unconsciously, and without suggestion from others, there springs up a desire to bring his life into harmony with his new surroundings.

In the library he finds all the daily papers and a number of books, many of them having a direct bearing on his own past life, and the means of successfully combating the temptations most likely to assail him in the future.

In the conversation room he finds several of his future associates discussing some topic in which they are interested, and notices that even the most positive differences of opinion are upheld with courtesy, moderation and respect for the views or convictions of an opponent, and he at once acknowledges the wisdom of Rule 5th, which says: "Profane, vulgar and unbecoming language, and discussions on political or religious subjects, which may lead to strife and dissension, cannot be allowed."

In the leisure room and court yard, he notices perhaps less restraint, but observes that even here freedom does not degenerate into license of speech or manner.

When the gong sounds for meals, he is conducted to a commodious and comfortable dining room, and takes his seat at a well appointed table, abundantly supplied with wholesome, substantial food, that is best calculated to impart renewed strength and vigor to a body and mind enfeebled by alcohol.

By the time he has taken the first meal with his new companions, the repentant inebriate has lost the sense of loneliness and strangeness which he naturally felt on his introduction to a family in which he had no acquaintances, and which he has entered under such painful circumstances.

On his return to the library he engages in conversation with the older inmates. It is at this point that the advantages of a prolonged residence in the Home become strikingly evident. The new comer immediately discovers that so far from being regarded as a stranger, he is frankly and cordially welcomed as a friend and as a brother. The distrust of others naturally growing out of self-distrust, is disarmed by the quick and ready sympathy and encouragement he meets on every side.

The terrible feeling of abasement and self-contempt which habitual drunkenness invariably entails, gives place to hope and confidence, as he begins to realize that others have been raised from a degradation as deep as his own; the flickering spark of manhood,

struggling to reassert itself, is fanned to a fresher and more vigorous glow, as he learns that the drunkard can be reformed, and is able in his new life to command the respect and esteem of his fellow man.

Through long, bitter, and sorrowful experience, he has come to regard himself as a social outcast, beyond the help, and beneath the pity of his kind; and it is with grateful surprise he learns that the Home teaches its inmates to respect their own manhood as the surest means of compelling others to respect it, and enforces its instruction by an unfailing recognition of this manhood in the drunkard, in all its dealings with him.

The new inmate sees on every side cheerful, hopeful, and confident men, who tell him, with deep felt gratitude, that they, too, had sought in the Home a refuge from the horrors of a drunkard's life, preservation from the shame of a drunkard's grave, salvation from the dire penalties of a drunkard's hell—and had found them all.

Present and former inmates unite in the same tale of seemingly hopeless misery and marvelous rescue, differing as to details, but agreeing in all important facts. Startled by the gleam of light suddenly breaking through the darkness in which he is groping, anxious to grasp the certain hope thus unexpectedly

presented to him, yet dreading to add to his many bitter disappointments, the perplexed man endeavors, in solitude, to go over the matter in his own mind, and to reconcile the wonders he has heard with the despondency he feels.

In the privacy of his room, or in some retired spot, he sits down to reflect on all this, and as he recalls the several experiences of those with whom he has conversed, is surprised to find that they are not only singularly alike in all essential particulars, but that, up to a certain point, they are identical with his own.

Summing up all he has been told, with his own experience, it amounts to this. The results of drinking had become in time utterly insupportable to the drunkard, as well to his family and all connected with him; he was unspeakably miserable, for all hope had left him, when he most needed hope; in the noon day of life his sun was darkened by an eclipse, which he felt would last forever; unworthy associations and practices had become the sole food of his memory, for he had sought happiness in debasing sensual pleasures, that blight the intellect and deaden the feelings. To such pitiful wrecks as himself the Home had offered a refuge, and within its walls they had found new influences and new aspirations for that higher and worthier life the Creator intended man

should lead; they had found consolation in the assurances of divine forgiveness for the past, and formed fresh hopes for the future, with a desire to recommence life in earnest, and spend the remainder of it in a manner worthy of an immortal being.

The result of this review of the personal experiences related by those with whom he comes in contact in the Home, is to force upon the new inmate the question, "Cannot *I* receive the same benefit by using the same means?" The idea of his restoration to a good and useful life is regarded less as a doubtful possibility, and more as the assured result of a given line of conduct, and as the cheering hope takes firmer hold on him, he begins to ask by what means it may be realized.

It is at this time that the real reformatory work of the Home begins. Prior to this the efforts of the Home have been limited to restoring the inebriate to bodily and mental health.

This accomplished, the necessary effect of association with others, once as helpless as himself, is to arouse the conscience and prepare him for the reception of the religious truths, through which alone permanent reformation is possible.

This favorable condition is promptly utilized by inducing him to take the following steps :

First. Rigorous and unshrinking self examination as to the causes which led to his downfall. He is cautioned to make this examination thorough, honest, and unsparing; avoiding all cowardly excuses and pretences of self justification. He is warned that this will prove painful and humiliating, but that it is indispensable as the first step toward amendment.

By combining timely suggestions with pertinent inquiries, and truthful though not harsh comments on the admissions elicited, he is slowly but surely led to see that his fallen state is directly traceable to disregard of religious associations, observances and duties, and to the habit of making worldly pleasure, unnatural excitement and the selfish gratification of the moment, the chief, if not the only object of his life.

Second. Acknowledgment that his course of life has been one continued series of offences against God and His laws.

Third. Feeling the necessity of imploring God's mercy and obtaining His pardon.

Fourth. Recognition of inability to do right, even when his own reason renders the right evident, unless he be upheld by God's grace, and his life governed by love for this beneficent and compassionate Father.

Fifth. Acceptance of God's promises of mercy and forgiveness, made known to man in His Holy Word,

and belief in the assurance that His grace is never withheld from those who earnestly seek it.

Sixth. Recognition of the fact, that the work of ultimate and permanent reformation is now in his own hands. But while a loving and tender Father offers the means through which he is to be saved, he must not expect special miracles in his individual case. God does not require impossibilities, but He does demand that the sinner faithfully use the means so mercifully offered him; and he cannot expect God's grace to uphold him in his struggles to reform if he continue to drink whiskey, or expose himself to the danger of drinking. "He that loves the danger shall perish in it," hereby proving the necessity of not only avoiding the sin itself, but the occasion of sin, and if he rejects these agencies, brought so providentially within his reach, and so necessary to his present condition, he will, himself, be responsible for his failure to reform.

Seventh. Realization of the Home's purposes and object in dealing with the drunkard. He must understand, clearly, that it does not propose to merely cure his drunkenness but to show him how to change or control the associations, habits, thoughts and feelings which lead to drunkenness.

The disagreeable and painful facts of his position in relation to his duty to God, to his family, to society,

and to himself, once made perfectly clear to the understanding of the man, the responsibility of the Home ceases. The remainder of the work must be wrought out by the man himself, in the fear and love of God.

The work of the Home in bringing the inebriate to a thorough understanding and complete realization of these necessary truths is both difficult and delicate. Difficult, because it has to combat and counteract not only the demoralization caused by rum, but the evils of a pernicious social education, and false views of his own personal agency in working the ruin of his life. Delicate, because it has to cautiously and judiciously adopt its methods to the peculiarities of disposition and temperament of each individual case.

It is not claimed that all of those who seek the shelter and aid of the Home accept and live up to the instructions they have received and the opportunities they have enjoyed.

On the contrary, owing to the different grades of men, and their great variety of characters, which are elsewhere discussed in this report, it is candidly admitted that failures are deplorably frequent.

It is claimed, however, that in a large percentage of the inebriates brought within its influence, the Home fully succeeds in its object of leading the drunkard to hate the sin of drinking, and to eagerly embrace the

opportunity of amending his life by accepting Christ, and becoming reconciled to a justly offended, but merciful God.

The effects of the Home's teachings are not suddenly manifested in surprising or violent changes in the inebriate's customary modes of thought or expression. Nor is any such evidence of a miraculous change of heart expected. The instructions and influences of the Home must be combined and unconsciously absorbed, as it were, producing that gradual change in the repentant sinner's thoughts and feelings which makes a lasting change in his mode of life.

On the contrary, the Home discourages everything which savors of the sensational. It seeks to guide the penitent between the two extremes of unreasoning morbid despondency, and equally unreasoning exaltation.

It warns him, that while the pardoned soul must necessarily rejoice in the consciousness of forgiveness and reconciliation with a loving Father, it is still in the bonds of sinful flesh, subject to human weaknesses and frailties.

It cautions him to avoid extravagant professions of his newly found peace and happiness, which a censorious world is ever ready to stigmatize as *cant*; it shows him how to discriminate between the zeal which is both active and enduring in the good works calcu-

lated to promote the best and highest interests of the cause in which it is enlisted, and the wordy promises which only provoke the incredulity of those less fervent than himself, or excite doubts of his sincerity among scoffers; but it impresses on him the important fact that the Home looks for the evidences of reformation not in what he says, but in what he does in his daily life.

After these instructions have been thoroughly understood, applied and accepted, and the man again mingles with his associates, seeing them going to and returning from their daily work in the world, there comes a critical period in the reformatory work in which he is engaged.

He, who a week before, tremblingly and weepingly protested that his chief desire was to get away from rum and evil companionship and lead a better life, is suddenly filled with a consuming anxiety about his business. Though for weeks and months he had continuously and habitually neglected wife and children, he is all at once seized with the most painful solicitude for their welfare, and declares: "I am all right, now, and I must go out and get back to work."

The truth is, however, that while the man is nominally sober, he is still under the influence and effects of alcohol, and to permit him to leave the shelter and protection of the Home at this time

would be to endanger his final reformation and to invite his return to the life from which he has just been snatched. The unnatural longing for stimulants which he has himself created and fostered, and which the world wrongly calls "appetite," has been lessened but not extinguished ; and his newly acquired good habits have not had time to become sufficiently rooted to enable him to battle successfully with the treacherous allurements of convivial companions, and the temptations to drink with which society surrounds him on every side.

The position of the Home at this juncture is one of great embarrassment.

Through disheartening and painful experience in scores of similar cases, it knows to a certainty that to allow the man to do as he wishes is to undo all that has been done toward securing his reformation ; and that by consenting to this premature intermingling of the cares, anxieties and activities of ordinary life, with the better thoughts and holier aspirations recently planted in his soul and just struggling into life under the favorable influences by which he is now surrounded, it becomes an accomplice in jeopardizing both his future life and his eternal salvation. And yet if the man be obstinate, the Home is powerless to save him from the fatal consequences of his own temerity.

As he voluntarily came to the Home, so he is at liberty to leave it at his pleasure.

We have neither the authority nor the desire to restrain his freedom of action. By his own free will only can he avail himself of God's grace and mercy, and he must be left equally free to accept or reject the means and agencies through which they are proffered.

To control his inclinations and to coerce him to prolong his stay would necessarily make him discontented and excite suspicions as to the disinterested sincerity of the Home in its professed desire to secure only his good.

Constraint might make him a hypocrite—it could never promote his reformation.

But while the Home expressly disclaims any right to control the freedom of its inmates to come or go, it holds it to be its bounden duty to exhaust all means of argument and persuasion to prevent them rushing blindly or ignorantly into any danger. In such cases, therefore, it seeks to convince the man of the folly of his proposed line of conduct.

This is a task of great difficulty always, and in most instances of exceeding delicacy, requiring the utmost tact, patience and forbearance. For it must be remembered, that this half-reclaimed man, honestly thinks himself fully able in body, mind

and morals, to resume his accustomed place in the world, and sincerely believes it to be his duty to once more take up the labors of his station in life. In seeking to convince him, that despite this honest confidence in his new strength, he is as yet too much under the dominion of old habits and inclinations to manfully face and resolutely resist them, there is a danger to be encountered. To doubt his firmness and sincere intention wounds his self-love, as it implies that he is weaker than those by whom he is surrounded ; but he is assured that it is not so much a fear of his stability, as a desire that he give the teachings and influences of the Home more time to ripen, and his own resolutions more time to strengthen.

Carefully adapting its methods to the peculiarities of the individual, the Home conciliates the rebellious pride of its impatient inmate, by convincing him that it reposes full faith and confidence in his honesty of purpose and sincerity of belief ; that the real question is not so much one of individual firmness of will and resoluteness of character, but of the relative power of good and evil in their perpetual contest for supremacy in man's soul. It shows him, that since the creation of man, mere strength of character, unsupported by the habitual practice of virtue, has never been able to resist the wiles and snares of

man's arch-enemy, Satan. This general proposition is given a personal signification and application, by inviting his attention to our records, from which he learns that in nearly every case where the wishes and counsels of the Home have been resolutely disregarded, the result has been the return of the self-confident man to his former intemperate habits. While doing this, we at the same time recognize and applaud the manly spirit and the worthy impulse that prompts him to dare everything to provide for the wants of those dependent on his efforts, but by pointing to his past life we compel him to admit that he can serve them effectually, only by thorough and permanent reformation—and this he must endanger by following his own inclinations, noble and generous though they be.

It again emphasizes its unwavering and unchangeable belief in God's instantaneous acceptance of the repentant sinner, but it also reminds him that this miracle of grace does not divest the penitent of his sinful affections, inclinations and propensities. It illustrates this, by showing him, that as the muscles of the body become firm and strong only by constant exercise, so robust faith and spiritual vigor can be attained only by continued use—and as human frailties and weaknesses can only be subdued by a vigilant and patient warfare, so time and experience are both

needed to test the strength of new resolutions, and give stability to the efforts he is making to form a new character.

If the man take the advice given him, in nine cases out of ten, he stands firm to his promises.

If, however, trusting to his own strength, he disregards what is said to him, he falls, as a natural consequence of his own weakness. In some cases the Home is able to again reclaim him when, profiting by his former experience, he is more docile to its teaching; but in too many cases, the poor man throws away his last chance, and loses all by his own presumption.

In the Tuesday evening meetings, the inebriate sincerely anxious to reform, receives every encouragement to shake off the despondency, inseparable from the struggle in which he is engaged, and is further impressed with the beauty of the religious instruction already imparted and the absolute necessity of reliance upon God's grace to uphold him in his new life.

He notices on this evening the arrival of a large number of strangers, who seem entirely at home, and is told that they are former inmates, now residing in various parts of the city, who have come to attend one of the Home's regular meetings. He observes also, that though no formal invitation is given, they all

take supper as a privilege to which they are entitled, and he learns with surprise that not only is the privilege gladly recognized, but that the Home is disposed to look upon a failure to exercise it, as a slight requiring to be explained.

In the chapel he finds still other strangers seated with their wives, daughters, sisters and friends.

The meeting is opened with Scripture reading and prayer by the President of the Home, followed by hymns of praise and thanksgiving in which all join with grateful, hopeful hearts.

Mr. Samuel P. Godwin then addresses the meeting in plain but earnest and forcible words, contrasting the happiness and delights of a sober and godly life, with the sorrows, penalties and degradation of an intemperate one.

The new comer is again surprised to see a well dressed, happy and confident looking man rise from beside a lady, and beginning with, "when I was in the Home," or "before I came to the Home," or "since I left the Home," go on and tell how, under God's providence, he had been rescued from drunkenness by the Home's teachings and influence; how God's grace was freely given him and how it had sustained him in all his difficulties and temptations, until he has regained in life his position as an honorable and respected merchant. Another follows

who is a professional man ; another who is a mechanic ; and still another who is a clerk ; and while they all differ as to details, they all have the same story to tell of gratitude to the Home and love for, and trust in God.

There is no straining after effect, no rivalry in exaggerated pictures of the depths of degradation from which the speakers have been lifted ; nor is there any attempt to arraign God, the church, society, or dead parents, as the cause of their sin and suffering. The teachings of the Home have had their natural effect in restraining the innate tendency of converts to highly colored pictures of their past offences, and in enabling them to manfully acknowledge and accept their own responsibility for their own misdeeds.

If a picture of the past be sketched in deeply sombre tints, the attentive hearer soon discovers that it has been done only to bring out the brighter present in bolder relief ; if a painful experience is dwelt upon, there is no revelling in self-abasement to magnify the personal importance of the narrator, but to warn others of dangers they may ignorantly incur ; there may be a wish "to point a moral," there is no effort "to adorn a tale." If an enthusiastic graduate should unguardedly or injudiciously say aught indicative of a lack of proper respect for the manhood, which the

Home would have him cultivate and be proud of, some other graduate, not less zealous, but more wise, will point out the mistake and counteract the bad effect it might have, if allowed to pass unchallenged.

These brief addresses, free from display and personal vanity, but teaching a manly, self-reliant spirit, chastened and controlled by humble trust in God, make their impress upon the heart and soul, so recently a prey to all the anguish of remorse and despair. The sense of shame at having fallen so low, imperceptibly yields to the hope that he may be raised as high. Men all around him have declared, in accents whose truth none could doubt, that they had fallen as low as he, and they had, in words of modest, reverent exaltation, thanked God that they had been "brought out of a horrible pit, out of the miry clay, and their feet sat upon a rock, even Christ Jesus."

The same promises, through the same agency, appeal to him to yield his heart to the same loving Father, and find safety in the same crucified Saviour. Why should he not hope? he asks himself, and leaves the chapel with a new light in his face, a more assured step, a more resolute bearing, and a renewed determination to love God and obey his commandments. He is further strengthened by conversation with the officers and his fellow associates, who cite numerous instances of apparently irreclaimable drunkards who

have accepted the teachings of the Home and have been for years rejoicing in the assured hope of salvation. His anxiety for the future welfare of his family is allayed by learning that numbers of these reformed men have steadily fought their way back into the confidence and respect of the world, and have regained, and still retain, honorable and lucrative employments.

He is thus taught to see and feel the necessity of total abstinence, and at the same time, he is shown how easy it is for the honest and sincere man to practice that virtue.

At this time he is surprised to learn that while the Home expects him to pledge himself to total abstinence, and a life-long war against alcohol in every form, it attaches no importance or significance to the pledge itself. In reply to the inquiries this statement naturally provokes, he learns that the Home desires each inmate to understand distinctly that the pledge alone, unsupported by faith in God, affords no shield against the tyranny of evil habits, or the temptations of the world.

These grave and solemn truths are affirmed again and again, to induce that serious reflection which should precede and prepare the new inmate for the Thursday evening meeting, when he will be accorded the privilege of joining the Godwin Association.

This meeting, like that held on Tuesday evening, is essentially and distinctively religious in its character, but is open only to inmates of the Home and graduates whose lives have conformed to its teachings, and who have thus retained their membership in good standing in the Association.

The Godwin Association is at once the child, and by God's blessing, the most efficient auxiliary of the Home. How it sprang into life, by the voluntary action of a few of the beneficiaries of the Home, a few months after its doors were opened; how it has effectively aided the object for which the Home exists, the purposes for which it was organized, and the methods by which its purposes have been wrought out, and what it has achieved, are fully set forth in the Report of its Committee on Records, published herewith as an appendix, and which the Board and the reader will find interesting and encouraging.

There are, however, some features of this Association which should be presented in this report, and upon which it would be well to dwell here at the risk of anticipating something its Committee may have to say.

First. It is composed exclusively of members of our own family. No one is eligible to membership except the directors and inmates of the Franklin Home.

Second. It is no secret, oath-bound Association, with signs, grips and pass-words; there is no regalia, no initiation fee, no weekly or monthly dues.

Third. It is a practical, mutual-benefit Association in the broadest, best and worthiest sense of the word.

Fourth. It is a Christian brotherhood, each member of which feels that "he is his brother's keeper," and that his religious professions require him not only to sustain and encourage his brother in the Association, but to use his utmost endeavor to uplift his fallen brother.

In these four particulars, the Godwin Association is different from all other bodies of men banded together for purposes of mutual aid and relief; and it is to these distinctive features that, with God's blessing and guidance, it owes its unparalleled success.

All the members having passed through the same sorrowful and bitter experience, they must of necessity sympathize with and desire to assist and encourage each other.

The absence of secrecy and of all monetary considerations, preserves unimpaired the family feeling and influences originating in the Home, and disarms ungenerous suspicion and distrust, by precluding the possibility of interested motives. Besides the help it gives to a better life, both in example and

word, it sustains the new member till, through the mercy of God, and a re-established manhood, he is able to stand alone.

Then if adversity should assail him, or he succumb to the temptations and allurements so insidiously devised by the devil to attack the reformed man, it hunts him up, and after ministering to his wants, tries by all reasonable means to win him back from the sin which has again enslaved him.

Entering the chapel on Thursday evening, all the recent additions to the Home's family are seated together, immediately in front of the President's chair. The meeting is opened with singing and with prayer by the President, Mr. Sam'l P. Godwin, who then addresses the Association, the greater part of what he says being addressed directly to the candidates for admission.

This address is always earnest, impressive, and above all, practical. He begs them to search their hearts, to probe their very souls, and make their choice between the freedom which is in "Christ Jesus," and the slavery of sin. He warns them that the mere signing of a pledge binding them to total abstinence from all intoxicating drink, cannot secure their permanent reformation; if that alone would suffice, such a pledge might be reasonably offered to the drunken man.

What they are called on to do now, is to covenant with God and these their brethren, not only to forever abstain from drink, but to abandon all sinful thoughts, habits, and evil associations, and by God's grace, lead new lives, and walk in His commandments.

If after carefully examining their feelings and thoroughly understanding all that their act implies, they can enter into this covenant in all honesty of heart and sincerity of purpose, the Association and its officers will joyfully welcome them into the fold of the redeemed.

But if they have one doubt as to their duty, one mental reservation as to their intentions, or if any of them feel that they will take this step merely as a means of temporary escape from privation and suffering, sorrow or remorse, he would beseech such a one to pause before he added profanity of act to insincerity of thought, and withdraw to another seat.

The President's impressive address ended, the obligation of total abstinence required by the Association, is administered to the applicants for membership, repeated by all the older members.

The newly made brethren are now encouraged by the older members with brief but feeling references to their own experience; the incalculable benefits they have derived from the Home and its teachings, and

the necessity of making these teachings the rule of their daily lives.

Family prayers are held in the Chapel on other evenings. Should he think it advisable or desirable, the Acting Superintendent takes this occasion to admonish the inmates collectively, upon subjects that may cause disorder in the house or retard the work of reformation so happily begun with a large number present. He cautions them against the practice of recalling the various incidents, excitements, or adventures of their past lives of dissipation. He proves to them that by an invariable law governing the association of ideas, every time they recount the "fun," or the "narrow escapes," connected with past "sprees," they undo (in part at least) the good effects of their residence in the Home, by reviving the smoldering desire for sinful pleasure ; that instead of making a joke of their past sins, they should remember the fate of the unfortunate men, perhaps their own companions, who were called to their final account on their last "*sprees*," and if *they* have been saved, they have the more cause for penitence and gratitude. They are, therefore, urged to be very guarded in the unrestrained conversation of the reading or other rooms, and to keep a constant watch upon the "words of their mouths, and the meditations of their hearts."

Occasion is taken at this time to deprecate the

excessive use of exciting flavors and condiments, which grow both on the mental and corporal appetite by indulgence, and tend to keep alive the fiery tastes which the use of alcohol has created, and which it is safer to avoid, and thus keep both body and mind in proper subjection to the perfect law of God.

On Sunday morning, all the inmates, privileged by the rules to leave the Home, are expected to attend Church, but no attempt is made to control or even influence their denominational or personal preferences.

On Sunday afternoon, the President, Mr. Sam'l P. Godwin, conducts a public Bible study or reading in the Chapel, at which all the inmates are required to be present. This meeting is largely attended by graduates and strangers. Like all other meetings in the Home, this Bible study is wholly free from anything like labored effort or pretence.

Some passage, verse or incident in Holy Writ is selected, and explained or commented on in the simple and direct method Mr. Sam'l P. Godwin has found so effective in reaching the minds and invigorating the religious feelings of his auditors, and enforcing the necessity of man's reconciliation with God, through Christ Jesus.

Divine worship is held in the Chapel every Sunday evening, the services being conducted by different ministers of the various denominations.

The clergymen to whom the Home is so greatly indebted for their services never introduce doctrinal dogma or sectarian belief or practice in their sermons, but teach the simple scriptural truths of necessity for man to secure pardon for his offences and Christ the only means of salvation.

One thing in connection with these services has been a source of great gratification to the Home, and which it is but proper should be acknowledged. The clergymen who officiate appear to be specially anxious to avoid wounding the feelings, or provoking the critical and rebellious spirit so ready to take offence, by singling out the inmates of the Home as an especial and peculiar class of sinners, set apart from the rest of mankind, and preaching at them as if he felt that drunkenness was the unpardonable sin. But, as already stated, the sermons are such as might be preached to any congregation.

RECAPITULATION.

It will thus be seen that the Home proposes to deal with inebriety and to treat the inebriate according to a clearly developed system, the peculiar and distinctive features of which may be summed up as follows :

First. The applicant must profess a sincere desire

to reform, and must come to the Home of his own free will.

Second. The diseased condition of body and mind which drunkenness always produces, must be remedied by medical treatment, before the applicant can receive or accept moral or religious instruction.

Third. Drunkenness obliterates class or social distinctions, and brings the brilliant genius and the dull-witted plodder, the learned and the ignorant, the rich and the poor, to the same level of suffering, the same anxiety for relief, and the same necessity for salvation.

Fourth. It is remembered that the applicant whatever may be his condition, has an immortal soul, which Christ died to save; that he retains some spark of manhood, which kindness, gentleness and earnest sympathy may force to new and vigorous life.

The sense of restored manhood, necessarily begets solicitude for the destiny of the soul.

Therefore, as the recognition of man's personal responsibility and accountability to his Maker must precede the acknowledgment of sin and the supplication for pardon, the Home leads the inmate, by instruction and by practice, to remember and rejoice in the dignity of manhood and to prove that he realizes the obligations it imposes, by seeking to make his life a worthy offering to his beneficent Creator.

Fifth. As a state of doubt and anxiety as to a tem-

poral or spiritual future, is unfavorable to spiritual growth and development, the Home seeks to dispel it by surrounding the inmate with daily evidences of God's willingness to receive and pardon the penitent, numbers of whom testify to His Fatherly care for their daily wants and spiritual needs.

Sixth. The Home is not a place of temporary retirement, where the drunkard can recover from the effects of his last debauch if he will pay liberally for the privilege.

Nor is it a hospital for the cure of a depraved and debasing habit, conducted with a view of pecuniary profit, but a Christian Home for the sorrowing man struggling to reform his life—a refuge, where the repentant sinner can be shielded from the sneers of the world, which, while it tempts him to sin, mocks him in his fall. The Home offers the sinner a place where in peace and quiet he can reflect on his present position, and the only means of changing it; where he can reflect on the inestimable price paid for his redemption on the cross, and if he accept that redemption, it will make him a new man “in the brotherhood of Christ.”

Seventh. The Home's interest in the repentant inebriate and its efforts to secure his permanent reformation do not cease with his withdrawal from its shelter; but appreciating the magnitude of the

conflict he will have to wage in the world, the Godwin Association, through its various committees and members, still carries on the good work by the beneficent influences of brotherly love and Christian association.

The system here outlined has been only gradually developed ; the experience of the past years has been recalled and carefully studied, as offering the safest guide in any contemplated modification of its methods in dealing with the evil it was established to combat.

The dominant idea that intemperance is a sin against God, has been inflexibly adhered to from the hour the doors of the Home were first opened. Convinced of the fact that the permanent reformation of the drunkard must be a work of divine grace in the heart, that Christian regeneration must be the foundation of all moral reformation, the Home has ever been solicitous to practice the method which should most effectually impress this conviction upon the minds, hearts and consciences of its inmates.

Necessarily, the means relied on to produce this state of feeling must vary with the mental perceptions and moral sensibilities of different men ; but the foregoing will, it is hoped, suffice to give a general idea of the manner and the means by which they are carried out.

It must be highly gratifying to the Board as well as to all interested in this pre-eminently Christian and

philanthropic work, to know that every change in the means employed to quicken the sense of responsibility and arouse the torpid conscience, has been attended with more satisfactory results.

The impressions produced have been deeper, the instruction imparted has been more eagerly seized upon, and the effect as manifested in the daily life of the graduate has been more lasting.

It is not to be denied that many of those who have received the benefits of the Home have proved ungrateful, and belied their professions.

But this deplorable fact cannot be regarded as affording any just ground for feeling discouraged.

Men will be ungrateful, unstable and false, until the kingdom of God shall be fully established on earth; but every instance of such falling away has been the result of a gradual abandonment of attendance at our meetings, and departure from the lessons of moral, religious and social duties here inculcated.

The Home has not failed in its duty to the man; the man, either through weakness or depravity, has been false to himself as well as to the Home.

The Home has always realized that it was engaged in God's work, and though disappointment, difficulty and vexation must necessarily attend all human effort, it has never wavered in the belief that they have been permitted for some wise purpose.

Firm in the conviction that no earnest, sincere, unselfish effort to promote the glory of God, and ameliorate the sufferings of man, can fail to secure His blessing, the founders, officers and promoters of the Home have labored through many discouragements, and amid ceaseless anxieties for fifteen years. There have been times of great depression, and seasons of anxious solicitude, but during the fifteen years of its existence there never has been for one moment a doubt or fear that God would permit a labor of love and charity to fail.

That this unfaltering trust in the watchful providence and protection of God has been fully justified, is shown by the gradual but steady expansion of our work, and by the increase in the fruits of our labors, particularly during the year just closed, as shown by the subjoined tables.

Letters from those who have been the recipients of God's mercy through the instrumentality of the Home, have not been introduced in this report. These letters are outpourings of earnest hearts overflowing with thankfulness to God, and gratitude to the Home for their deliverance from the *great evil*, and are deemed too sacred for publication. The cause in which the Home is engaged is God's own work; its labor of love is not a purchasable com-

modity, and the benefits it confers cannot be enhanced by certificates from its beneficiaries.

The only object of the Home in seeking publicity, is to make it known to all men that the Franklin Home is a Christian Home, where the kindest attention and sympathy are given to the physical sufferings of the inebriate, and when these are relieved and reason and bodily strength are restored, he is taught that the moral evils from which he still is suffering can only be cured by the Great Physician of souls, the only true source of grace and strength.

Incidents, facts and letters could be reproduced in this report without number, but the Home points to its former inmates in every walk of life; men who were in many cases taken from the lowest depths of degradation, and are now not only sober, useful, industrious citizens, meeting their responsibilities as fathers or sons, but are Christian men, understanding their relations to God, and appreciating His love and goodness to them.

In the tables annexed, are stated the facts that bear upon and exhibit the Home's work.

Tables of the nationality, occupation or religious belief of the inmates are not presented, simply because they have nothing to do with the man's drinking.

The experience of the Home shows that neither

country, creed or occupation afford any safeguard against the blighting breath of intemperance. These tables will be found both gratifying and encouraging in the exhibit they make of the increasing durability of the impressions produced by the Home's teaching. Though the number of those classed as "permanently reformed" is still much smaller than we wish to see, it is a significant fact that the proportion of this class to the whole number of admissions for the past year is much greater than during any former year in the Home's history.

This fact alone must be accepted as conclusive evidence that God has blessed our efforts, and it should stimulate us to renewed exertions in the work to which we have been called by Him.

All the meetings of the Home have been well attended during the year, the former inmates take the most lively interest in all that concerns the welfare of the Home.

The Entertainments given in the Home during the year, are still looked forward to with greatest pleasure, not only by present and former inmates, but also by their families and friends.

The Godwin Association still continues to be a powerful auxiliary in the Home's work. It is the connecting link between the inmate and the Home after he has left its sheltering care and protection,

encouraging him in his moments of weakness by sympathy and counsel, and strengthening and upholding him in time of danger by unwearied watchfulness. Nor does its good offices stop here; if a member is sick or in distress, financial aid is freely given, not as a charity, but as brother helping brother.

Besides supporting beds in the Home, the Godwin Association made their annual gift to the Home, amounting to \$1334.75.

A Report of their work appears as an Appendix to this Report.

All of the entertainments given in the Home during the year have been in their results of the most gratifying character.

The supper given on election night, and the Fourth of July celebration, are designed to gather under the protection of the Home present and former inmates on these days of general excitement, when the temptations incident to them are better guarded against by furnishing a greater attraction at the Home.

The Thanksgiving dinner, and the entertainment in the evening are also a pleasant feature in the Home's year. It is but right and proper that on this day should be gathered together former and present inmates, with their wives and families, that prayers and

hymns of praise and thanksgiving may ascend on high as sweet incense from hearts made glad by the mercy and goodness of God.

The Christmas Eve festival is entirely devoted to the wives, mothers and children of present and former inmates, when there is a distribution of toys, confectionery, wearing apparel, articles of use, and in fact of everything to make the heart glad. To realize fully the number and value of the goods distributed on this occasion, and the genuine happiness of the recipients, one would have to witness this scene of real Christmas joy and gladness. The expenses of all these entertainments are met by special donations of money and goods.

One of the most gratifying evidences of the interest of the public in our work is the promptness with which they respond to our calls on these occasions.

The Home is under obligations to the Press of the city for their co-operation with us in this work. To the Clergy at large the Home is indebted for their prompt and willing assistance whenever called on.

Before closing this Report, the Superintendent feels that it is due to the President of the Home, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the Board of Directors, to acknowledge the great obligations he

is under for the counsel and support so generously accorded him on all occasions.

I remain, very respectfully,

C. J. GIBBONS,

Superintendent.

TABLE I.

Inmates, April 1st, 1886, ...	50
Received during the year, ...	<u>319</u>
Total, ...	369
Discharged during the year, ...	<u>332</u>
Inmates, March 31st, 1887, ...	37

TABLE II.

Number discharged, ...	<u>332</u>
Of these there are men whose lives give evidence of a thorough change, warranting us in classing them as reformed, ...	156
Men who show some change, but of whom we can only say that they have been benefited, ...	70
Men who adhere to old habits, &c., and must be classed as doubtful, ...	48
Men who rise and fall continually, whom we classify as failures, ...	50
Unknown, ...	<u>8</u>
Total, ...	332

TABLE III.

Free Inmates, ...	164
Paying Inmates, ...	80
Part free and part paying, ...	<u>125</u>
Total, ...	369

TABLE IV.

Single,	.	.	.	.	.	.	93
Married,	.	.	.	.	.	.	180
Divorced,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Separated,	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Widowers,	.	.	-	.	.	.	25
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>319</u>

TABLE V.

AGES.

21 to 30,	.	.	.	.	.	.	37
31 to 40,	.	.	.	.	.	.	128
41 to 50,	.	.	.	.	.	.	104
51 to 60,	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
61 to 70,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>10</u>
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	319

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors

of the Franklin Reformatory Home:

GENTLEMEN :—During the past year two hundred and forty-seven patients were treated in the infirmaries, being more than three-fourths of the total admissions to the Home. Of this number, four had mania-a-potu, eight had delirium tremens, and one pneumonia. The case of pneumonia resulted fatally. The patient, in opposition to the protestations and appeals of the Superintendent and nurse, left the Home, resumed his debauch and returned with the disease and died.

Many drinking men believe the only danger their habit exposes them to is that of delirium tremens, but this is a grave mistake ; only the few have delirium tremens ; but many, very many, meet death from other diseases that are directly or indirectly caused by alcohol. If mortuary statistics told the truth, the public would be startled at the vast number of deaths from alcoholism, but this insidious poison deceives even in death ; for the doctor, to spare the feelings of the relatives and the memory of the dead, reports the

case as one of Bright's disease, liver disease, heart or brain disease, when it should be alcoholism. Or if, as in this case, the disease is not directly caused by this poison, the death is, for had he not been an inebriate, the same amount of exposure would, probably, not have caused the pneumonia, or had he contracted a similar disease, he would almost certainly have recovered.

Thanks to the admirable hygienic condition of the Home and the liberal provision that is made for its inmates, no serious case of sickness has arisen within its walls during the past year, which is remarkable when we consider that inebriety strongly predisposes to disease. I would call the attention of the Board to the condition of the infirmaries; these should be the best constructed rooms in the building, large and with the most improved facilities for ventilating, heating and lighting, furnished with all the comforts of the sick room at home, and there should be a fund for employing a special attendant for every serious case.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES GRAHAM, M. D.

1502 Spruce Street,

April 21st, 1887.

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31st, 1887.

\$5.00 constitutes a Contributing Member for one Year.
\$25.00 a Member for Life.

Allen, Geo. W. . .	\$50 00	Biddle, Mrs. Henry J. . .	10 00
Allen, W. H. . .	50 00	Browning, Mrs. Edward, . .	2 00
Allman, Thomas, . .	25 00	Bucknell, Wm. . .	10 00
Allen, J. & B. . .	20 00	Bonbright, Wm. P. . .	5 00
Aertsen, J. M. . .	20 00	Bone, Mrs. Hugh, . .	2 00
Blakiston, Presley & Son, . .	5 00	Baird, John E. . .	10 00
Boyd, Wm. S. & Co. . .	5 00	Blair, John, . .	5 00
Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co.	50 00	Bodine, F. L. . .	25 00
Brown, Alexander, . .	100 00	Brobst, A. & Son, . .	50 00
Bayard, Mrs. Mary, . .	25 00	Coffin, Altemus & Co. . .	25 00
Brown, T. Wistar, . .	20 00	Clark, E. W. . .	10 00
Biddle, Alexander, . .	25 00	Cope, Thomas P. . .	5 00
Bremer, George W. . .	10 00	Cope, Francis R. . .	5 00
Belfield, Henry, & Co. . .	10 00	Coxe, Miss Rebecca, . .	50 00
Bement, Miles & Co. . .	25 00	Colket, C. Howard, . .	25 00
Bickley, Mrs. M. D. . .	20 00	Cooke, Jay, . .	5 00
Butcher, Mrs. Washington, . .	5 00	Cope, Mrs. Alexis T. . .	10 00
		Cross, C. J.	5 00

Cash, G. M.	9 28	Hood, Bonbright & Co.	10 00
"A."	1 00	Harris, J. Campbell, ...	5 00
"Mrs. J. C."	1 00	Hazlehurst, Jas. W.	5 00
"A Friend,"	5 00	Harris, George S.	10 00
"From Mary."	2 00	Harris, Mrs. Geo. S.	10 00
Curran, John C.	10 00	Houston, H. H.	100 00
Coffin, Mrs. Lemuel, ...	5 00	Houston, Wm. C.	25 00
"H. G."	1 25	Hirsh Bros.	1 00
Mrs. L. C. T.	1 00	Hood, Mrs. Julie D.	5 00
Cash, ...	1 00	Hogg, Joseph, ...	15 00
		Howlett, Edwin J.	5 00
Drexel, A. J. & Co.	100 00	Holloway, Howard, ...	3 00
Drexel, A. J.	20 00	Hamilton, Miss M.	5 00
Disston, Henry, & Sons, ...	25 00	Hinckley, Isaac, ...	5 00
Dolan, Thomas, & Co.	25 00	Hurley, Mrs. S. E.	2 00
Davies, Edward, ...	1 00		
Eisenbrey, Wm.	25 00	Johnson, Israel H.	10 00
Erringer, J. L.	5 00	Jayne, Eben C.	10 00
Ellison, John B. & Sons, ...	5 00	Jackson, R. W.	25 00
		Jones, Mrs. G. W.	2 00
Fries, Phineas, ...	10 00		
Felton, Mrs. S. M.	5 00	Kenney, Miss Ann, ...	50 00
File, Derr & Haney, ...	5 00	Kenney, Edward, ...	38 00
France, Wm. C.	25 00	Kitchen, Theo.	25 00
Frazier, W. W., Jr.	50 00	Kolbe, Mrs. H.	5 00
		Kates, Miss Emily A.	5 00
Godwin Association, ...		Kates, Clarence S.	5 00
Annual Gift, ...	1,334 75		
Godwin, Sam'l P.	50 00	Lance, Sybella, Estate	
Gopsill's Sons, James, ...	5 00	of, ...	475 00
Grellet, Miss R.	20 00	Lewis, H. M.	5 00
Grant, Wm. S.	25 00	Lucas, Mrs. John, ...	5 00
Grant, Mrs. Emma C.	10 00	Lippincott, Mrs. J.	
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Grim, Jacob, ...	5 00	Lee, James E.	4 00
		Lewis, John T.	10 00

Landenberger, Mar-		Scull, David, Jr.	20 00
tin, Jr.	5 00	Sparks, Mrs. Anna E.	20 00
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Murphy, Joseph P.	2 00	Spencer, Charles,	10 00
Massey, Mrs. Anna		String, Thomas,	2 00
B.	10 00	Simpson, L. H.	5 00
Massey, William,	50 00	Scofield, Frederick,	5 00
Matthews, Charles T.	20 00	Treager & Lamb,	10 00
Marshall, Sarah,	100 00	Temperance League	
Morris, Israel,	20 00	of Church of Our	
Moore & Sinnott,	50 00	Redeemer,	5 00
McIntyre, A.	20 00	Taitt, Caroline G.	20 00
McCambridge, Rich-		Trotter, Charles W.	10 00
ard,	5 00	Trotter, Mrs. E. H.	5 00
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H.	50 00	Vaux, Thomas W.	5 00
Peterson, Miss Eliza		Van Pelt, A.	1 00
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suranc Co.	100 00	Wood, Richard,	100 00
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Palen, Dr. G. E.	10 00	Waln, Miss Anne,	100 00
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Read, Wm. F.	5 00	Wiltberger, D. S.	20 00
Ridey, George,	25 00	White, Mrs. S. J.	10 00
Rementer, Mrs. L.	10 00	Wheeler, Mrs. Charles,	5 00
Rementer, Edward,	10 00	Walker, Mrs. John K.	3 00
Ryerss, Robert W.	5 00	Wheeler, Andrew,	5 00
Smith, John F.	500 00	Weber, Mrs. John,	10 00
Sparhawk, John,	5 00	Williams, Yerkes & Co.	5 00
Singerley, Katherine,	25 00	Yost, T. W.	1 00
		Zeigler Brothers,	10 00

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

TO THE

GIFT OF \$1,334.75.

BY THE

Godwin Association to the Franklin Home.

Adams, Thomas, . . .	\$5 00	Chester, F. S. . . .	10 00
Armstrong, Jas. Jr. . .	1 00	Cross, C. J. . . .	10 00
Armstrong, Wm. J. . .	1 00	Campbell, R. T. . .	5 00
A. X.	7 75	Collins, Magnus J. .	5 00
Armstrong, Jacob, . .	2 00	Carnecross, J. L . .	5 00
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Bines, S. M.	5 00	Cain, John, ...	1 00
Boyd, Wm. S.	5 00	Collins, A. M. . . .	20 00
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Bell, Matthew, . . .	1 00	Cope, Thomas P. . .	5 00
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Brown, John T. . . .	5 00	Coward, W. A. . . .	1 00
Buckwell, M. D. . . .	2 00	Cummings, T. S. . .	2 25
Brown, Mrs. J. T. . .	2 00	Crider, Wm.	3 00
Bull, Wm.	1 00	Carr, Cornelius, . .	1 00
Boardman, O. J. . . .	1 00	Cooke, Samuel, . . .	2 00
Brown, Wm.	2 00	Carley, Wm.	10 00
Black, H.	1 00	Cash, L.	1 00
Butler, Chas.	2 00	Cash, per C. Donat, .	1 00
Basler, H. D.	1 00	Cash, G. 2, ...	1 50
Blair, John, ...	3 00	Cash, ...	1 00

Cash, . . .	1 00	Granlees, R. E. . .	10 00
Cash, . . .	4 75	G. H. S. . . .	5 00
Cash, K. . . .	1 50	Godwin, Samuel P. . .	25 00
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Dorsey, F. D. . . .	5 00	Gibbs, D. R. . . .	2 50
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Dugan, Hugh, . . .	2 00	Grebe, Conrad, . . .	5 00
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Dougherty, R. W. . .	1 00	Gilfillan, Robert, . .	50
Dunbar, Andrew, . .	1 00	Goldy, Wm. S. . . .	1 00
Dougherty, C. E. . .	2 00	Greiner, R. L. . . .	5 00
Davies, Edward, . .	3 00	Greiner, Sallie, . . .	1 00
Dorris, Peter, . . .	2 00	Geisse, K. C. . . .	1 00
Elkinton, Jos. S. & Thos.	5 00	Gill, Wm. F.	2 00
Emlen, S.	5 00	Geary, H.	1 00
Emery, H. B. . . .	1 00	Grant, James, ...	1 00
Ellinger, Geo. . . .	2 00	"G."	2 50
Endicott, J. S. . . .	1 00	Hensel, George S. . . .	200 00
Erskine, Robt. . . .	1 00	Heideman, Charles, . .	5 00
Ellis, Wm.	2 00	Holloway, H. A. . . .	5 00
Fulton, Robt. . . .	2 00	Holloway, Mrs. H. A. .	5 00
Franklin, W.	50	Huber, H. H.	1 00
Farron, Arthur, . . .	1 00	Haslam, W. H.	1 00
Farley, P. W. . . .	5 00	Hickey, Wm. E.	2 50
Farley, T. P. . . .	1 00	Harrison, Alfred C. . .	35 00
Ferris, R.	2 00	Hackman, A. B.	5 00
Ferrell, Wm. H. . . .	1 00	Hunt, D. M.	5 00
Forman, J. V. . . .	1 00	Houseman, T. R. . . .	50
Farthing, Wm. . . .	5 00	Howe, Walter, ...	1 00
Field, J. K.	1 00	Hancock, C. C.	5 00
Freas, Wm. C. . . .	5 00	Harrison, James, . . .	50
Fulton, George, . . .	10 00	Harrison, Jacob, . . .	25
French, J. B. . . .	1 00	Harris, S.	1 00
Flynn, W. J.	2 00	Johnston, Arthur, . . .	5 00
		Jones, W. D.	5 00

Jones, E.	2 00	Miller, Arthur, . . .	5 00
Jordan, H. L. . . .	1 00	Meng, Andrew, . . .	5 00
Kenney, Edward, . .	50 00	Morgan, James, . . .	5 00
Knox, Thomas, . . .	5 00	Matlack, G. W. . . .	5 00
Kitchenman, John, .	5 00	McManus, R. A. . . .	5 00
Konrad, John A. . .	5 00	McClain, Chas. . . .	6 00
Kartsher, Richard S.	5 00	Moffat, Robt.	5 00
Kroesen, Wm.	1 00	McMullen, Jno. F. . .	5 00
Keough, C. P. . . .	2 00	Meeker, S. J.	10 00
Keough, P. F. . . .	1 00	Milinsky, Wm.	1 00
Kerr, Stephen, . . .	2 00	Meagher, Charles, . .	1 00
Kiln-drying Kindling,		Murphy, Jno. B. . . .	1 00
Wood Co.	1 00	McElhone, F. X. . . .	2 50
Kett, J. F.	2 00	McAvoy, T. B.	1 00
Kett, D. F.	50	McMullen, A.	2 00
Kett, Chas.	50	McDermott, B.	1 00
Love, John B.	20 00	McCartney, R.	2 00
Lonabaugh, Jno. E. .	5 00	McDonald, S.	2 00
Lang, Richard, . . .	10 00	McDermott, —	1 00
LaMaria, George, . .	5 00	Miller, W. F.	1 00
Lee, James E.	30 00	McFate, Sam'l, ...	3 00
Landenberger, M. Jr.	5 00	Miles, J. Q.	1 00
Landis, Mrs. H. D. .	15 00	Norris, Wm.	1 00
Logan, LaForrest, . .	1 00	Nugent, W. S.	1 00
Leeds, Beulah, . . .	5 00	Nebinger, R.	5 00
Lippincott, Joshua, .	5 00	Newnam, B. P.	25 00
L. B.	1 00	Newnam, Annie C. . .	5 00
Linder, C. G.	2 00	Oyen, Henry, ...	5 00
Lynch, J. C.	1 00	O'Neill, P.	2 00
Langdon, G. M. . . .	1 00	O'Donnell, John, . . .	1 00
Little, Wm.	1 00	O'Brien, F. A.	1 00
Leister, C. W.	1 00	O'Brien, J.	1 00
Leister, Isabella, . .	1 00	O'Neill, E. I.	1 00
Moore, D. Wilson, . .	25 00	Price, E. G.	5 00
Mayberry, W. W. . .	5 00	Paine, E. J.	5 00

Porter, O. . . .	1 00	Stewart, Thomas, . .	1 00
Palmer, Richard, . .	50	Schoening, Jacob, . .	2 00
Porter, A. . . .	1 00	Sickel, C. A. . . .	2 00
Potter, Mrs. Thos. . .	10 00	Swayne, John, . . .	3 00
Pooley, J. B. . . .	5 00	Shibe, John, . . .	1 00
Peterson, F. S. . . .	1 00		
Perrin, J.	25	Thornton, Thomas, . .	10 00
Pickering, Mrs. Geo. .	50	Thompson, Geo. M. . .	1 00
Prince, A. H. . . .	1 00	Tillinghast, B. C. . .	1 00
Powell, W. C. . . .	1 00	Thompson, James, . .	50
Powers, Thos. . . .	2 00	Twining, S.	2 00
Prince, S. L. . . .	1 00	Trautwine, W. . . .	2 00
Park, J. S.	1 00	Tappan, Frank, . . .	1 00
		Trowbridge, F. M. . .	2 00
Ridey, John, ...	25 00	Underhill, C. E. . . .	2 00
Ridey, George, . . .	25 00		
Rogers, J. S.	10 00	Veacock, Gilbert, . .	10 00
Rogers, Mrs. J. S. . .	10 00		
Roth, Jos.	5 00	Welsh, Isaac, ...	25 00
Roak, J. K.	5 00	Weiseman, E. C. . . .	10 00
Rogers, F. P.	1 00	Wilson, Robt.	5 00
Ridgway, Thos. . . .	5 00	White, R. G.	5 00
Reeves, Paul S. . . .	5 00	Wilson, S. G.	5 00
Russell, Wm.	1 00	Waldman, Joseph, . .	5 00
Roelefs, A.	2 00	Wacker, Chas.	5 00
Reddy, E. J.	1 00	Williams, Jas. L. . . .	25 00
Radcliffe, James, . .	1 00	Williams, S. A.	2 00
		Williams, Horace C. .	2 00
Sickel, Wm. V. . . .	5 00	Williams, Wm. T. . . .	2 00
Sweeney, J. F. . . .	5 00	Wiltsie, James, . . .	2 00
Simpson, H. L. . . .	5 00	Watson, R. S.	1 00
Sinnamon, Isaac, . .	5 00	Williams, M. H. . . .	1 00
Smith, Michael, . . .	50	Waldron, Jno. H. . . .	5 00
Stoddart, Isaac, . . .	1 00	Whitall, James, . . .	5 00
Sheetz, H. D.	1 00	Witmer, D. L.	1 00
Springer, F. W. . . .	50	Weber, P. G. A. . . .	3.00
Sinex, Thomas, . . .	5 00	Wood, J. C.	50
Scott, Wm.	3 00	Whitehead, John, . .	1 00

GENERAL DONATIONS.

From April 1st, 1886, to March 31st, 1887.

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|--|---|
| C. Schrack & Co., lot varnish. | C. H. Howell & Co., an assortment of paints. |
| Felton, Rau & Sibley, lot japan and paints. | Beates & Miller, camphor. |
| Robert Shoemaker & Co., white lead and whiting, copperas. | J. C. Finn & Son, ceiling paper. |
| E. Clinton & Co., assortment paint brushes. | Joseph C. Neuman, 2 large reflector lamps. |
| Mrs. E. J. Clark, lot growing plants. | John Sullivan, large assortment of brushes. |
| William B. Burk & Co., large sponges. | A. L. Diamant & Co., ceiling paper. |
| Cooke & Ewing, lot paper hangings. | Mrs. Oliver Landreth, clothing, shoes and shirts. |
| Hensel, Colladay & Co., lot silk scarves. | Fidelity Paper Co., ceiling paper. |
| John Lucas & Co., paints, brushes and whiting. | Nice & Raw, white lead. |
| Young, Smyth, Field & Co., palm and Japanese fans. | D. Landreth & Sons, garden seeds. |
| Johnston, Holloway & Co., lot Heiskell's ointment. | Breed, Cresswell & Washburn, wall paper. |
| M. Merigan, wall paper. | W. E. & E. D. Lockwood, envelopes. |
| The Floral Exchange, lot growing plants. | Alexander Morrison, 1 hektograph. |
| Cornelius & Hetherington, bells for gas burners, 1 drop light. | S. F. Balderston & Sons, wall paper. |
| The Thomas W. Price Co., envelopes. | Robert Buist, Jr., garden seeds. |
| Joseph Stelwagon & Son, lot tar paper. | Bulkley, Raiguel & Co., lot carpet felt. |
| | P. J. McGuigan, headlight oil. |
| | James Mulligan, window glass and putty. |

- Mrs. J. N. DuBarry, lot magazines and illustrated papers.
 Thomas Gallagher, lot fine shad.
 William E. Hinch & Sons, window glass.
 Mrs. Edward R. Arnold, lot clothing.
 George Fulton, load of bar sand.
 G. S. Bennett & Co., window glass.
 James Johnston, growing plants for garden.
 Mrs. Wm. C. France, lot clothing and shirts.
 Thomas & Co., window glass.
 W. S. Harry, lot growing plants (ivy).
 William K. Harris, lot growing plants.
 Thomas Potter's Sons & Co., large lot oil cloth.
 John Bogan, lot growing plants.
 Union Shade Roller Co., lot rollers and fixtures.
 Sayen & Austin, rubber garden hose.
 J. William Colflesh, lot growing plants.
 J. E. Miller, handle for grindstone.
 George W. Uber, lot growing plants.
 Leibrandt & McDowel, top for laundry stove.
 John M. Melloy's Sons, strainers and dippers.
 R. Levick's, Sons & Co., gum blankets.
 George Anderson, lot growing plants.
 Theo. Kitchen, lot clothing.
 Mrs. Samuel P. Godwin, lot carpets.
 Barker, Moore & Mein, camphor.
 Bullock & Crenshaw, essence lemon and pills.
 D. Fergusson & Sons, lot growing plants.
 Alburger & Bro., lot growing plants.
 John Dick, Jr., lot growing plants.
 De Witt Wire Cloth Co., lot wire.
 Henry Schwartz, Chinese lanterns.
 Geo. W. Blabon & Co., lot oil cloth.
 Wm. J. Jenks, lot disinfectant.
 Stewart Brother, lot growing plants.
 Wm. H. Haslam, lemons.
 Knickerbocker Ice Co., ice.
 A Friend, neckties.
 Scott & Sons, lot growing plants.
 Powers & Weightman, muriatic acid and bromide sodium.
 Thomas Thompson, Sons & Co., upholstery hammer.
 Brown, DeTurck & Co., carpet stretcher.
 James T. Fernley, locks.

Austin, Obdyke & Co., dust pans.
 M. Homer & Son, Chinese lanterns.
 Schwartz & Graff, oil cloth for vestibule and 2 step-ladders.
 George D. McCreary, lot clothing.
 Mrs. G. W. Clark, lot growing plants.
 John McKinley, sick room tables.
 William Waterall & Co., white lead.
 Craig Bros., lot growing plants.
 F. A. Davis, book.
 John J. DeZouche & Co., covering chapel sofa.
 C. H. Grigg & Co., lot growing plants.
 John T. Bailey & Co., sash cord.
 George Hanhauser, lot chairs.
 H. C. Sheaffer, lot growing plants.
 Gillender & Sons, tumblers and sugar bowls.
 Buehler, Bonbright & Co., carving knives and forks.
 Garrett & Buchanan, wrapping paper.
 E. J. Spangler & Co., envelopes.
 James S. Mason & Co., lot blacking.
 William Mann, pens, pencils, ink and blotting boards.
 H. L. Simpson, stove pipe, joints and elbow.
 Geo. W. Shaw & Co., gas fitting.
 Artman & Treichler, snow shovels.

William R. Warner & Co., pills.
 Peifer & Co., coal scuttles.
 Herbert, Russell & Co., lot yellow pine planking.
 Fellows & Day, step-ladder.
 James M. Wilcox & Co., letter and note paper.
 Taylor & Betts, lot lumber.
 Wm. J. Buck, Son & Co., drop light.
 Wm. H. Phelan, lot white and yellow pine boards and joists.
 Bulkley, Raiguel & Co., assortment writing paper.
 Pancoast & Maule, gas pipe.
 George D. Miller, pine and hemlock joists.
 J. S. Kent & Co., yellow pine boards.
 J. W. Gaskill & Sons, white pine boards.

Donations for Election Supper.

Benj. Haney, 300 oysters.
 George Taulane, 500 oysters.
 David Smith, 500 oysters.
 John Cooney, 500 oysters.
 James Powell, 400 oysters.
 A. Ladow, 500 oysters.
 T. Rogers & Son, 500 oysters.
 Christy & Rittenhouse, 500 oysters.
 John English, 800 oysters.
 Myers & Shillensburg, 700 oysters.
 E. S. Swing, 500 oysters.

James Toland, 500 oysters.
 Rickson Robbins, 700 oysters.
 John West, 500 oysters.
 Wm. Boothby, 2200 oysters.
 J. Mears, Jr., 500 oysters,
 J. C. Jefferis, 200 oysters.
 John Hartman, lot cracker dust.
 A. Grossman, lot lemons.
 M. H. Darrow & Co., lot print
 butter.

Thanksgiving Day Dona- tions.

James E. Lee, cranberries.
 Biddle Hardware Co., carving
 knives and forks.
 Mrs. J. N. DuBarry, large turkey.
 Joseph Craven, large turkey.
 L. C. Carpenter, lot print butter.

Christmas Donations. 1886.

Ostheimer Bros., toys, ornaments
 and toilet glassware.
 Fels & Co., fancy soaps.
 Cooper & Conrad, handkerchiefs.
 Shortridge, Borden & Co.,
 calico.
 Adolph Forster, fine dolls.
 E. G. Whitman, confectionery.
 Boyce Bros., oranges.
 Enterprise Mfg. Co., money
 banks.

Carrie Shoneman, handkerchiefs.
 Croft & Allen, confectionery.
 P. Foley, games and tricks.
 Alfred Schenck, toy whistles.
 Edward Garsed, lot gingham.
 Wm. Wanamaker, suspenders and
 neckties.
 McKinlay, Horn & Co., dolls,
 toys and perfumery.
 Samuel Lee's Sons, handkerchiefs.
 Isaac Sinnamon, handkerchiefs.
 Darlington, Runk, & Co., hand-
 kerchiefs.
 Ketterlinus Printing Co., 300
 packs fancy cards.
 Rowland Whitman, fine fancy
 card.
 Henry Carlisle, shell combs and
 pins.
 J. & B. Allen, hoods, scarfs,
 stockings and infants' jackets.
 Partridge & Richardson, gloves,
 mittens and handkerchiefs.
 Mrs. H. G. Anderson, silk hand-
 kerchiefs.
 McCambridge & Son, perfumery.
 Bates & Auchincloss, spoolers.
 M. L. Snyder, rubber shoes.
 C. A. Schwartz, toys.
 Wm. Henderson, large assort-
 ment of socks.
 W. H. Philips, Jr., work-baskets,
 and hand-satchels.
 C. J. Milne & Sons, lot blue
 cheviots.
 I. S. Custer, polo caps.
 Lewis S. Cox & Co., ladies' coats,

- waists, and fine underwear,
 ladies' and children's jerseys.
 Eavenson & Sons, fancy soaps.
 Middleton & Sons, stockings and
 socks.
 Merrick Thread Co., lot spool
 cotton.
 Sichel & Meyer, hats and caps.
 E. Gately & Co., photo. album.
 Wm. M. Coulter, stockings.
 I. I. Cresswell, express wagon.
 Loughhead & Co., christmas
 cards.
 Town & Bros., gossamers.
 James H. Baldwin, child's fine
 kid gloves.
 Wood, Brown & Co., lot chintz.
 E. N. Godshalk, jerseys and
 bourrette waists.
 Alfred Rex, lot iron toys.
 Monroe Bros., rubber shoes.
 Kohn, Adler & Co., hats and
 polo caps.
 Dennison Manufacturing Co.,
 paper boxes and cotton.
 William Simpson & Sons, lot
 chintz and gingham.
 Geddes, R. C., lot dolls and balls.
 David McKay, children's books.
 Henry Landless & Son, lot ging-
 hams.
 John E. Hanifen & Co., stock-
 ings, socks and overgaiters.
 Bowen, Dungan & Co., hats and
 feathers.
 Biddle Hardware Co., money
 banks and pocket knives.
 Bean, Hurlbut & Co., perfumery.
 Wolf & Co., lot fancy cards.
 James Long, lot cheviots.
 Eli Keen's Sons, children's fine
 hats and caps.
 A. Winters, tree ornaments.
 Charles Beck, fancy cards.
 Cathcart Bros., stockings.
 M. Thanhauser, fine toys.
 T. H. Belcher, children's merino
 mitts.
 Frederick Allen, toys, guns,
 trumpets, &c.
 Samuel Wanamaker, handker-
 chiefs, suspenders, neckties and
 woolen gloves.
 Garrigues Bros., lot books and
 cards.
 J. Linderman & Co., lot stock-
 ings.
 F. W. Henson, lot fine hoods.
 B. F. Tillinghast, fine rubber balls.
 Stephen Whitman & Sons, con-
 fectionery.
 Techner & Franks, toboggan
 caps, hoods, sacks, leggings and
 infants' socks.
 Hensel & Colladay, assorted
 neckties and handsome tree
 ornaments.
 Benjamin Brooke & Co., toilet
 soaps.
 H. E. Bitterlich, pictures and
 cards.
 Jenkins & Craig, confectionery.
 A. J. Elliott & Co., wrapping
 paper.

- Wm. Heaton, rubber toys.
 George S. Stuart, fine books.
 James McMann, lot stockings.
 Young, Smyth, Field & Co., stockings, socks, undershirts and woolen caps.
 M. Homer & Son, lot toys.
 J. H. Pine, confectionery.
 Horstman & Bros., stockings, leggings, infants' gloves and shirts.
 Stokes, Thompson & Co., lot stockings.
 John Highlands, large lot books.
 National Chromo Co., Christmas cards.
 Soistman & Bro., drums and tambourine.
 G. W. Pine, confectionery.
 Sutter & Miller, rubber shoes.
 Fallows & Co., toys, china and wool.
 Robert Shoemaker & Co., cologne.
 Bennett & Bruce, toy cups, saucers and mugs.
 Cope & Bro., lot stockings.
 T. J. Mustin & Co., stockings, hoods, gloves, and boys' caps.
 Gausler, Hoffman & Co., lot china whistles.
 A. R. McCown & Co., lot stockings.
 J. B. Sheppard & Sons, childrens' handkerchiefs.
 Carey Bros. & Grevemeyer, toys and dolls.
 C. F. Knapp, perfumery.
 Gloucester Print Works, lot calicoes.
 Porter & Coates, lot magazines.
 Phil Hauck, lot fancy confectionery boxes.
 R. Levick Son & Co., rubber toys and balls.
 Thomas West, men's woolen gloves.
 Greaves & Thurman, cardigan jackets.
 Arthur Fricke, toy watches.
 George Branson, stockings and socks.
 Robert Lindsay, fine books.
 Pilling & Madeley, lot stockings.
 Conyers, Button & Co., ladies' and children's woolen wraps, coats, scarfs, caps, &c.
 T. W. Fling, lot stockings.
 Moses Dalzell, stockings and socks.
 Aaron Jones, wool coats, caps and infants' sacks.
 L. Kerlin, lot small baskets.
 Sharpless & Sons, lot quilts.
 Bennett & Branson, lot stockings.
 E. R. Artman & Co., fancy baskets.
 Wright, Tyndall & Van Roden, large lot china and glass toys.
 Fisher & Bros., lot cards and books.
 "C," umbrella, dress pattern, coat and book.

Godfrey, Keebler & Co.	The Medler Co., assorted cakes.
B. L. Detweiler, large pound cake.	John Handy, " "
Henry Oyen, large pound cake.	D. Stewart, " "
Bernard Meyers, " "	Wm. Shuster, " "
E. M. Dexter & Co., large pound cake.	John F. McMullen, bricklaying.
Sautter Bros., large pound cake.	Francis Black, carpenter work.
D. Carrick, assorted cakes.	J. Harry Lewis, cattle scene.
Thos. Carrick, " "	John Uprichard, plumbing and gas fitting.

LIFE MEMBERS

OF THE

Franklin Reformatory Home.

One contribution of \$25 and upwards, and election, constitutes a Life Member.

Atmore & Sons.	Briggs, Amos, Hon.
Allen, Wm. H.	Bailey, Joel J.
Allen, George W.	Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co.
Allen, Mrs. William H.	Baird, James, Estate of M. Latimer.
Ashton, Samuel F.	*Barton, Mrs. Susan Rhea
*Allen, William H., LL. D.	Biddle, Alexander
Allen, Anna M.	Biddle, Mrs. H. J.
Arrott, W.	*Brown, Lewis
Archer, Benj. F.	Brown, Alexander
American Lodge.	Browning, Mrs. Charles
Aschoff, Charles	Balderston, John E.
*Ashmead, Wm., M. D.	*Benson, Gustavus S.
Atmore, R. E.	Brown, Mrs. Grace
Aertsen, J. M.	*Borie, A. E.
Allman, Thomas	Bedford Street Mission.
Baird, John E.	Bible Class of Episcopal Hospital.
Blakslee, Wm.	Boyd, Mrs. Thos. A.
Bucknell, William	Brobst, Albion T.
Bohlen, Mrs. J.	*Bettle, William
Brown, J. Wistar,	Brown, Brother & Co.
*Boyd, Thos. A.	Bayard, Mary
B. S. H.	Brown, J. A.
Benson, Miss Harriet S.	Brown, A.
*Benson, Miss Rosalie	Birkinbine, H. P. M.
Baird & Co., M.	Birkinbine, John
Brobst, Abraham	Birkinbine, Louisa Y.
*Bates, Jos. W.	Birkinbine, Henry
Brown, David S.	Biddle Hardware Co.
Blairs' Sons, H. C.	Brown, David S. & Co.
*Browne, N. B.	*Browning, Hettie W.
Bryn Mawr Lodge Good Templars.	Blatchley, C. G.

Baeder, Charles
 *Bohlen, C. M.
 Bohlen, P. M.
 Bailey, Christopher
 Bailey, John T.
 Bailey, W. G.
 Bodine, F. L.
 Baker, A. G.
 Bement, Miles & Co.
 Bickley, Mrs. M. D.
 Coxe, Miss Rebecca
 Childs, George W.
 Collins, Alfred M.
 Cooke, Jay
 Clarke, E. W.
 *Claghorn, James L.
 Coffin, Altemus & Co.
 Crozer, J. Lewis
 Cummings & Brodie.
 Chambers, Mrs. A. R.
 Croft, Wilbur & Co.
 Curtis, Mrs. Sarah Z.
 Caldwell & Co.
 Cope, T. R.
 *Clayton, John
 Church of the Epiphany, P. E.
 Collier, George B.
 Cope Brothers.
 Coates, Benjamin
 C. E. C.
 Cooper, J. J.
 Crossman, E. D.
 *Cadwalader, Hon. John
 Carstairs, McCall & Co.
 Colket, C. Howard
 Drexel, A. J.
 Drexel, The Misses
 *Disston, Henry
 Drew, William P.
 Dreer, Mrs. Mary
 *Disston, Albert H.
 Disston, Hamilton
 Du Barry J. N.
 Disston, H. Sons.
 Davy, Sam'l R.

Dolan, Thomas & Co.
 Davis, G. Harry
 *Emory, Charles
 Excelsior Division, S. of T.
 Eisenbrey, William
 Edwards, R. L.
 *Erwin, Miss Mary L.
 Erringer, J. L.
 Farnum, Mrs. Elizabeth H.
 Fat Men's Club.
 France, William C.
 File, John C.
 *Fleming, D. L.
 France, Mrs. W. C.
 Farnum, John & Co.
 France, E. T.
 Firth, A. M.
 *Fotterall, Mrs. Sarah A.
 Frazier, W. W., Jr.
 Graham, James, M. D.
 Godwin, Samuel P.
 Godwin, Mrs. Samuel P.
 *Gilbert, Miss Mary R.
 Graff, Mrs. John
 Grand Lodge of G. T. of Penna.
 George, Jesse, dec'd, Estate of
 Grant, William S.
 Guerney, Eliza P.
 Gibson's John, Sons & Co.
 *Godey, Louis A.
 Godwin Association.
 Garrett, Wm. S. & Sons.
 Granlees, Robt. E.
 Harrison, Havemeyer & Co.
 Horstmann, Wm. J., dec'd, Estate of
 Hall & Carpenter.
 Houston, William C.
 *Harrison, Jr., Joseph
 Hood, Bonbright & Co.
 Hamilton Temple of H. & T.
 Hierophant Division of S. of T.
 Hills, John P.
 Hopkins, Mrs. James
 *Helfenstein, J. S.
 Harris, R. P., M. D.

Hoffman, Eliza L.
 Houston, Mary B.
 H. E. Z.
 Harmar, Wm.
 *Huey, Samuel C.
 Harrison, Alfred C.
 Herr, Philip
 Herr, Chas.
 Houston, H. H.
 Harrah, C. J.
 Heft, G.
 Hensel, Geo. S.
 Irvin & Stinson.

 Jackson, R. W.
 Jackson, E. E.
 James, Kent, Santee & Co.
 Jewett, T. L.
 Jones, Joseph E., M. D.
 Joly, Chas.
 *Johnson, Mary M.
 Johnson, Israel H.
 Jayne, H. La Barre
 Jones, Mrs. G. W.
 Johnson, Wm.
 Jeans, Joseph.
 Jeans, Samuel.
 Jeans, Anna T.

 Knight & Son, Reeve L.
 King & Baird.
 *Kent, William C.
 Kennedy, E. H.
 Kemble, William H.
 *Kennedy, Thomas
 Knight & Co., E. C.
 Kennedy, Edward
 Kenney, Misses A. & J.
 Kay, Miss Mary
 Kerlin, J.
 Kenney, Edward
 Kitchen, Theodore
 Keely, S. S.
 K.
 Lewis, Miss E. W.
 Lewis, Miss M.

Lippincott, Mrs. J. Dundas
 Lee, James E.
 Lea, Henry C.
 Lord, D. D., Rev. John
 Lewis, E. J.
 Lea & Co., Joseph
 Lee, Valeria K.
 Livezey, John
 Love, John B.
 Landreth, Oliver
 Little, Amos R.
 Lewis, Samuel T.
 Lewis, John T.
 Lloyd, Supplee & Walton.
 Lewis, Edwin M.
 Lewis, George F.
 Lewis, Drayton
 Landis, Mrs. H. R.

 Moorehead, Mrs. Cordelia A.
 McCreary, Geo. D.
 Massey, Anna B.
 *Magargee, Charles
 Minnehaha Temple of H. & T.
 Merritt, Mrs. E.
 Myers, J. W.
 *Maguigan, John C.
 Morton, Charles M.
 McCullough, Robert P.
 Maris, William
 *Maris, Mrs. William
 Magee, J. S.
 Massey & Co., Wm.
 Morris, Wheeler & Co.
 Milne, Beulah T.
 Mehan, John A.
 Malone Brothers.
 McKnight, Wm., Treas. of Dr.
 Stevenson's Church.
 Milne, Mrs. David
 MacKellar, Thomas
 Miller, Andrew H.
 Memorial Baptist Church.
 *Morris, Martha
 Moore, D. Wilson
 McIntyre, A.

Machette, Jr., E. V.
 Machette, Margaretta
 Mansfield, Catharine
 Monroe, James
 Moffat, Robert E.
 Matsinger Bros.
 Marshall, Sarah
 Moore, Wm. H.
 Matthews, Chas. T.
 Mundell, John
 Moore & Sinnot.
 Milne, Caleb
 Men's Bible Class,
 Holy Trinity Church.
 Milne Francis T.
 Milne, Annie E.
 Milne, Clyde
 Milne, Francis F., Jr.
 McCreary, R. D., Mrs.
 Myers, Nathan
 Morris, E.

 *Neff, Harmanus
 Neff, Mrs. Harmanus
 Newton, D. D., Rev. Richard
 Noblit, Dell, Jr.
 Newlin, Rev. Jos. D.
 Newnam, B. P.
 Newbold, J. S.

 O'Harra, Michael, M. D.

 *Powers, Thomas H.
 Patterson, Joseph
 Pollock, Hon. James
 Price, Thomas W.
 Penistan, Richard
 Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 *Perkins, Abraham R.
 *Peabody, George F.
 *Peirce, Wm. S. Hon.
 Parrish, Dyllwyn
 Provident Life Ins. & Trust Co.
 Pechin, S. A.
 Powers, Mrs. Thos. H.
 Pennock, Isabella L., Miss.
 Peterson, Miss Eliza Gurney

Roberts, Mrs. Helen B.
 Remmey, R. C.
 Riegle & Co., Jacob
 Randolph, Evan
 Redner, Lewis H.
 Rehn, William L.
 *Robins, Thomas
 Riehl Brothers.
 Ross, Mrs. J. B.
 Reed, Chas. D.
 Rowland, Edward
 Ridey, John
 Rommel, John, Jr.
 Ridey, George
 Smith, John F.
 Solms, Sidney S.
 Spencer, Charles
 Spear, & Co., J.
 Shoemaker & Co., Robert
 Smith, Miss Mary
 Simpson, Mrs. Bishop
 Shortridge, Borden & Co.
 Scott, Samuel G.
 Snyder, L.
 Stevenson & Maris
 Smith, James C.
 Sellers & Co.
 Sharpless, Charles L.
 Scull, Jr., D. & Bro.
 Saul, Rev. James
 Smedley, Samuel L.
 Smethurst, Wm. A.
 Scull, David
 Stuart, George H.
 St. Andrew's P. E. Church
 Second United Pres. Church
 Singerly, William M.
 Souder, B. K.
 Shoemaker, Comley B.
 Singerly, Joseph
 Smith, Charles
 *Singerly, Mrs. Wm. M.
 Singerly, Mrs. Katharine S.
 Smith, J. F.
 *Simes Samuel, Mrs.

Taylor, N. & G.
 Trotter & Co., N.
 Thomas & Sons, M.
 Trotter, William
 Troutman, George M.
 Town, Benjamin
 Thompson, E. O.
 Thompson, C. W.
 Thompson, Benjamin
 Thompson, Jr., E. Osborne
 Taylor, George E.
 Thomas, Jane
 Tabernacle Baptist Church
 Thomas, Ann G.
 T. R. B.
 Temple, Joseph E.
 Trevelli, Rev. Joseph S.
 Tatham, H. B.
 Taitt, Caroline G.
 Taylor, E. B. G.
 Taylor, T. C.
 Trotter, Wm. H.
 Townsend, Edward Y.
 Treager & Lamb.
 Thompson, Frank B.

 Uprichard & Brown.

 Valentine, Hon. John K.
 Vance, J. M.

 Wood, Richard
 Welsh, Isaac
 Welsh, E. A.
 *Welsh, L. F.
 Welsh, A. G.
 Wistar, Lydia J.
 Wood, Marsh, Hayward & Co.

*Wheeler, Charles
 Whittall J. M.
 Weightman, Wm.
 Wilson & Bradbury.
 White, S. S.
 *Wood, Mrs. Juliana R.
 *Wallace, J. William
 Wanamaker, John
 Warren, Kirk & Co.
 *Welsh, William
 Watson & Son, J.
 Whitney, Helen
 Whitney, Mary D.
 Welsh, Mrs. Wm.
 W. R.
 Wilkins, William T.
 Williamson, Isaiah V.
 Whitney, William B.
 Wiltberger, D. S.
 Wheeler, Joseph K.
 Welsh, Joseph
 Whittall, J.
 Wood, Wm. & Co.
 Warden, W. G.
 Wheeler, Andrew
 *Weisman, E. C.
 Waln, Annie
 Whitney Laura, In memory of
 White, Mrs. S. J.
 Whelen, E. S.
 Wheeler, Andrew, Jr.
 Williams, James L.

 Young Men's Christian Association
 of P. E. Hospital.
 Yunger, Esther

* Those marked with a star are deceased.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECORDS OF THE GODWIN ASSOCIATION.

In presenting this report, your committee feel grateful to be able to state that as the Association grows in years, and gains by experience, it is growing to be more powerful for good in carrying out the objects for which it was called into existence, namely, a great auxiliary to the work of the Franklin Reformatory Home. Never before has it been in such a prosperous condition or so thoroughly organized for effective work. While the Report of the Treasurer bears evidence of this fact, yet it does not tell the whole story. The Visiting Committee of the Association have been diligent and active during the past year, both in visiting the sick, and in seeking out those who because of growing remissness in their attendance at the weekly meetings of the Association, incur the risk of relapsing into their old habits. As a gratifying evidence of the unremitting efforts of the Visiting Committee in the latter direction, we are glad to record that not only has the attendance upon our weekly meetings been largely increased during the year, but visits to the Home, by its graduates, upon other occasions, have been far more frequent

than formerly. For these, its doors are ever open, and they are as welcome to enter it, and be as free from ceremony as the son is, in the house of his father.

The Committee on Home, having charge of the two beds in the Home, maintained by the Association, have faithfully performed their duties. They have been instrumental in bringing into the Home under the care of the Association, twenty-four men. In addition to this they have faithfully sought out cases where relief was necessary, and extended it; besides obtaining pecuniary aid for such worthy members as were plainly in need of it.

Your Committee feel that as this Report is printed as an appendix to the Report of the Home, it would not be out of place that something be said of the origin, purposes, and methods of the Association; and lest there should be any misunderstanding as to the mode the Association adopts for the relief of its members, we say right here, that all its actions are inspired by the purest charity and that they do not confound charity with almsgiving; that all its affairs are conducted upon business principles; and while it has no initiation fees or dues, yet all its revenues come directly from the members themselves, the object being that the helped shall become the helpers.

The Home was organized and opened April 1st, 1872. As early as June, 1872, the want of some con-

necting link, between the Home and the inmate, after he had been discharged, and called upon to begin the battle of life anew, surrounded by the old temptations, and, in his efforts to rehabilitate himself, and regain his rightful place in society, too often confronted with the frowns of many who would regard the fact of his residence here as putting upon him the stigma of dishonor, presented itself to the minds of the then earnest inmates of the Home. They knew too, that whenever a man makes an effort to break off an undesirable habit, either great or small, the chances of success are largely dependent upon supplying something good to take the place of the evil that is to be cast out. New associations and new interests must be created to fill the vacuum that the abandonment of the old sin leaves.

This is especially the case with those who have resolved to cast off the drinking habit. The devotee of drink who is seeking, by the methods of the Franklin Home, emancipation from the chains that bind him, finds that even with a strong resolution, he has a weak will; the alcohol may be expelled from his system and he may be as healthy as a child, but he has also the weakness of a child; there is a feeling or sense of mental and physical inability, of inertness and utter helplessness, that is really incomprehensible to those who have never experienced it, a circum-

stance that doubtless accounts for the usual withdrawal of all sympathy with the sufferer, by those in any way connected with his welfare, and which so commonly finds expression in the remark, "He's sober *now*, why can't he *stay* sober?" His condition at this time is aptly described by the Great Apostle in relating his own experience in endeavoring to cast out sin, "The good that I *would*, that I *do* not, the evil that I *would* not, that I *do*."

An inspiration (surely it was nothing less), suggested the idea that an association of the *graduates*, as the men are designated, who have been the guests of the Home.

The object of this Association cannot be better described than it is in the preamble to the Constitution :

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed having experienced the blessings and benefits that emanate from the 'Franklin Home,' and believing that they have been directed by God's Providence, and knowing that there is no better or more pleasing way to evince our gratitude to our Heavenly Father for His favors and mercies, than to aid our suffering and erring fellow creatures; hereby agree to form an association having for its object, mutual assistance and the reclamation of our fallen brethren." Nor can the working and influence of the Association be better

portrayed than is by the description of a regular meeting.

Every Thursday afternoon, members call as they would at the house of a father, and "stay to supper." Fifteen, twenty, thirty, or as many as may be, come and stay; they talk with the other graduates about the times when they first sought the Home, and they encourage the new inmates by quietly reminding them of what they have themselves achieved. When the hour of eight has arrived the word is passed from lip to lip, "Gentlemen, take your places." In a moment the Chapel is filled to overflowing with a quiet, well-dressed, well-mannered respectful audience; President Samuel P. Godwin takes the chair, a hymn is announced; one of the graduates, a fine musician, a merchant of means, who "has been through it all," steps to the organ, and the hymn is sung by hundreds of manly voices; prayer, a thank offering from some one of the members, follows; perhaps a class of new graduates is to be received; they are addressed by President Godwin, who never forgets a man, or the incidents of the man's history. Each hears a fitting word and receives a welcome grasp. Then the graduates take the meeting in hand, one and another speaks, some eloquent lawyer, perhaps, who describes in glowing words that ring through the soul, and quiver through the brain, the dreadful story of his

fall, but final glad redemption, is followed by some humble artisan who can no more than say, "I thank God and the Franklin Home for having saved me." Every phase and aspect of the temperance question has been ably and thoroughly discussed on the floor of that Chapel. There is nothing of the "frightful example" business. Nothing that could offend the fastidious taste is ever heard fall from the lips of any one on that floor. Prayer and the Doxology conclude the service. Then, perhaps, there is refreshment of such simple fruit as is in season, and by ten o'clock all have left the Home—their Alma Mater as they love to call it—and gone to that of their own families, better, stronger, happier men. This may seem simple in the recital, but it is potential in practice. *No graduate of the Franklin Reformatory Home who has been faithful in his attendance on the meetings of the Godwin Association, and earnestly and intelligently practiced the principles there enunciated has ever been known to fall.* Nor is this all, the "thank offerings" of the Godwin Association supports two free beds in the Home; men without means are taken and reclaimed without ever knowing whose bounty it was that defrayed their expenses; and the names of the beneficiaries are known to none but the Superintendent and the Committee. There is no Church or Benevolent Organization, so considerate of the feelings of its members.

To the President, Samuel P. Godwin, and Frederick Scofield, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, is the Godwin Association largely indebted for the good which under God's Providence, it has accomplished. It is the firm conviction of those who have given much thought to the Franklin Home and the object it seeks to accomplish, that more than half its success is due to the Godwin Association, and the gentle, loving warning that it weekly gives its members to remember the "pit from which they were digged." There are hundreds scattered over the land who cannot, because of distance, attend the meetings of the Godwin Association, who on each recurring Thursday night get strength from the thought that the Association is meeting, and that they have a place in its prayers.

In conclusion your committee take pleasure in acknowledging the many obligations they are under to Samuel P. Godwin, President, and to all the officers of the Association, for their uniform kindness and courtesy, and for their unceasing labors in behalf of the objects of this Association.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE GODWIN ASSOCIATION.

Dr.

1886.

March 31st.	To Balance	\$14 45
	“ Collections in Association, ...	637 92
	“ Special Collection, gift to Home, ...	1,334 75
		\$1 987 12

Cr

1886.

By amt. paid Franklin Home for board, ...	\$288 00
“ Relief, ...	146 53
“ Printing and Postage, ...	33 45
“ Loans, ...	95 00
“ New Roll Book, ...	3 00
“ Outside Meetings, ...	80 40
“ Annual gift to Home, ...	1,334 75
“ Balance on hand March 31st, 1887, ...	5 99
	\$1,987 12

Respectfully submitted,

C. J. GIBBONS,
ROBERT MOFFAT,
EDWIN G. PRICE,

Committee on Records.

ADMISSIONS.

FREE INMATES.

Persons having a permanent home within the State, whose circumstances render it imperatively necessary, may be admitted to a free bed, at the discretion of the Committee on Admissions.

To obtain a free bed the applicant, or his friends, must give satisfactory proof of his inability to remunerate the institution for his support during his stay therein.

PAYING INMATES.

All other persons will be charged for their board according to their ability to pay, and the rooms, attendance, and accommodations furnished them.

No person will be received as an inmate for a less period than two weeks.

In cases of emergency, applicants may be received temporarily, when they are in proper condition and properly recommended ; but no person shall be considered an inmate, until he has received an order of admission from some member of the Executive Committee on Admissions and Supervision.

All persons, on becoming inmates, must bind themselves to observe and obey the Rules governing the internal affairs of the Home. Any deliberate violation of them will be considered good cause for discharge from the house.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

In applications for admission, the following questions must be answered in as full and explicit a manner as possible :—

1. Applicant's name in full?
2. Age?
3. Birthplace?
4. Residence?
5. Profession or occupation?
6. Married or single?
7. If married, how many children living?
8. Were any of his family intemperate?
9. What is the cause of his drinking?
10. How long has he used alcoholic drink?
11. How long has he been an excessive drinker?
12. Is his drinking constant or periodical?
13. Are his habits solitary or social?
14. Has he ever been in any Institution for treatment?
15. Has he himself used medical remedies? If so, what?
16. Does he chew or smoke tobacco?
17. Does he use opium, laudanum, or other drugs?
18. Has he had fits or convulsions?
19. Has he ever attempted suicide?
20. Has he ever had mania-potu, or has his mind been affected lately with anything like delirium?
21. What has been the daily quantity of liquor used recently?
22. How long has he been on his last spree?
23. Has he taken his food regularly of late?
24. Has he sick stomach after eating?
25. Has he diarrhoea from drinking?
26. Has he slept well the last week?
27. Has he any chronic disease, such as cough, &c.?
28. Does he earnestly desire to permanently reform?
29. Does he make his application voluntarily?
30. Who will pay for medical attendance, care, and board?

I hereby pledge myself to become thoroughly acquainted with the rules and regulations of this Home, and to cheerfully comply with them in every particular.

Witness our hands, this day of 188

Principal.

Surety.

ORDER OF ADMISSION.

Mr. _____

The above named person is hereby received for a period of _____ weeks from date, at a board of _____ dollars. for the first week, and _____ dollars per week after.

Executive Committee
of
Admissions and Supervision.

Philadelphia,

188 .

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HOME.

All persons admitted as inmates of this Home ARE REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH THE RULES AS HERE DEFINED. WHILST THE LARGEST LIBERTY compatible with successfully carrying out the object in view is cheerfully accorded, it must be constantly understood and remembered that this HOME IS A REFORMATORY AND NOT A BOARDING-HOUSE, and that the influences intended to be a safeguard to those who receive its shelter and protection, cannot reach those that are constantly seeking amusement or matters of interest outside, thereby allowing their minds to be diverted from what should be their single object here, viz. : earnest, undivided effort to use all means afforded to effect permanent reformation.

1. No drug or medicine of any description shall be brought into the House or used by any inmate without the knowledge and consent of the attending Physician.

2. All inmates, unless it is otherwise arranged at the time of their admission, SHALL REMAIN IN THE HOUSE FOR SUCH TIME AS THE PHYSICIAN AND CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SHALL DECIDE; after which, all arrangements for going out regularly, or occasionally, must be made with the Acting Superintendent beforehand, as it is necessary to know of the whereabouts and goings of all inmates as long as they remain in this Home.

3. No inmate whose daily employment calls him outside shall be exempt from the rules of the House, however long he shall have resided in the Home.

4. Each inmate is expected to aid in promoting the work of reform in himself and companions, to cheerfully acquiesce in rendering such service as he may be called upon to give and by cleanly habits and courteous deportment lend his influence and example in making this a HAPPY HOME.

5. Profane, vulgar, or unbecoming language, and discussions on religious or political subjects that may lead to strife or dissensions, cannot be allowed.

6. Meals will be served at regularly appointed hours. REGULARITY AND PUNCTUALITY ARE ABSOLUTELY REQUIRED OF ALL INMATES.

7. Inmates of the Home are required to be present at the SUNDAY AFTER-NOON AND EVENING SERVICES, THE TEMPERANCE MEETING ON TUESDAY EVENING, AND THE GODWIN ASSOCIATION MEETING ON THURSDAY EVENING. As much of the success of our work is dependent upon these meetings, it is expected that all will unite to make them effective.

8. For the convenience of all, it is necessary, when there is a large demand for the use of the baths, to arrange with the Acting Superintendent at what time each will have the use of it, provided that it never be used within two hours after meals, and not after 10 o'clock on Sunday.

9. Inmates guilty of drinking while residents of, or bringing liquor into, the Home shall be peremptorily discharged and cannot be reinstated unless by the consent of the Executive Committee, as this is so gross a violation of obligation and honor that it cannot be overlooked. Others knowing of such conduct, and not reporting the same to the Acting Superintendent become parties to the wrong, and cannot expect to enjoy the confidence of the management.

10. All inmates are expected to be in and ready to retire at 10.30 o'clock in winter and at 11 o'clock in summer, that the doors may be closed, LIGHTS EXTINGUISHED, and house quiet by said time, that those desiring repose may not be disturbed. NO INMATE WILL BE ALLOWED TO REMAIN OUT ALL NIGHT, EXCEPT BY SPECIAL PERMIT FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. ANY VIOLATION OF THIS RULE INVOLVES PEREMPTORY DISCHARGE.

Devises or Bequests for the Home should
be given in its corporate name, thus :

FORM OF BEQUEST OF MONEY.

I give and bequeath unto
The Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates,
OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
the sum of.....
to be expended by them for the general purposes
of the Home.

DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

I give and devise unto
The Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates,
OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
to be theirs absolutely, All that certain, &c.

Persons preparing their Wills, or desiring to make
donations to a worthy object, will please
bear this Institution in mind.

Extract from Laws of Pennsylvania.

By Act of Assembly of 26th of April, 1855, a devise or bequest
to charitable uses is void, unless it is done by will, and attested by
two credible and disinterested witnesses, at least THIRTY (30) DAYS
BEFORE THE DEATH OF THE TESTATOR.

TWENTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT
(1894)
FRANKLIN
Reformatory Home for Inebriates
OF PHILADELPHIA.

LOCATED AT
Nos. 911, 913 and 915 Locust Street.

ORGANIZED April 1st, 1872.

INCORPORATED December 11th, 1872.

Charter Revised and Amended, May 4th, 1874.

PHILADELPHIA:
BURK & McFETRIDGE CO., PRINTERS,
306-308 Chestnut Street.

1894.

RELIGIOUS AND OTHER SERVICES

IN THE

FRANKLIN HOME

Divine Services in the Chapel every Sunday
Evening at 8 o'clock.

Bible Study Every Sunday Afternoon at 3
o'clock.

Conversational Total Abstinence Meeting
every Tuesday Evening at 8 o'clock.

ALL ARE WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS.

 *Private Meeting of the GODWIN ASSOCIATION at the
Home every Thursday Evening at 8 o'clock.*

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ANNUAL REPORT
(1894)

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PHILADELPHIA:
BURK & McFETRIDGE CO., PRINTERS,
306-308 Chestnut Street.
1894.



OFFICERS



President,

G. HARRY DAVIS.

Vice-Presidents,

RICHARD WOOD, WILLIAM H. ALLEN,
JOHN E. BAIRD.

Treasurer,

M. L. FINCKEL.

Secretary,

C. L. S. TINGLEY.

Attending Physicians,

EDWIN E. GRAHAM, M. D.,
MARTIN H. WILLIAMS, JR., M. D.

Consulting Physician,

HOBART A. HARE, M. D.

Solicitor,

GEORGE L. CRAWFORD.

Superintendent,

C. J. GIBBONS.

Matron,

MRS. E. M. GIBBONS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FOR FOUR YEARS.

WM. G. WARDEN,	H. H. HOUSTON,
JOHN E. BAIRD,	WM. WEST FRAZIER, JR.,
JAMES ELVERSON,	M. L. FINCKEL,
CARROLL R. WILLIAMS,	SHELDON POTTER.

FOR THREE YEARS.

RICHARD WOOD,	G. HARRY DAVIS,
JOHN FIELD,	JOHN R. McFETRIDGE,
GEO. L. CRAWFORD,	JOHN ALBURGER,
ARCHIBALD GARVIN,	C. L. S. TINGLEY.

FOR TWO YEARS.

D. WILSON MOORE,	HON. WM. N. ASHMAN,
JAMES W. HAZLEHURST,	HON. JAS. GAY GORDON,
A. C. HARRISON,	WM. H. ALLEN,
WILLIAM CARLEY,	OLIVER LANDRETH.

FOR ONE YEAR.

JOHN B. LOVE,	C. T. MATTHEWS,
JOHN T. BAILEY,	GEORGE A. CRIDER.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

FINANCE.

RICHARD WOOD, *Chairman.*

H. H. HOUSTON,
D. WILSON MOORE,

JOHN E. BAIRD,
WILLIAM CARLEY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON ADMISSION AND SUPERVISION.

JAMES W. HAZLEHURST, *Chairman.*

W. H. ALLEN,
JOHN ALBURGER,
ARCHIBALD GARVIN,
SHELDON POTTER,

JOHN E. BAIRD,
CHARLES T. MATTHEWS,
WILLIAM CARLEY,
JOHN B. LOVE.

COMMITTEE ON PROPERTY.

JOHN R. McFETRIDGE, *Chairman.*

WM. WEST FRAZIER, JR.,
M. L. FINCKEL,

C. L. S. TINGLEY,
ARCHIBALD GARVIN.

CORPORATION MEETING.

The Twenty-second Annual Meeting of the Corporation was held at the Home on Monday evening, April 2, 1894.

G. Harry Davis was called to the chair, and C. L. S. Tingley elected Secretary.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The Secretary of the Board of Directors presented reports of the operations of the work for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1894, which were adopted and referred to the incoming Board for publication [herewith presented].

The Treasurer presented a report of the receipts and expenditures for the year, which was adopted and referred, as above, for publication [herewith presented].

The following named gentlemen were then elected members of the Board of Directors:—

For four years:—

WM. G. WARDEN,	H. H. HOUSTON,
JOHN E. BAIRD,	WM. WEST FRAZIER, JR.,
JAMES ELVERSON,	M. L. FINCKEL,
CARROLL R. WILLIAMS,	SHELDON POTTER.

To fill vacancies.

RICHARD WOOD,	D. WILSON MOORE,
HON. WM. N. ASHMAN,	WILLIAM CARLEY,

From the President.

*To the Board of Directors of the
Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates.*

GENTLEMEN :—As is well known to you, the year just closed was one of exceeding great distress to the business community. The conditions surrounding it were probably more severe and distressing than ever before in the history of this city. All organizations, charitable or reformatory, necessarily felt the effect of this state of affairs, in the diminishing of the amount and number of subscriptions, and the consequent depletion of the treasury ; hence, whilst we closed the year without owing a dollar outside the Home, we have been forced to borrow from our legacy fund, and are, therefore, indebted to ourselves. It is gratifying, however, to know that under the stress of these circumstances, we have, as far as our contributions are concerned, lost but about 21 per cent. of the aggregate amount of the previous year, which was one of unexampled prosperity. There must be hence found a reason for the difference in the reports of the two years, and the falling off of the amount of the income of the one just closed. My experience has convinced me that

one at least may be found, in the present attitude of the Board, in the matter of readmission. In the past, certain men were wont to come to this Home, time after time, simply and wholly to sober up, for the purpose, probably, of maintaining situations in business or supposed positions in society, or who were forced upon us by the appeals of those who loved them and who still had hopes of their final reformation. These men did not mean reformation, demoralized the Home and insulted its honest inmates and graduates by their duplicity and hypocrisy, without good results to themselves; hence it was that the position taken, some eighteen months ago, has been emphasized since, and is still continued, against these readmissions. Not that every man learns the lessons of the Home at once, some come properly again and again. The test is, however, in the honesty of the application, and the purity of the intention of him who applies. These men were, for the most part, of that class who could afford to, and did, pay us for their board whilst with us. Their absence is a pecuniary loss, but a great moral gain, recognized in the better condition of the inmates. If you will analyze our reports, you will find that the item of board alone is \$2,224.00, or thereabouts, less than it was at the close of our last year, whilst our donations have fallen off but about \$1,334.00. You will also find that we are financially poorer than then, by the sum of \$964.00;

hence, if the old custom had been continued, it is fair to assume, that, in spite of these troublous times, instead of a deficit there would have been a surplus in our treasury. I do not speak of this complainingly, or refer to your action as a subject of criticism, but to explain the diminution of our receipts, and to suggest that great praise should be accorded the loyalty of our contributors and our members, and to emphasize the satisfaction with which we should view this new departure. I think I can safely and unhesitatingly say that the standard has been raised, the percentage of reformation increased ; and a careful examination of the report of our Superintendent will show that, instead of forty, as we have claimed in the past, fifty is to-day the correct percentage.

It is a singular fact, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the times have interfered with and reduced the number of applications to our Home. Lack of money has necessarily affected and decreased drunkenness and lessened the number of drunkards. Men are not found frequenting bar-rooms as in the past ; they do not gather in groups or crowds in front of bars ; the habit of treating is not carried to the extent it was, and thus, and in many other ways, the great distress of the times, whilst it has thus affected us, has really tended to improve the morals of the community. As proof of this, allow me to suggest, that, in conversation with one of the Board of Direction of one of the

largest, if not the largest, brewery in this city, he said that the breweries were not selling within from thirty-three to fifty per cent. of the beer they had been accustomed to sell.

I have not swerved an iota from my conviction that the Home is based upon the proper theory and principle of reformation. I know that there are institutions throughout the country, and within our Commonwealth, which profess to cure drunkenness, and that treat it as a disease. That they are not entirely successful is found in the fact that their graduates, or said-to-be-cured patients, frequently come to us after their relapses. Be this as it may, all that can be claimed for them is that they treat the man physically, until the rum is taken from his system and his body brought to its normal condition. When this is accomplished they call him cured. This much at least is done by us. We admit that drinking causes a diseased condition of the physical system, and hence, have our physicians who care for the applicant, and, by their skillful treatment, bring his physical system to its normal condition of health. In this, at least, are we the equal of any of these boasted institutions. But this is not all. The great distinction between us is, that in one instance the impelling motive is gain and pecuniary advantage, in the other it is an unselfish love for humanity. But let it be further said, that where these institutions end their

work, the work of this Home really and truly begins ; in the uplifting of the man ; in the opening up of paths of future usefulness, honor and sobriety ; in the hope and encouragement placed within his bosom ; in the experiences of those whom he meets and with whom he associates ; in the welcome to our rooms and table of all who are in good standing, and in the great work of the Godwin Association, which, while it is no part of the Home's work itself, is its sister at least, and its greatest and grandest auxiliary.

We cannot be too grateful to an appreciative public for the noble manner in which our work has been sustained, and to the contributors for their fealty and help. During the year, when it became a necessity to put our houses in proper condition, noble men came to our aid and donated for that purpose the necessary funds. The repairs were well and properly made, the houses painted and renovated throughout, the walls and chimneys repointed, the floors relaid, and the plant put in a condition to need no repairs for at least ten years. Not only has this been done, but our Home has been beautified and made more attractive. To these men we extend especial thanks. It was intended, also, to re-equip the house with new beds, bedding, carpets, etc., but we were prevented by the stress of the disastrous times which so suddenly came upon us. With care, and the economical use of what we have in store, we may be enabled to continue as we are in

this department until the conditions become more favorable.

We have been encouraged by the certain reformation of many of those who have come to us to learn our lessons and profit by our teachings. Our record, it is believed, is written higher than it ever was written before, and in all these troublous months our work has gone quietly on, and men have been continually emancipated from the thralldom of drink. In this hope and abiding trust, we push forward into another year, determined by the aid of God and God's people, to do as effective work in the future as has been done in the past. What this means to the family and the community can be measured by no standard, for there is no science of mathematics that can calculate the widening and extending influence of reformed men.

During the year we have been called upon to mourn the death of Messrs. Drexel, Childs and Brobst, all of whom had served well and faithfully for many years. Their lives are their best eulogies.

I cannot close without thanking you for the kind courtesy of your cordial support of my administration. All have stood by me and with me, and all should share in the year's success. Special thanks are deserved by Mr. James W. Hazlehurst for his unremitting attention to the manifold and complicated duties of his position as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

All of these have been performed with judgment and earnestness, and with an eye singled to the betterment of humanity.

To Mr. C. J. Gibbons, the Superintendent, and his wife, the Matron, I wish to express my heartfelt thanks for the duties so well and conscientiously performed. To no one more than to them do we owe the present prosperity of our Home and the success of its efforts.

To our Physicians, the press at large, that great body of clergymen who have led our services, our contributors and friends, and to the public in general, we owe, and sincerely extend, our heartfelt thanks.

For the statistics and itemized details of the work I refer to the reports of the proper officers, hereunto annexed.

With great respect,

G. HARRY DAVIS,

President.

Report of Executive Committee.

*To the Board of Directors of the
Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates.*

Your Committee, to whose care the management of the affairs of the Home are entrusted, present to you their Twenty-second Annual Report.

In answer to the prayers and labors of Christian men, this Home, by the blessing of God, came into existence ; and, as we make a retrospect of the work of years gone by, and especially of the year that is past, we give thanks to the Author of "every good and perfect gift," for the prosperity and success with which the Home has been blessed.

Among the many charitable organizations of this city, that of the Franklin Home is one of the most important, for strong drink is the prime factor in the demoralization of society. In fact, the Home should be placed in the *foreground* of Institutions for the redemption of men, for it seeks the best good of those whom the world has despised, whom it treats with contempt and neglect, and by whose pernicious social customs and usages it has endeavored to destroy both body and soul.

The Home endeavors to show to those who place themselves under its care and influences that the

grace of God can uproot and destroy the old, sinful nature, restore a man to a new and better life, and bring to homes and families, made desolate by the power of strong drink, earthly happiness and peace with God.

We, therefore, with grateful hearts, offer thanks to Him who alone can prosper the work, and, by his gracious Spirit, "turn the hearts of sinful men to the wisdom of the just."

It would be superfluous to go into any statement of the work. The Reports of the President, Physician, Treasurer and Superintendent give the details of its various departments. We can say, however, that the year has not only been fairly successful financially, notwithstanding the great business depression, but above this, and beyond any financial consideration, its object, the reformation of the inebriate, is more thoroughly understood by the public, and greater results are being achieved by its methods. In our last Report, mention was made of the efforts to raise necessary funds to make long delayed and absolutely necessary repairs to our buildings. We are pleased to be able to say that the buildings have been repointed, repainted in and outside, and put in fine condition, and we have accomplished all this without being one dollar in debt.

The meetings of the Home both public and private have been well attended by the public, and our former

inmates and their families. Our Sunday evening services have largely increased in their attendance, and it may be said that the Franklin Home has its congregation. To the ministers of all denominations, who have shown upon all occasions a desire to aid us in these services, we return our sincere thanks.

To our President, G. Harry Davis, Esq., our respect and gratitude is due for his unwavering devotion and unremitting attention to the best interests of the work, and it must be gratifying to him, as it is to us, to see the good fruits that follow his labors.

To our Physicians, Dr. Hobart A. Hare, Consulting, and Dr. E. E. Graham, Attending, we owe a debt of gratitude that cannot be expressed in words, and it is with more than ordinary satisfaction that by their advice and labors we attain results that cannot be surpassed in either private or hospital practice. To Mr. C. J. Gibbons, our Superintendent, and to his wife, Mrs. Gibbons, our thanks are due for the faithful performance of their duties.

In conclusion, we commend this work to the attention and prayer of all Christian people. It is a quiet work, shunning ostentation, but it is silently and surely accomplishing grand results, and its influence is extending as years advance.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. HAZLEHURST,

Chairman.

Superintendent's Report.

For twenty-two years the Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates has been unostentatiously doing its work with results which have surprised those unfamiliar with its methods, but not those faithful workers who with head, heart and hand have borne the heat and burden of the day, in full confidence that the Father will keep the promise—"As thy day so shall thy strength be."

In presenting this, my Twenty-second Annual Report, I cannot hope to present new facts, ventilate new theories or startle the world by glowing accounts of success. The few statistics appended can but only represent the business aspect of our work. The real results are to be found only in bodies restored to health, minds eased of a burden, men diverted from sinful indulgence, families reunited, sundered hearts made one, failure turned to success, and wandering prodigals placed on the way of return to the Father's home.

After a long connection with the work of reforming inebriates, your Superintendent cannot refrain from expressing an opinion on the many specifics for

drunkenness which one finds advertised in the journals of the day. The principle of the Home is so well known, that were it not for the existence and increase of these so-called specifics, there would be no need to reassert our standpoint on the disease theory, and to state that we never have and do not now hold that drinking is a disease. We contend that drinking is a sin, and that, like some other sins, it produces a diseased state both of body and mind. We emphatically emphasize the statement that the Franklin Reformatory Home is not a hospital for the *cure* of drunkenness, but a Christian Home for the *reformation* of the inebriate. It deals more largely with the moral causes leading to drunkenness than with drunkenness itself. At the risk of repeating ourselves, we insist that drunkenness is a condition, a diseased condition most certainly, following the violation of the laws of health and the laws of God. The recovery from drunkenness is simply the getting out of the system the poison whose presence we do not deny; and while on chemical and medical grounds we do not desire to belittle anything said about the efficacy of gold and other cures in eliminating that poison, we claim that our work is farther reaching and more effective. We deny that medicine can give a man reason and will, and assert that when once the alcohol is eliminated, and the brain, the nervous and digestive systems once more in a normal condition, whether the man

returns again to drunkenness depends, not on the effect of any drug, but on the condition of his mind and the desire of his heart.

We were gratified the other day when reading an article by an eminent physician on this subject, to come across such passages as these: "Drunkenness may be either an *act* or a *habit*, the latter consisting in frequent repetitions of the former. As an act it may be an accident, most usually arising from the incautious use of one or other of the commonly-employed intoxicating agents; as a habit it is one of the most degrading forms of vice which can result from the enfeeblement of the moral principle by persistent self-indulgence."

Again: "The primary discomforts of an act of drunkenness are readily removed for the time by a repetition of the cause. Thus, what has been an act may become a habit, all the more readily, that each repetition more and more enfeebles both the will and the judgment, till they become utterly unfit to resist the temptation to indulgence supplied by the knowledge of the temporary relief to suffering which is sure to follow, and in spite of the consciousness that each repetition of the act only forges their chains more tightly. From this condition there is no hope of relief but in enforced abstinence; anyone in this condition must be regarded as temporarily insane, and ought to be placed in an inebriate asylum till he regains sufficient

self-control to enable him to overcome his love for drink. The desire for stimulants is one of the strongest instincts of human nature. It cannot be annihilated, but it may be regulated by reason, conscience, education, or by law when it encroaches on the rights of others, or is injurious to the individual himself." *

We only ask that you will add to these words of an expert the incalculable power of Divine Grace in guiding and aiding "reason, conscience and education," and you thus summarize the principles and the experience of the Home. Its position is thus removed from the category of hospitals or asylums, and its place assured as a peaceful home where the principles are inculcated which are best fitted for saving the victim of vice from a relapse into body and soul destroying self-indulgence. We pen these words in the hope that those who feel an interest in our work, and those who as yet have little or no acquaintance with it will the more readily understand.

THE OBJECTS OF THE HOME.

The first and foremost of these is to change the habits and aims of those who are victims of the vice of drinking. In these days of high-pressure living, the snares are many. The habits of society foster indulgence in stimulants. "Good-fellowship" is deemed impossible without the "friendly glass."

* Dr. G. W. Belfour, Encyclo. Britannica, Article "Drunkenness."

Social intercourse is supposed to demand the use of that which has so often ruined irretrievably those who have learned to indulge in alcoholic excitement as a means of pleasure. Too frequently the bargains of business cannot be sealed without recourse to that which ultimately consumes the profits. Politics cannot be discussed without partaking of that which robs the politician of his powers of mind. Wherever we turn we find alcoholic liquors looked upon as a necessity in the dealings between men. What wonder then that from the highest grades of society to the lowest we find stumbling victims! But greater still, when they have thus stumbled, the very society, to whose habits their fall is due, refuses to recognize them and places upon them its ban of dishonor.

We take such victims in hand. We teach them that these habits and customs are sinful. We warn them that it is not according to the laws of society but those of God they should live.

Again, the ways of life are not so smooth, and even that trials never come. Many a man becomes nervous and depressed under his trials, and a false application of knowledge suggests that the use of stimulants will lessen his perception of the burdens and give greater strength to combat the obstacles. Is it not the experience of many that here also we find victims who discover that this so-called knowledge is false?

We take such and teach them that not in poison shall they find encouragement, comfort and strength, but in a trusting and faithful reliance on Him who has promised, "I will never leave thee or forsake thee."

Once more, in every community there is a residuum whose habits are depraved, tastes degraded and aims grovelling. Surrounded by vice, men become vicious.

We despise not these, but endeavor to point them to a higher life than they have ever yet realized. We plead with them to listen to those better instincts without which the Almighty Father has left none of His children.

We thus hold out a hand to all, and, when they grasp it, we strive to place them on the high and noble platform of virtuous, sober and useful lives.

Thus far for the individual ; but in reaching him we are helping those near and dear to him, or dependent upon him. We strive to render homes brighter, affections deeper and family ties sacred, by driving out that which throws a black shadow on the home, dulls the affections and severs the closest unions.

Nor do our objects stop here. In raising the individual and freeing his home from blighting influences, we are setting up a beacon for society around us ; we are teaching that its methods are wrong methods ; we are pointing out the sin of leading a man to a precipice and refusing him help when he is falling into

the abyss beneath. Not only do we teach, we positively benefit the community, for we take away the victims who are burdens and return them to the community useful workers, bright examples, wiser and better men, who in their words and actions are a leaven for good.

Rightly, therefore, do we claim that our Home is called Reformatory, for we form again into useful men those who have become useless, and worse—positively dangerous to their fellow-men. We form again the broken-down homes, and, God helping us, we will not cease until we prevail upon the social world to reconstruct its methods and its habits. A bold statement, some may say, but it is the object of the Franklin Reformatory Home.

THE METHODS OF THE HOME.

We trust that it will be of interest to the many who sympathize with us, and to those who are examining into the philanthropic work carried on here, to know somewhat of our plan of action.

We cannot take cases in which insanity has already been induced by a long series of debauches. These are fit subjects for the hospitals and asylums which deal with *mania potu*. We cannot take those who merely desire to “sober up” after a “spree,” that they may be enabled to pursue their avocations as soon as possible, without regard to their future

conduct. We cannot take a man, even when brought by distressed and heart-broken friends, who is physically and mentally weakened by drink, unless he consents to respect the wishes of his friends, as soon as he can intelligently answer the questions put to him. The reason for this course is, that there can be no reformation without the assent and consent of the individual to be reformed. We are bound to exact from every person admitted, an expression of a desire, and the assertion of an intention to reform, and a promise to abide by the Rules of the Home. Moreover, whether the applicant presents himself or is brought by friends, we demand full identification, either by one of the friends of the Home or by some well-known citizen. This, for our own protection, in order that the Home may not become a harbor of refuge for undesirable persons who have good reason for remaining out of sight for a time, or in order to baffle justice. The knowledge desired by the officers is soon acquired without unnecessary or prolonged cross-examination, and in a very few moments it is found whether the applicant is suitable or not.

The Franklin Reformatory Home subsists largely on charity, and therefore if an applicant is able to pay for his maintenance it is but right that he should do so. If he can only partially do so the charges are made to suit his means. If he cannot, we receive him freely—"for the love of God and our fellow-men."

But, as all have sinned alike, as that one touch of vice has made them all "kin," there is no difference in the treatment. In fact the circumstances of each are known only to the officers, as a rule.

As soon as the fitness of the applicant is recognized, he is conducted to the infirmary, if need be. Here he is attended by our own skilled and excellent physician, Dr. Edwin E. Graham, and is waited upon by competent and sympathizing nurses. We recognize the fact that the brain, the entire nervous and digestive systems, are disordered and diseased. Before the man can be put into the right way this diseased state must be removed and his normal condition of body and mind restored. Medicine aids us here, but we use no secret preparations. We have no panacea. A properly-qualified physician is our guide, and years of experience has enabled us to make use of the best means of eliminating the deadly poison from the system. If the struggle becomes almost unbearable, tender-hearted, sympathizing and experienced attendants are always with the patient, and soothe him with words of gentleness, hope and encouragement. Before long medicine and nursing gain the victory, and the man finds himself in a better frame of mind and of body. The period of seclusion is longer or shorter, as the medical officer of the Home directs; but the fight is by no means ended when medical aid has brought the man into a rational condition. He leaves

the infirmary to mix with inmates and visitors, and learn from them and from his own counsel the lesson of self-control, and find the source from which alone he can attain it. He finds a well-furnished library, a well-appointed chapel, a pleasant waiting-room, and, if he so desires, a comfortable smoking-room. Outside he discovers a pleasant yard, where the fresh air will soothe away all that remains of his feverish condition. At meal-times he is ushered into a cheerful and inviting dining-hall, where brethren in efforts to rise, as well as in their fall, the inmates, side by side, partake of excellent and abundant food, carefully selected for the purpose of nourishing the bodies which have become enfeebled.

For a period, determined by the Physician and Superintendent, the inmate is detained in the Home. This is necessary because he cannot yet resist temptation ; with every earnest desire not to fall, he cannot yet be trusted. However willing the spirit may be, the flesh is weak. This part of the regimen is all-important, and a breach of promise not to leave the Home, would be taken to indicate a desire to dispense with its privileges and benefits. After a while this restriction is removed, because it is well to exercise the will and reason in resisting temptations which will assail the man when he returns to his place in the world. In fact, if he has a profession or occupation in the city he is soon allowed to attend to it, returning for meals and the night.

All this time the Home is exercising a moral and religious influence upon the inmate. As soon as he leaves the retirement of the infirmary he finds himself among men who have passed through a similar ordeal. They meet him with a smile of sympathy and companionship. Each vies with the other to make him feel at home. As during the day former inmates drop in, he is greeted with words of encouragement. He is shown where and how he can amuse himself, and everything that kindly feeling can suggest is done to lead him from morbid subjects, to see hope in all around him. From morning to the time for retiring, there is the same unbroken flow of quiet and encouraging intercourse. Nor, as will appear in the sequel, are the higher encouragements of religion missing nor its deeper comforts and sources of strength forgotten.

THE GODWIN ASSOCIATION.

It will be well to say here a few passing words about this most important and efficacious aid to the Home's work. It is composed of men who have been inmates of the Home and have remained faithful to its principles and teachings. The headquarters are at the Home, which is to the members, a club-house of the highest order. There is no secrecy about its principles or its proceedings, yet no one is admitted to its ranks save such as have experienced the blessings of the Home and the officers of the Home, *ex officio*.

Its only bond is that of brotherhood ; its only obligation, a promise to be faithful. At all times and under all circumstances the doors and privileges are open to the members, and from them it is that those struggling against the evil within them, receive the greatest consolation, for their sole object is to make men see that reformation is possible, and to convince not only them but the world at large, that it does not follow that because a man falls a victim to the vice of drinking, he should forever be an outcast. Men of all ranks, professions and occupations are numbered among its members. It not only performs the mutual duty of encouraging the weaker ones by exhortation and intercourse, but it largely aids the work of the Home with funds. It maintains "beds," to which persons can be admitted free ; it has visiting committees to keep a kindly eye on those who in the struggle to regain lost positions may suffer want, and it is always ready with a helping hand. The sick are cared for, loans are made to meet the necessities of those seeking advancement, meetings are held in various parts of the city for the purpose of explaining the Home's methods, of rousing others from their apathy to the existence of vice around them and of carrying on the crusade against the evil of intemperance. How much the Franklin Reformatory Home owes to this unique society none but its own officers can realize. Its name keeps in memory our first President—Mr. Samuel P. Godwin.

METHODS OF THE HOME (Continued).

On Sunday afternoon the Chairman of the Executive Committee holds a Bible Class at which present inmates, members of the Godwin Association and their friends and such of the public as are attracted to us attend. The earnest instruction and fervent pleadings of Mr. James W. Hazlehurst are too well known now for us to call attention to the value of these studies. Here, men whose early training, perhaps at a gentle mother's knee, has been obliterated, men also who have never realized "that there is a God that judgeth the earth" are brought face to face with the plain teachings of Holy Scripture, and are roused to seek that peace which the world cannot give and which cannot exist in a life of intemperance.

On Sunday evenings the inmates, members of the Godwin Association, their friends and visitors of all kinds fill the chapel for a service held by prominent ministers of all denominations, in turn, who place their time and talents at the Home's service for the arousing, soothing, comforting and elevating of those who need Religion's holy aid. It would be beyond your Superintendent's powers to adequately describe the appearance of the chapel, the devotion and enthusiasm of the audience, the effect on the many who are treading the better way or on those whose feet are but just half timidly entering upon it. These things must be participated in to be realized, but this can

undoubtedly be said, that many who never before their fall found the need of a Saviour, have found it in these meetings and have also learned how unbounded is His power to save to the uttermost those who call upon Him.

On Tuesday evenings a public meeting is held, to which all persons are invited. The newly-arrived inmate is surprised at the number of former inmates, their wives, children and strangers who are present. He sees that the interest in the reformation of the inebriate is a solid fact, and the many instances around him prove to him that his own reformation is assured, if he lays hold on the means placed within his grasp.

The meeting is opened with a reading from Holy Scripture and prayer by the President, Mr. G. Harry Davis. Hymns are sung by the audience, led by the choir of the Home. The President makes an address bearing on the sins and sorrows incident to a life of drunkenness and the virtues and happiness of the reformed life. He then calls for volunteers, and as each one rises, generally with an allusion to the time when he was an inmate of the Home, the flood-gates of hope are unclosed, and the despondent listener realizes that the future is not the dark and gloomy portent he thought it. He hears men, whose every tone and bearing are a sufficient proof of the truth of their words, tell how, stage by stage, they fought

temptations and avoided snares with which society surrounded them; he listens as they relate how they broke from old associates and associations, and if he has a smouldering spark of manhood, he feels it bursting into flame as the tale falls on his ear, how the world which scorned the victim of its own customs was compelled to grant that victim a place in the ranks of a higher manhood even than that from which he fell. This is not the story of a single person, before him, beside him, behind him, they rise and tell substantially the same experience. Nor is it the story of the men who occupied high places only, it comes from the lips of the professional man, the business man, the clerk, the mechanic and the laborer.

All this is done without attempt at sensation. The Home decries anything approaching to sentimentalism or sensationalism. Every man means hard, solid business. He makes his statements not with a view of boasting or of attracting attention, but simply for the purpose of encouraging those around him and of showing his sympathy and fellowship. Not being influenced by any false delicacy, he candidly tells where he found the strength for his conquest, and not infrequently does he point to the standard behind the President's chair bearing the motto, "By the Grace of God I am what I am."

On Thursday night the business meeting of the Godwin Association is held, and this again is made to

conduce to the work of helping those who are seeking to gain self-control from the never-failing fountains of Divine grace and the warmth of human sympathy. The meeting is essentially a religious gathering. It cannot fail to be such, since every member of the Association claims to be what he is by the grace of God. The President is in his place; the meeting is opened with a short prayer, reports of committees are read, motions heard and acted upon, and then what is to many the most important part, in fact, a crisis in their lives, takes place. Seated in front of the whole body, in the presence of the President, is the class of inmates into whose minds the lessons of the Home have sunk, whose desires to lead a better and nobler life, in the strength of Divine grace have been awakened, and who in consequence seek admission to membership in the Association. To them mainly the President's address is directed, as he exhorts, pleads and counsels. Other addresses follow in the same channel of thought, and then the class makes the promise to abstain from the use, sale or supply of intoxicants "by the help of God." One prominent feature of these Thursday evening meetings is the weekly repetition of this promise by the assembled body of members. After making the promise each of the candidates for admission to the Association signs the roll, and the meeting then resolves itself into one of mutual counsel and experience.

Let us, for a while, regard the new member of the Godwin Association having thus traced the course of treatment under which he has been placed. Entering the Home not only wrecked in body, but with his mind filled with mistaken ideas, one of which is that alcohol is necessary to enable him to bear the strain of life; another, that he cannot help himself. He has been called a dipsomaniac, and has been assured that he has a disease which can be cured only with difficulty, if at all. Another is that he is not responsible for his depravity because it is hereditary. He soon discovers the falsity of the first, for after the first few days (it may be of severe suffering but it is not often so) he feels a freshness and elasticity of mind which he never had when under the influence of intoxicating liquors. Within a week or two his own experience belies the disease theory—a little medicine for a few days has put brain and stomach right, appetite for nourishing food returns and digestion is properly performed. He feels that he was rightly called a dipsomaniac, but realizes that the mania for drink lay, not in a disease, but in the perversion of his own will and reason. Before long he also finds that the heredity theory is a delusion and a snare. Men, around him who have passed through the same experience, admit the same faults in their ancestry, but testify that they are now sober men, with head, heart and appetite untouched by the temptations to strong drink. He

reasons—"if these men have succeeded, why not I?" He learns then from whence comes their strength, and if he be in earnest will seek strength from this source for himself. He is warned that if he trusts in human effort alone he will fail. Among the many who have listened to the Home's teachings and used its privileges there are some, yea brilliant ones, who have tried on the strength of good resolutions, only to make shipwreck of those resolutions and weaken the power to make them. The Franklin Reformatory Home has never concealed the fact that some whom it has tried to reform have fallen again and again. Human effort is liable to failure.

But in this, as in everything, failures teach the most pointed lessons, and stand forth like beacons on the quicksands of life. The neophyte of the Godwin Association is warned by these failures to seek the true secret of strength. If he is struck with anything in the addresses he hears in the meetings, it is the confident tone of the speakers, coupled with their humility, their intense earnestness of purpose, and their reliance on a power stronger and higher than their own. He listens to no tender, glossing words in describing the sin of drinking. There is no covering up of fault, but the veil is mercilessly torn away, and the vice is seen as a fearful sin against himself, his fellow-man and his God. No sooner is this realized than the inebriate sees that he is in the position of the

Prodigal—he has wasted his splendid inheritance, but he has fed the swine of the citizen of the world and satisfied his cravings with the very leaving of the unclean. It needs but little now to lead him to utter that cry which has never been uttered in vain, “Father, I have sinned.”

From that moment the Divine Master makes plain the path to the wanderers. He will yet learn of the evil within himself against which he must struggle, and also that he should not lay the whole of his sin at the charge of the world, nor attribute his fault to his surroundings. These things he hears fully and manfully discussed by those who have trodden the way before him. He will hear them in the addresses of the President and the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and in the sermons of Christian ministers who visit the Home. Thus he proves his armor before he leaves the Home, and resumes his daily life in the world, intelligent and strong.

It follows, and is consistent with reason, that if he then surrounds himself with safeguards, and be assisted by sympathizing friends, his position will be rendered doubly secure. This, he can do by

VISITING THE HOME

after he has ceased to be an inmate. This is one of the chief features of our methods, and on its use we place

firm trust, as we urge it upon all who earnestly seek their reformation.

Every member of the Godwin Association is entitled to use the Home at all times. Its doors and its privileges are ever open and free to him. He can find an opportunity for quiet reading in a library, well supplied with daily newspapers and other journals, and with good and useful books. He here meets friends, in the waiting and smoking-rooms, and has the use of bath and toilet-rooms. He is invited to meals and the welcome is without stint. It is a recognized custom that on meeting nights all members are provided for at the supper, but they are at other times also as welcome. How great a boon this has been during the recent present hard times very many can tell, how far it has ministered to past inmates, in helping them to resist the consequent depression, even we ourselves cannot realize. We may, however, gather somewhat of its importance from the fact that we have had 16,085 visits from members, and have served 5,995 meals.

By thus ministering to "creature comforts," we also aid the mind and will by fostering the feelings of sympathy and union. Cheerfulness and hope are thus made to take the place of discomfort and despondency.

It will be readily seen that if a man really means to give up his past course and enter upon a reformed life, constant attendance at the Sunday, Tuesday and

Thursday meetings will keep alive, nourish and strengthen his resolves, and aspirations. He will ever be advancing, for each visit will afford him suggestions for his guidance until his next. Our experience is that the most constant visitors are the most faithful men, leading the most consistent lives. Those who from any cause sever their connection, are always those who have the hardest struggle to maintain their position, even if they be not overcome and relapse. We know full well that many a man owes his present freedom from the vice of drinking quite as much, if not in even a greater degree, to his attendance at the Home after his discharge, as from the convictions and resolutions which followed his abiding in it.

Another phase also of this visiting must present itself to the thoughtful—not only is it a safeguard to the man himself, but a powerful aid to others. It is one of the best exemplifications of the adage that in “union is strength.” It affords opportunities for example, speaking kind words, of relating experiences, holding out hope, and proving that all are brethren. The man who merely gives up vice from the sordid motive of his own self-interest, rightly is called selfish, and he cannot long stand firm. That grace may work, the man must live in a state of grace; and nothing quenches the flame of grace sooner than selfishness. Our Lord and Master laid down this principle when He taught us that golden rule of conduct, “to do to

all men as ye would they should do unto you." A life of self-sacrifice is the strongest indication that the spirit is a receptacle of Divine Grace and favor. For this reason one of the strongest pleas used at our meetings is the necessity of frequent attendance, not merely for our own sake, but for others as well.

No account of our methods would be complete without a reference to those in which we endeavor to keep our past inmates together, at times when special temptations might attend special excitement.

The Fourth of July is always regarded with peculiar interest. Independence Day, so dear to the people of this land, is very dear indeed to us, because it not only reminds us of that political freedom which has gained for us the admiration of the world, but is associated with that personal freedom from the thralldom of the enemy—strong drink. We observe it religiously, joyously, intellectually and in purity. The Home is thronged on this day with enthusiastic workers and helpers in our great cause of proclaiming liberty to all from the vice of intemperance.

When election day comes round we gather together our flock, in sobriety and pleasant reunion, not because we ignore a citizen's duty, but because by mutual counsel we can ennoble our aims and purposes, and so labor the more effectually for our country's good.

On Thanksgiving Day, the Home sets the example of reasonable bodily enjoyment in what may be rightly called one of the feasts of the year. We are too thankful to Him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, to allow anything to mar the gratitude which is due Him for the blessings of Nature and Government in the Country and State, and the peace which reigns in the heart of the reformed man.

Christmas also brings its gathering in which we thankfully celebrate the birth of Him in whom all our hopes are centered, the Author of man's salvation and the Teacher of Righteousness.

On New Year's Eve, away from the din and turmoil of a world too often running to riot, we listen to the fervent words of some minister who addresses us. Under the leadership of our President we hold a dedication service, wherein we renew our solemn pledges, and, as the old year merges into the new, engage in prayer, thanking our Divine Master for the mercies of the past, and imploring Him to still extend His goodness to our beloved Home and its members, beseeching Him in His own good time to release the world from the bondage of drink, and guide all His children in the way of sobriety. Can it be wondered at that we are enthusiasts? Can it be a matter of surprise that we have firm trust in our methods, when we are thus enabled to carry on our warfare unremittingly and, under God, successfully.

Those mentioned above are days which concern all. We have, too, our own special day—our anniversary, and this we sincerely observe. As we count the years which roll by and give vent to our joy, we mingle with joy, praise, thanks and prayer to Him who leads us through all the years.

Nor have we yet done—occasionally we are able to announce some special entertainment which friends provide, affording intellectual pleasure and instruction to those who fill our chapel on such occasions. Due notice of these is always given, and every member with his wife, children and friends is cordially invited.

Appended to this report are the necessary statistics, to which reference is made for desired information. There are also added the terms of admission, the form of application and the rules for the government of the House.

It may be well, however, to state here that since the organization of the Home, on April 1, 1872, 5,597 persons have been admittted. Of these, 2,314 have proved that they have permanently reformed. This gives us as a percentage of successes 40 per cent., but not an adequate measure of the value of our work, for who shall estimate the value of one soul?

The work of the past year would be represented thus: There were in the Home, on April 1, 1893, 25 persons, 173 have been admitted, 175 have been discharged, 23 are still inmates. Of those discharged

88 give good hope that they are walking in the right way.

This report may fall into the hands of some as yet unacquainted with this work of reforming the inebriate. An earnest attempt has been made to exhibit its methods in a plain and practical manner. I would plead with them to give it more than passing attention; I would urge them to consider that the Franklin Reformatory Home is mainly dependent on voluntary contributions, that the greater part of its work is done from and for charity, and that therefore we need every assistance which can be given us. I would point out the fact that we are working for our country in taking the useless, nay, often dangerous, members of society and restoring them to work and life, useful and exemplary citizens; that we are working for the churches in bringing men within the fold, that we are working for God by proclaiming the efficiency of His grace, the richness of His forgiveness, and the beauty of His service. On all these grounds we ask for the helping hand.

To our friends who now so generously aid us, no such plea is necessary, and, however hard the times may be, we hopefully look for a continuance of their support.

It only remains for me to respectfully tender my thanks to those whose kind co-operation has rendered

my duties comparatively easy and made my work a privilege.

I cannot find words to thank our President, Mr. G. Harry Davis, whose life of devotion to the work and interests of the Home is so exemplary, and whose presence infuses such vigor into all those who enjoy his co-operation.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Jas. W. Hazlehurst, has stood by my side for many years, and to him I am inexpressibly grateful for counsel, support and sympathy.

To the whole Board of Directors I offer the work of many years as a proof of the way in which their kindly direction, guidance and sympathy have enabled me to fill my responsible position and carry out my duties for the good of those whom they have sought to benefit.

To my brethren the members of the Godwin Association, co-laborers in the work, so dear to us, I owe more than I can say. May God give them and me grace to persevere, and wisdom to train up successors, who shall carry on the work when we shall in mercy be called to rest from our labors.

Our excellent and untiring physician, Dr. Edwin E. Graham, has ever been a dear fellow-laborer. His skill and attention have relieved many an hour of anxiety and I beg him to feel that which I cannot speak.

The clergy of the city have deserved the gratitude of all by the manner in which they have thrown themselves into our work. Their earnest and sympathetic addresses must remain in the minds of many as long as life lasts, and my sincere prayer is that when the Master makes up His jewels there will be many among them who in this Home were by them led to His feet.

The press of the city has always shown itself willing to present our work to the public. For kindly notices and most encouraging criticisms our best thanks are due.

I have been connected with the Home ever since its organization ; for many years the duty of guarding its interests and furthering its work has been mine. Every year has made it dearer to me than the preceding, and every year I have realized more fully that God is, in a special manner, blessing it. In His almighty hands its future lies. In those hands it cannot fail. For the mercy and strength given me in the past, I thank Him, for the future, I will trust Him.

I remain respectfully,

C. J. GIBBONS,
Superintendent.

TABLE I.

Inmates, April 1, 1893, ...	25
Received during the year, ...	173
Total, ...	198
Discharged during the year, ...	175
Inmates, March 31, 1894, ...	23

TABLE II.

Number discharged, ...	175
Of these there are men whose lives give evidence of a thorough change, warranting us in classing them as reformed, ...	88
Men who show some change, but of whom we can only say they have been benefited, ...	43
Men who adhere to old habits, etc., and must be classed as doubtful, ...	27
Men who rise and fall continually, whom we classify as failures, ...	10
Unknown, ...	7
Total, ...	175

TABLE III.

Free inmates, ...	90
Paying inmates, ...	70
Part free and part paying, ...	38
Total, ...	198

TABLE IV.

Single, ...	50
Married, ...	104
Divorced, ...	4
Separated, ...	5
Widowers, ...	10
Total, ...	173

TABLE V.

AGES.							
21 to 30, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
31 to 40, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	59
41 to 50, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	60
51 to 60, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
61 to 70, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Total, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	173

Attending Physician's Report.

*To the Board of Directors of
the Franklin Reformatory Home.*

GENTLEMEN :—During the past year one hundred and seventy-three men were admitted to the Home, of whom one hundred and nine required treatment of such a character as to necessitate their admission to our infirmaries. Many of these latter cases were, however, of rather a mild character, and all improved rapidly after admission, the average time per patient spent in the infirmaries being thirty-six hours. The medical treatment, combined with absolute quiet, carefully prepared diet and skilful nursing which these men receive immediately upon admission, accomplish often in twenty-four to forty-eight hours results both surprising to the patient and pleasing to his physician.

The proper medical treatment of acute and chronic alcoholism is, however, but the first step towards the reformation of the drunkard. Viewing the cases that come to the Franklin Reformatory Home as fair samples of the intelligent men of the community, we are compelled to say, from close observation, that it is

a grave mistake to impress men with the idea that there are any medicines or treatment that can or will prevent their drinking again. The Home wisely views every man who enters its doors as in a diseased condition from his excesses, and to remove this condition is the province of the physicians.

When the man is restored to his normal condition his permanent reformation is the work of himself, under the direction of the Home, and that this work is efficient is evident from the statistics of the President, Superintendent and Chairman of the Executive Committee in this report.

During the past year there have been no deaths in the Home, nor has any illness of a serious nature developed at a sufficiently late period after admission to warrant the supposition of its originating in the Home. The sanitary condition of the buildings is all that could be wished for. The careful personal supervision of all serious cases given by our excellent Superintendent, Mr. C. J. Gibbons, the faithful attention by the nurses and the willingness of the Matron, Mrs. E. M. Gibbons, to cheerfully allow many of our patients special diets for prolonged periods, add much to the comfort and rapid improvement of the inmates and to the success of the physician.

Yours very respectfully,

EDWIN E. GRAHAM.

1713 Spruce street.

TREASURER'S REPORT FROM APRIL 1, 1893, TO MARCH 31, 1894.

To Balance,	.	.	.	.	.	\$358 95	By Orders Nos. 876 to 955, inclusive :—		
" Cash from reserve fund,	.	.	.	.	.	1,501 02	Paid to Superintendent, .	.	\$13,090 00
" " Board,	.	.	.	.	.	3,945 91	By Treasurer's balance, .	.	310 50
" " Donations, .	.	.	.	.	.	4,159 71			
" " Special donations, .	.	.	.	.	.	2,000 00			
" " Estate of I. V. Williams, .	.	.	.	.	.	474 13			
" " Interest on deposits, .	.	.	.	.	.	11 78			
" " Goodwin Association gift, .	.	.	.	.	.	949 00			
						<u>\$13,400 50</u>			<u>\$13,400 50</u>

47

JOHN B. LOVE,
Treasurer.

We have examined the orders, the amount of \$310.00 being due the Home.

(Signed) JOHN E. BAIRD,
JOHN ALBURGER,
WM. WEST FRAZIER, Jr.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FROM APRIL 1, 1893, TO MARCH 31, 1894.

Dr.		Cr.	
To cash received from orders drawn on the Treasurer, "Nos. 876 to 955," inclusive.		\$13,090 00	
			By Provisions, servants' wages, etc., . . . \$6,093 50
			" Salaries, ... 2,328 91
			" Printing, advertising, etc., ... 851 26
			" Coal, ... 417 50
			" Gas, ... 315 81
			" Ice, ... 92 07
			" Postage, ... 111 01
			" Repairs, ... 2,078 83
			" Water rent, ... 57 00
			" Medicine, ... 118 00
			" House necessities, ... 567 59
			" Superintendent's balance, ... 58 52
		\$13,090 00	\$13,090 00

Examined and compared with vouchers produced and found correct.

JAMES W. HAZLEHURST,
Chairman Executive Committee.

CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE
Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
For the Fiscal Year Ending March 21, 1894.

\$5.00 constitutes a Contributing Member for One Year.
\$25.00 a Member for Life.

Allen, Wm. H.	\$50 00	Belfield, T. Broom	\$5 00
Allen, George W.	50 00	Bremer, Theodore	5 00
Aertsen, James M.	25 00	Biddle, Miss C. C. . . .	5 00
Ashhurst, Richard	25 00	Biddle, Miss H. S. . . .	5 00
Allen, S. L. & Co.	10 00	Barney, Chas. D.	1 00
Ambler, A. T.	5 00		
Allen, J. & B.	5 00	Coles, Miss Mary	100 00
Ayer, N. W. & Son	5 00	Cramp, Chas. H.	100 00
Atwood, W. N. & Son . . .	2 00	Chorley, Henry F.	25 00
Ash, Dr. St. Clair	1 00	Clewell, Mrs. Maria P. . .	25 00
		Coates, Anna S.	25 00
Brown Bros. & Co.	100 00	Croft, Samuel	25 00
Baird, John E.	50 00	Carley, Wm.	10 00
Bonnell, G. B. (special) . .	50 00	Cooke, Jay	10 00
Burnham, Williams & Co. .	50 00	Clark, E. W. & Co. . . .	10 00
Brown, Alexander	50 00	Crider, George A.	10 00
Boyd, James & Bro.	25 00	Comfort, Edward	10 00
Barnes, W. H.	20 00	Cope, Edward	10 00
Burpee, W. Atlee	10 00	Comly, Flanagan & Co. . .	10 00
Blakiston, P. Son & Co. . .	10 00	Coffin, Lemuel	5 00
Bliss, Theodore	10 00	Cope, F. R.	5 00
Baily, Joshua L.	10 00	Chubb, Joseph H.	5 00
Brown, T. Wistar	10 00	Cope, T. P.	5 00
Bremer, Geo. W.	10 00	Cooper, A. Morton	5 00
Bodine, Samuel T.	5 00	Cochran, H. C.	5 00
Berger Bros.	5 00	Coleman, Mrs. F. S. . . .	2 00

Cash, "Bridgeton." . . .	\$2 00	Houston, H. H. . . .	\$200 00
Crawford, Mrs. M. M. . .	1 00	Harrison, C. C. . . .	25 00
Cash	25	Hoffman, John W. . . .	25 00
Dolan, Thos. (special) . .	200 00	Haines, Mrs. Granville B.	25 00
Disston, Henry & Sons . .	25 00	Houston, Wm. C. . . .	25 00
DuBois, Wm. L.	25 00	Harris, Geo. H. & Sons .	20 00
Drexel, G. W. C.	15 00	Henry, Chas. W.	10 00
DeKinder, J. J.	10 00	Hensel, Colladay Co. . .	10 00
Drexel, Mrs. John R. . .	10 00	Heppe, Florence J. . . .	5 00
Damon, Wm. P.	6 00	Hamilton, Miss M. . . .	5 00
Dabbs, Mrs. George . . .	5 00	Halpen, Green & Co. . .	5 00
Elverson, James	10 00	Hogg, Mrs. C. L.	5 00
English, John A.	5 00	Hulburt, C.	5 00
Erringer, J. L.	5 00	Heberton, Mrs. G. Craig.	5 00
Ellison, J. B. Sons . . .	5 00	Haines, Howard L. . . .	5 00
Frazier, W. W. (special)	250 00	Hazlehurst, James W. . .	5 00
Farnum, Elizabeth H. . .	100 00	Howson & Howson . . .	2 00
Frazier, W. West, Jr. . .	100 00	Helfrich, H. B.	2 00
Frazier, W. W.	50 00	Holden, Warren	1 00
France, Wm. C.	25 00	Jacobs, Mrs. Emily C. . .	25 00
Fries, Phineas	25 00	Jenks, John S.	10 00
Finckel, M. L.	10 00	Jayne, E. C.	10 00
Freeman, James A. . . .	10 00	Jones, Charles	5 00
Fox, Miss Hannah	10 00	Kenney, Miss Ann	55 00
French, Mrs. M. S. . . .	5 00	Keely, S. S.	50 00
Fox, Mrs. Mary R. . . .	5 00	Kenney, Edward (in memory of).	30 00
Grant, Wm. S.	25 00	King, Wm.	25 00
Granlees, R. E.	10 00	Knight, Mrs. E. C. . . .	20 00
Geiger Mrs. Mary S. . . .	10 00	Kitchen, Theodore . . .	10 00
Gest, John B.	10 00	Kennedy, Davidson . . .	10 00
Gillespie, John	10 00	Kendig, John	10 00
Gopsills, James' Sons . .	5 00	Kingsbury, Mrs. A. H. . .	5 00
Graham, Chas. H.	5 00	Kohn, Adler & Co. . . .	5 00
Gruhler, W. J.	5 00	Keller, Luther P.	2 00
Gibson, Miss Rebecca . .	5 00	Lippincott, Mrs. J. Dundas	50 00
Grim, Jacob.	5 00	Landreth, Oliver	25 00
Gahan, Peter	3 40	Lockard, Mrs. Marga- ret B.	10 00
Gill, Rev. Thos. A. . . .	1 00	Lewis, Howard W. . . .	10 00
Houston, H. H. (special)	500 00	Lucas, John & Co. . . .	10 00
Harrison, A. C. (special)	250 00	Lawall, Chas. W.	5 00
Harrison, C. C. (special)	250 00		

Lewis, Mrs. John T.	\$5 00	Rhoads, Beulah M.	\$25 00
Lind, Mr. and Mrs. Monroe P.	5 00	Reeves, Parvin & Co.	20 00
Lukens, Chas. M.	5 00	Riebenach, M.	10 00
Lichten, Wm.	5 00	Roberts, F. A.	10 00
Leberman, A.	2 00	Randolph, Mrs. Evan	10 00
Levins, H. S. & Sons	2 00	Roberts, Isaac	5 00
Lindsay, John C.	1 25	R. W.	5 00
Love, Alfred H.	1 00	R. E. H.	5 00
		Renshaw, Rev. Alex. B.	5 00
Moore, D. Wilson	100 00	Read, Wm. F.	5 00
Morris, Israel	25 00	Roop, Mrs. J. Howard	2 00
Mundell, John	25 00	Randolph, R.	2 00
Myers, Nathan	25 00		
Massey, Mrs. Anna B.	20 00	Stetson, John B.	100 00
McFetridge, John R.	20 00	Schandein, Mrs. Rosina.	40 00
Morrell, Mrs. Edward	15 00	Singerly, Katharine H.	25 00
Matthews, C. T.	17 00	Smith, Charles	25 00
McCahan, W. J.	10 00	Stoddard, Clara S.	25 00
Monroe, Bros. & Co.	5 00	Stoddard, Gideon	25 00
McGlensey, Mrs. J.	5 00	Santee, Charles	25 00
Mayer, Levi	5 00	Singerly, Wm. M.	25 00
McCarthy, John	5 00	Shober, Mrs. Lucy H.	20 00
Miller, Mrs. Andrew	5 00	Solomon, W. A.	10 00
McKinley & Horn	2 00	Scott, Wm. H.	10 00
Mein, B. V.	2 00	Smith, Charles E.	10 00
		Sibley, E. A.	10 00
Norris, Charles	20 00	Scull, David	10 00
Norris, Wm. F.	5 00	Sheppard, Isaac A.	10 00
O. M.	22 81	Snellenburg, Samuel	10 00
Oat, George R.	5 00	Smithers, Elias P.	10 00
Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.	100 00	Sharpless, Saml. J.	10 00
Powers, Mrs. Thomas H.	50 00	Shepperd, Solomon	10 00
Powell, S. & Bro.	10 00	Seabrook, Thomas	5 00
Pierce, Thomas May	5 00	Stroud, Miss R. H.	5 00
Perot, Elizabeth W.	5 00	Sherrerd, Mrs. Wm. D.	5 00
Price, E. G.	5 00	Sharpless Bros.	5 00
Partridge & Richardson	5 00	Shuler, John G.	5 00
Plumley, Geo. W. & Co.	5 00	Strouse, Loeb & Co.	3 00
Platt, Charles	5 00		
Ryan, Rt. Rev. P. J.	30 00	Thomas, George C.	25 00
Richard, Auguste	25 00	Taitt, Caroline G.	20 00
Rhoads, Charles	25 00	The Wm. Mann Co.	10 00
		Trotter, C. W.	10 00
		Trotter, Wm. Henry	10 00
		The Bergner & Engel Brewing Co.	10 00

Townsend, H T. . . .	\$10 00	Warren, E. B.	\$20 00
Thompson, James D. . .	5 00	Wiltberger, David S. . .	20 00
Tingley, C. L. S. . . .	5 00	W. R.	10 00
Thompson, Mrs. Thos. .	5 00	White, Mrs. Sarah J. . .	10 00
Taws & Hartman	5 00	Waln, Annie	10 00
Tatum, John	2 00	Wallace, Wm. W.	10 00
Tatum, Richard P. . . .	1 00	Wood, Rev. Chas., D.D. .	5 00
		Wilbur, Mrs. W. N. . . .	5 00
Varian, Edward	25 00	Weber, Mrs. John	5 00
Vandevoort, Miss M. B. .	5 00	Whitaker, Wm. M.	5 00
		Wylie, Mrs. S. O.	5 00
Wood, Rich'd (special)	500 00	Wolff, D. L.	1 00
Wood, Richard	200 00	Warren, Mrs. E. M. . . .	1 00
Warden, Wm. G.	100 00		
W. (1)	50 00	Young, Smyth, Field &	
Wernwag, Theodore . . .	25 00	Co.	10 00
Whitall, James	25 00	Yoos, Miss Hannah . . .	1 00
Wright, Mrs. Helen . . .	25 00		

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

TO THE

Gift of \$949.00

BY THE

Godwin Association to the Franklin Home.

Allen, Geo. W. & Co.	\$40 00	Dando, J. Cliff	\$5 00
Aertsen, Miss Esther	5 00	Dando, Thomas S.	5 00
Austin, Wm. J.	5 00	DeBarth, Chas.	2 00
Adams, Thomas R.	5 00	Dale, Wm. H.	2 00
Atherholt, T. C.	2 00	Davis, E. S.	1 00
Bussenius, A.	15 00	Ellis, Wm.	10 00
Barbour, I. S.	10 00	Friend, A.	10 00
Blaul, Louis	5 00	Fulton, Robt.	10 00
Bye, Andrew M.	3 00	Flynn, Michael	5 00
Bell, Matthew	2 00	Fulton, Geo.	5 00
Blair, John	1 00	Fry, Paul Jones	2 00
Collins, A. M.	25 00	Foy, Frank	1 00
Clinedinst, J. R.	15 00	Fox, U. G.	1 00
Carley, Wm.	5 00	Garvin, Archibald Watson	25 00
Coyle, Thomas	5 00	Greiner, R. L.	10 00
Cress, Charles	2 00	Groseman, A.	5 00
Coleman, Mrs. F. S.	2 00	Gibbons, C. J.	5 00
Carlin, Edward	2 00	Getty, A. A.	3 00
Cairns, James and family	2 00	Gibbs, D. R.	2 50
Corson, N. B.	1 00	Gibbs, Mrs. D. R.	2 50
Cash	1 00	Gibbs, Miss Blanche	2 50
Cash	50	Greenwood & Bault	2 00
Davis, G. Harry	25 00	Hazlehurst, James W.	5 00
Douglas, A.	5 00	Hughes, Francis	5 00
Disston, Thomas S.	5 00	Huber, O. F.	5 00
Davis, D. F.	5 00	Hogg, J. Renwick	5 00
Drummond, Daniel	5 00		

Hetzell, George	\$2 00	Quigley, Charles B. . .	\$10 00
Holbrook, R. M. . . .	2 00	Ridey, John	25 00
Hall, S. W.	2 00	Ridey, George	25 00
Hasson, F. P.	2 00	Richardson, Charles . .	10 00
Hanhauser, George . .	1 00	Rood, S. M.	10 00
Holmes, R. F.	1 00	Rogers, F. P.	5 00
Ireland, David	2 00	R. H.	5 00
J. T. H.	1 00	Rigby, Edward	2 50
Jones, James S. . . .	1 00	Schoening, Jacob and	
Kenney, Edward	50 00	John	25 00
Kohler, F. J.	25 00	Scattergood, Mrs. Samuel	25 00
Kean, S. J.	10 00	Smith, Kline & French	
Knowles, W. H. . . .	5 00	Co.	25 00
Little, Wm. R.	10 00	Stinson Bros.	25 00
Little, Miss M. J. . .	5 00	Sinn, Howard	15 00
La Maria, George . . .	5 00	Scattergood, Samuel . .	10 00
Lauer, Wm.	5 00	Sinnamon, Isaac . . .	10 00
Langdon, G. M. . . .	1 00	Shanahan, John	10 00
Lee, E. G. Jr.	1 00	Shanahan, Mrs. John . .	5 00
Moore, D. Wilson . . .	50 00	Simmons, Lawrence . .	5 00
McLaughlin, Robt. . .	10 00	Sweeny, Joseph	5 00
Matthews, C. T. . . .	5 00	Schandein, Jacob A. . .	5 00
Moyston, W. H. . . .	5 00	Stille, H. Y.	5 00
Mangan, George C. . .	4 00	Senior, George W. . . .	5 00
McKeeman, W. J. . . .	2 50	Stillwell, Henry V. . .	5 00
Meng, Andrew	2 00	Stewart, Thomas	2 00
Maag, Albert	2 00	Stein, B. F.	1 00
McCarter, M. J. . . .	1 00	Shillow, John	1 00
Naye, Alexander . . .	5 00	Smith, J. L.	1 00
Neuber, Wm. H. . . .	5 00	Thompson, Miss M. L. .	1 00
Nelson, W. E.	2 00	Thompson, Miss Kate .	1 00
O'Neill, E. I.	5 00	Tingley, C. L. S. . . .	1 00
Ott, W. H.	2 00	Tinney, M.	1 00
Price, E. G.	5 00	Vaughan, E.	5 00
Prutzman, H. S. . . .	5 00	Van Sciver, H. B. . . .	2 00
Peterson, C. M. . . .	2 00	Wacker, Charles	25 00
Price, S. L.	1 00	Welsh, A. C.	10 00
Pipping, O. R.	1 00	Watson, D. J.	10 00
		Watson, R. S.	5 00
		Williams, M. H.	5 00
		Williams, John A. . . .	5 00

Wallen, A. J.	\$5 00	Walker, W. J.	\$1 00
Wallace, James	5 00	Williams, F. C.	1 00
Whalen, Henry	3 00	Yates, John	5 00

General Donations,

From April 1, 1893, to March 31, 1894.

H. C. Blair, 40 per cent. discount off bill of medicines.
To the Ledger, Inquirer, Record, Times, Press, North American, Item, Call, Star, Herald, News, Bulletin and Telegraph, for copies of their daily editions during the year.

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Geo. Branson & Co.

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 rugs.
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 Henry T. Mason.
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Easter and souvenir cards—

Isaac Loughhead.

N. Snellenburg & Co.

Wilson Mitchell, 1 grindstone
complete.

Donations for Oyster Supper,

NOVEMBER 7, 1893.

	Oysters.
M. P. Howlett	1000
Bould & Ryan	1000
Capt. John Flynn	1000
John Cooney	800
Wm. Shillingsburg	600
Jos. D. Neal	600
John A. English	500
Rickson Robbins	500
D. S. Smith	500
F. A. Rogers & Son	500
Fred. Hicks	500
Wm. Boothby	500

John S. Myers & Co. 450

Taylor & Suthard 300

James P. Tolen 200

Hauling by Jos. P. Develin.

Cakes for New Year's Eve—

L. Blank.

C. L. Dexter & Co.

C. L. Sautter.

P. F. Sautter.

B. F. Detwiler.

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Bernard Meyer.

A. Heine Sons.

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A. J. Medlar Co.

David Carrick & Co.

Crosier-Stauffer Co.

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Franklin Reformatory Home.

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 Disston, Hamilton

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 Davis, Wm. Ernst
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 Garvin, Mrs. Archie
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 Graff, Mrs. John
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 Hopkins, Mrs. James
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 Lewis, E. J.
 Lea & Co., Joseph
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 Love, John B.
 Landreth, Oliver
 Little, Amos R.
 Lewis, Samuel T.
 *Lewis, John T.
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 Lewis, Edwin M.
 Lewis, George F.
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 *Maris, Mrs. William
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 Stoddard, Clara S.
 Stoddard, Gideon
 Scattergood, Mrs. Samuel.
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 Souder, B. K.
 Shoemaker, Comley B.
 Singerly, Joseph
 Smith, Charles
 *Singerly, Mrs. Wm. M.
 Singerly, Mrs. Katharine S.
 Smith, J. F.
 *Simes, Mrs. Samuel
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 Sibley, Edward A.
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 Welsh, E. A.
 *Welsh, L. F.
 Welsh, E. G.
 Wistar, Lydia J.
 *Wheeler, Charles
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 Weightman, Wm.
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 White, S. S.
 *Wood, Mrs. Juliana R.
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 Wanamaker, John
 *Welsh, William
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 Whitney, Mary D.
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 Wunderle, Philip
 Wacker, Charles
 Waldron, John H.
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 Wheeler, Joseph K.
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 Whitall, James
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 Warden, W. G.
 Wheeler, Andrew
 *Weisman, E. C.
 Waln, Annie
 White, Mrs. S. S.
 Williams, Jacob T.
 Whelen, E. S.
 Wheeler, Jr., Andrew
 Williams, James L.
 White, Hentz & Co.
 Wilson, Oliver
 Whital, Tatum & Co.
 Wernwag, Theodore
 Wright, Mrs. Helen
 *Yunger, Esther

Those marked with a * are deceased.

Admissions.

FREE INMATES.

Actual residents of this State, whose circumstances render it imperatively necessary, may, at the discretion of the Committee on Admissions, be admitted free. But such applicant must first give satisfactory evidence of his inability to remunerate the institution for his support.

PAYING INMATES.

All others will be charged according to their ability to pay, and the rooms and accommodations furnished them.

No one will be received as an inmate for a less period than four weeks.

All persons, on becoming inmates, shall bind themselves to observe and obey the Rules governing the internal affairs of the Home. Any deliberate violation of these will be considered sufficient cause for discharge from the house.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

In all applications for admission, the following questions must be answered in as full and explicit a manner as possible :—

1. Applicant's name in full ?
2. Age ?
3. Birthplace ?
4. Residence ?
5. Profession ?
6. Married or single ?
7. If married, how many children living ?
8. What is the cause of his drinking ?
9. How long has he used alcoholic drink ?

10. How long has he been an excessive drinker?
11. Is his drinking constant, periodical or occasional?
12. Are his habits solitary or social?
13. Has he ever been in any Institution for treatment?
14. Has he himself used medicinal remedies? If so, what?
15. Does he chew or smoke tobacco?
16. Does he use opium, laudanum, or other drugs?
17. Has he had fits or convulsions?
18. Has he ever had mania-potu, or has his mind been affected lately with anything like delirium?
19. What has been the daily quantity of liquor used recently?
20. How long has he been on his last drinking spell?
21. Has he taken his food regularly of late?
22. Has he sick stomach after eating?
23. Has he diarrhoea from drinking?
24. Has he slept well the last week?
25. Has he any chronic disease, such as cough, etc.?
26. Does he earnestly desire to permanently reform?
27. Does he make this application voluntarily?
28. Will he promise to attend the meetings at the Home after leaving?
29. Who will pay for medical attendance, care and board?

I hereby pledge myself to become thoroughly acquainted with the rules and regulations of this Home, and to cheerfully comply with them in every particular.

Rules for the Government of the Home.

All persons admitted as inmates ARE REQUIRED TO STRICTLY COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING RULES: WHILST THE LARGEST LIBERTY, compatible with successfully carrying out the object in view, is cheerfully accorded, it must be distinctly understood and remembered that this HOME IS A REFORMATORY AND NOT A BOARDING-HOUSE, and that the influence intended to be a safeguard to those who receive its shelter and protection, cannot reach those that are constantly seeking amusement or matters of interest outside, thereby diverting the mind from the single object here, viz.: earnest, undivided effort to use all means afforded to effect permanent reformation.

1. No medicine or drugs of any description will be allowed in the house for the use of any inmate, without the knowledge and consent of the attending Physician, or the Superintendent.

2. All inmates, unless it be otherwise arranged at the time of admission, SHALL REMAIN IN THE HOME FOR SUCH TIME AS THE PHYSICIAN AND CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SHALL DECIDE, after which, arrangements for going out, either regularly or occasionally, must be made with the Superintendent beforehand, as it is necessary to know of the whereabouts, the coming and going of the inmates as long as they reside in the Home.

3. Each inmate is expected to aid in promoting the work of reform in himself and companions, to cheerfully acquiesce in rendering such service as he may be called upon to give, and by cleanly habits and courteous deportment lend his influence and example in making this a HAPPY HOME.

4. Profane, vulgar, or unbecoming language will not be tolerated. Discussions upon religious or political subjects that may lead to dissension or strife are discouraged.

5. Meals will be served regularly at appointed hours. REGULARITY AND PUNCTUALITY ARE ABSOLUTELY REQUIRED FROM ALL INMATES.

6. All inmates are required to be present at SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES, THE TEMPERANCE MEETING ON TUESDAY EVENING, AND THE GODWIN ASSOCIATION MEETING ON THURSDAY EVENING. As much of the success of our work is dependent upon these meetings, it is expected that all will unite to make them effective.

7. For the convenience of all, it is necessary, when baths are in great demand, to arrange with the up Serintendent the time when each inmate can be accommodated. No baths shall be taken within two hours after meal times.

8. Inmates guilty of drinking or bringing liquor into the Home, shall be discharged.

9. Inmates or graduates cognizant of wrong-doing by parties while inmates of the Home, are expected, for the general good, to promptly acquaint the Superintendent with irregularities coming to their knowledge.

10. All inmates are required to be in the Home and ready to retire by 10.30 o'clock in winter, and by 11 o'clock in summer. The doors will be closed at the above-mentioned hours, LIGHTS EXTINGUISHED, and the house made quiet, so that those desiring repose may not be disturbed. NO INMATE WILL BE ALLOWED TO REMAIN OUT ALL NIGHT, EXCEPT BY SPECIAL WRITTEN PERMIT FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. ANY VIOLATION OF THIS RULE INVOLVES PEREMPTORY DISCHARGE.

11. CIGARETTE SMOKING POSITIVELY PROHIBITED IN OR ABOUT THE HOME.

12. No inmate shall be exempt from these rules of the Home, under any circumstances.

13. REINSTATEMENT, IF AT ALL POSSIBLE, CAN ONLY BE GRANTED AFTER ACTION BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, UPON WRITTEN APPLICATION TO THEM IN FORM PRESCRIBED.



Devises or Bequests for the Home should be
given in its corporate name, thus :

FORM OF BEQUEST OF MONEY.

I give and bequeath unto
THE FRANKLIN REFORMATORY HOME FOR INEBRIATES,
OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

the sum of.....
to be expended by them for the general purposes
of the Home.

DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

I give and devise unto
THE FRANKLIN REFORMATORY HOME FOR INEBRIATES,
OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

to be theirs absolutely, All that certain, etc.

Persons preparing their Wills, or desiring to make
donations to a worthy object, will please
bear this Institution in mind.

Extract from Laws of Pennsylvania.

By Act of Assembly of 26th of April, 1855, a devise or bequest
to charitable uses is void, unless it is done by will, and attested by
two credible and disinterested witnesses, at least ONE CALENDAR MONTH
BEFORE THE DEATH OF THE TESTATOR.

TWENTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT
(1895)
FRANKLIN
Reformatory Home for Inebriates
OF PHILADELPHIA.

LOCATED AT
Nos. 911, 913 and 915 Locust Street.

ORGANIZED April 1st, 1872.

INCORPORATED December 11th, 1872.

Charter Revised and Amended, May 4th, 1874.

PHILADELPHIA:
BURK & MCFETRIDGE CO., PRINTERS,
306-308 Chestnut Street.
1895.

RELIGIOUS AND OTHER SERVICES

IN THE

FRANKLIN HOME



Bible Study Every Sunday Afternoon at 3 o'clock.

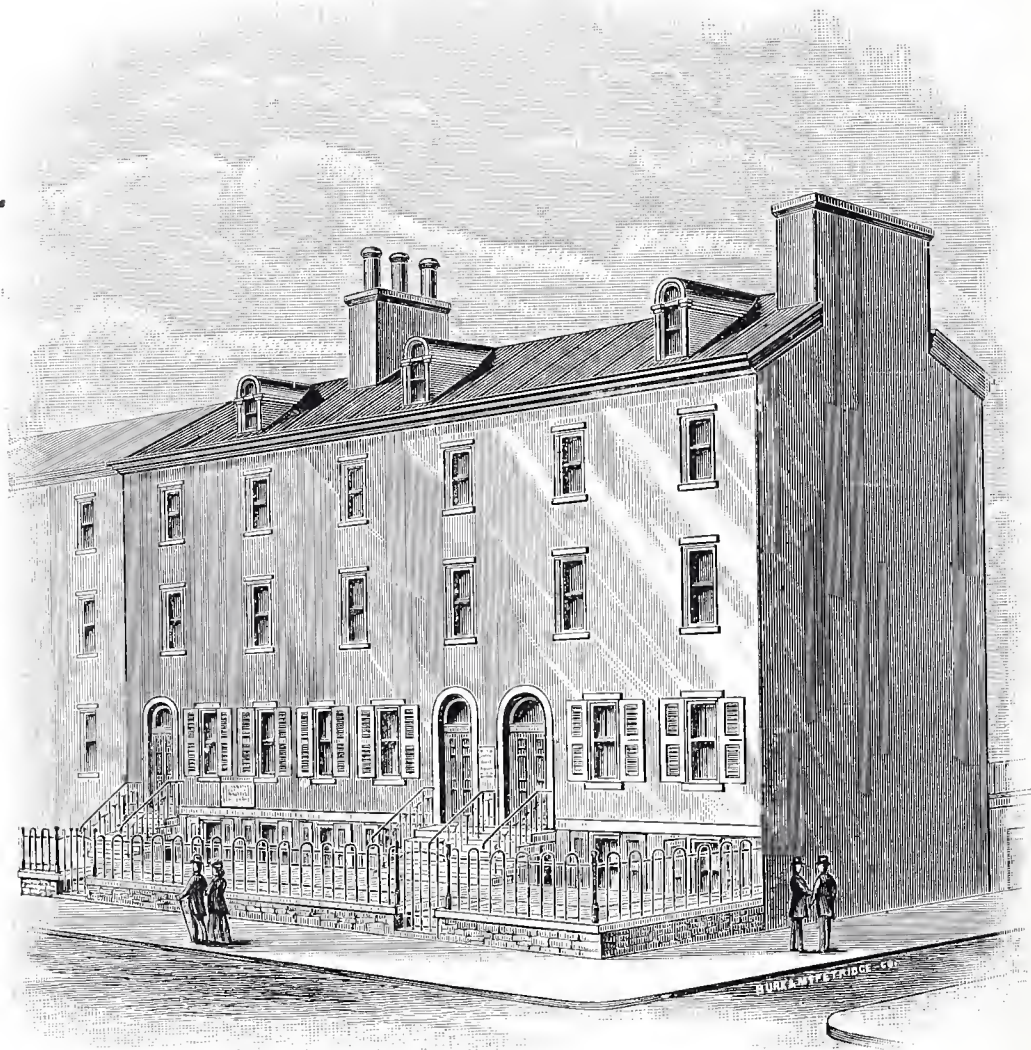
Divine Services in the Chapel every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock.



EVERYBODY IS WELCOME TO THESE MEETINGS.



Private meeting of the Godwin Association at the Home every Thursday Evening, at 8 o'clock.



FRANKLIN REFORMATORY HOME.

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OFFICERS

President,

G. HARRY DAVIS.

Vice-Presidents,

RICHARD WOOD,

WILLIAM H. ALLEN,

JOHN E. BAIRD.

Treasurer,

M. L. FINCKEL.

Secretary,

C. L. S. TINGLEY.

Attending Physicians,

EDWIN E. GRAHAM, M. D.,

MARTIN H. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Consulting Physicians,

HOBART A. HARE, M. D.,

WM. E. HUGHES, M. D.

Consulting Ophthalmologist,

WM. CAMPBELL POSEY, M. D.

Superintendent,

C. J. GIBBONS.

Matron,

MRS. E. M. GIBBONS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FOR FOUR YEARS.

A. C. HARRISON,	WM. H. ALLEN,
JAMES W. HAZLEHURST,	D. WILSON MOORE,
GEO. A. CRIDER,	JOHN B. LOVE,
C. T. MATTHEWS,	JOHN T. BAILEY.

FOR THREE YEARS.

WM. G. WARDEN,	H. H. HOUSTON,
JOHN E. BAIRD,	WM. WEST FRAZIER, JR.,
JAMES ELVERSON,	M. L. FINCKEL,
CARROLL R. WILLIAMS,	SHELDON POTTER.

FOR TWO YEARS.

RICHARD WOOD,	G. HARRY DAVIS,
JOHN FIELD,	JOHN R. McFETRIDGE,
GEO. L. CRAWFORD,	JOHN ALBURGER,
ARCHIBALD GARVIN,	C. L. S. TINGLEY.

FOR ONE YEAR.

WILLIAM CARLEY,	HON. JAS. GAY GORDON,
HON. WM. N. ASHMAN,	OLIVER LANDRETH.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

FINANCE.

RICHARD WOOD, *Chairman.*

H. H. HOUSTON,
D. WILSON MOORE,

JOHN E. BAIRD,
A. C. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON ADMISSION AND SUPERVISION.

JAMES W. HAZLEHURST, *Chairman.*

W. H. ALLEN,
JOHN ALBURGER,
ARCHIBALD GARVIN,
GEO. A. CRIDER,

WM. WEST FRAZIER, JR.,
CHARLES T. MATTHEWS,
WILLIAM CARLEY,
C. L. S. TINGLEY.

COMMITTEE ON PROPERTY.

JOHN R. McFETRIDGE, *Chairman.*

WM. WEST FRAZIER, JR.,
M. L. FINCKEL,

C. L. S. TINGLEY,
ARCHIBALD GARVIN.

CORPORATION MEETING.

The Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Corporation was held at the Home on Monday evening, April 1, 1895.

G. Harry Davis was called to the chair, and C. L. S. Tingley elected Secretary.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The Secretary of the Board of Directors presented reports of the operations of the work for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1895, which were adopted and referred to the incoming Board for publication [herewith presented].

The Treasurer presented a report of the receipts and expenditures for the year, which was adopted and referred, as above, for publication [herewith presented].

The following-named gentlemen were then elected members of the Board of Directors :—

For four years :—

A. C. HARRISON,
JAS. W. HAZLEHURST,
GEO. A. CRIDER,
C. T. MATTHEWS,

WM. H. ALLEN,
D. WILSON MOORE,
JOHN B. LOVE,
JOHN T. BAILEY.

From the President.

*To the Board of Directors of the
Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates.*

GENTLEMEN :—In presenting the reports of the various officers of the Home I take the opportunity of expressing my thankfulness for this record of the year's work, and my appreciation of the great assistance rendered me by them in the prosecution of my duties as its presiding officer.

Every year emphasizes the fact that God vouchsafes His blessing on our efforts to raise men from their wickedness and vice to a higher, more dignified and redeemed manhood.

The support given us in the past year is evidence of the continued interest of our friends in the work, and of an intelligent conception and understanding of our object and methods. We have lost some of our contributors by death, whilst the amounts of others have been necessarily curtailed by the stringency of the times. New ones, however, have come to our assistance, and though we close our books in debt, in the sum of \$500, which indebtedness is for money borrowed for necessary and current expenses of the

Home, we are grateful to know that the decrease has been of so small an amount.

We approach now those months of the year when, whilst the expenses continue as usual, the contributions are reduced to the minimum, and we are hence compelled to still appeal for the continued sympathy and assistance of all who, blessed with this world's goods, have it in their power to relieve the brother in his need.

I wish to call special attention to what is known as the visiting feature of the Home. To me, this is one of the greatest elements of its strength. The House and all its privileges are open to the use and enjoyment of all graduates, so long as they remain in good standing. The smoking and bath rooms, the library, the table, are at their disposal. The result is a constant coming and going of men, who are loyal to their obligations ; who are evidences of the success of the effort, and whose experiences are of untold value to the new-comer, who needs both help and education. The efforts and sympathy of these men is a great help, both to themselves and the new inmates. It fosters the desire to assist others, which in itself is strengthening. As a recognition of this right and in the loyalty and affection of the Godwin Association to the mother Home, that Association has contributed to our support during the past year the sum of \$1,181.50, an amount greatly in excess of the expenses incident

to such privileges, so that they are at no cost to our treasury. By the introduction of this feature, of what may be called club-life, into our work, we are strengthening our old members, as well as helping and teaching the new.

We reach but a small fraction of those who are suffering from the terrible sin of drink, but we restore that fraction to society, and fit it to take an honorable position among men and citizens. This we strive to do by the use of the one sole remedy for all sin and sorrow—the grace of a loving Father and the strength of a loving Brother.

In His name we send forth this report; in His name we continue the work; in His name we appeal for assistance, and at His feet lay the result of our labors.

Respectfully yours,

G. HARRY DAVIS.

Report of Executive Committee.

*To the Board of Directors of the
Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates.*

GENTLEMEN :—Your Executive Committee presents herewith a summary of events connected with the Franklin Home for the past year. We are relieved from making detailed statements of the various departments, as these are fully covered in the reports of the President, Physician, Treasurer and Superintendent.

The last twelve months have been a trying period in the history of all institutions of this country, dependent to any extent on voluntary contributions for support. During the period named such organizations have been called upon to vastly extend their charitable work, because of a steady increase in the number of free beneficiaries. This in many instances has involved increased expenditure which had to be provided for despite of diminished financial help.

The Franklin Home has proved no exception to this rule, and it has only been through the earnest personal efforts of all identified with its management, to whom great credit is due, that it is possible to present at this

time an encouraging report of the past year's work. Subscriptions have come in slowly, and in many instances, those whom we have been led to depend on for regular donations have been forced to lessen the amount of their offerings, but when full consideration is given to the general depression that has prevailed in business circles, and the unusual demands that have been made upon the benevolent, we feel that God has bountifully blessed our Institution, and inspired those charitably disposed to remember us to their fullest capacity.

A pleasant feature has been that, notwithstanding all the drawbacks of the past year, during which many of its members have lacked work and had their earnings, therefore, materially lessened, the Godwin Association has not only steadily enlarged the moral and physical help it gives to the Home, but it has also come promptly forward with an annual contribution of nearly twelve hundred dollars.

When we consider that this money is subscribed through voluntary contributions from the earnings of men, many of whom had almost totally destroyed the opportunities of their lives, impaired their powers for work, and had practically to begin life anew, amid obstacles that only those who have gone through the ordeal can properly appreciate, the value of the Godwin Association as an adjunct to the successful working of the Home is apparent. The meetings of this

Association constitute a haven of rest that attracts to the Chapel every Thursday evening a congregation of earnest, conscientious men, acquainted with the pitfalls of life, and banded together for mutual protection through Faith in God. How many of these men, who considered themselves reformed, might have returned to their former life but for the work of this body it is unsafe to estimate, but that the Association exercises a wonderful sustaining influence to all its members is beyond contradiction. At the meetings the work in hand is carried on with business-like celerity, but it is conducted amid Christian influences under Godly surroundings.

The hymns are sung with the most profound appreciation of their sacred meanings, the prayers are uttered in a spirit of humility that bespeaks man's absolute dependence upon God; the experiences that are related are told in plain, straightforward language by men who have suffered by their own acts, and who by contrite lives have rehabilitated themselves.

Glittering phrases have no part in the work. Ostentation is discouraged, and meekness and simplicity of statement fostered. Truly, it can be said the Godwin Association is the missionary force that carries to its proper completion the work begun at the Franklin Home. It watches over and cares for the latter's graduates, guiding them in their new life, and by encouraging personal examples, keeps them strong

in their resolutions and betters them in every attribute of honest manhood and Christianity. Its accomplishments cannot be measured in words, but the lives of the men who abide with it and follow its teachings are a constant reminder to the world of its true value.

It is also a pleasure to state that all the religious meetings held at the Home are well attended. The praise of God finds willing and earnest encouragement from inmates, graduates and visitors, and the Bible-studies and sermons act as a wonderful stimulus to those honestly endeavoring to lead lives in keeping with the teachings of the great Master.

To our President, G. Harry Davis, Esq., too much praise cannot be extended for his untiring devotion to the interests of the Home. His eloquent, pathetic and truthful appeals find a responsive echo from all who hear them, and there can be no faltering among those who heed his well-worded warnings and mentally reflect on the awful certainties that follow in the paths of the intemperate. That he may be long permitted to continue his unwavering devotion to the welfare of the Institution is fervently desired.

Dr. Martin H. Williams and Dr. E. E. Graham, the physicians of the Home, have earned the gratitude of all connected with the Institution, and society at large is indebted to them for restoring many men to a physical and mental condition, fitting them to understand their position truly, and enabling them to

comprehend and appreciate that moral responsibility on which all human reformation, to be thorough, must be founded.

Mr. C. J. Gibbons, the Superintendent, and his wife, have added one more year to their lengthy record of fidelity to the interests of the Home. Long experience in dealing with the classes of unfortunates who seek shelter within our walls has made their services especially valuable, and their work deserving of the highest commendation. Your Committee feels it a duty to call public attention to the fact that notwithstanding the Franklin Home has been in existence for nearly a quarter of a century the scope of its work does not appear to be fully comprehended by the community at large, and we believe many who would support the work hesitate to do so from this cause.

An erroneous view is taken by many intelligent persons, and also exists as well in the minds of many who make application for admission to the Home, that they come to be CURED of their intemperate habits, as from a disease or perverted appetite with which they are afflicted, overlooking the fact that the Almighty is a God of mercy as well as a God of justice, and that he sends no human being into the world with a *soul-destroying, inherent, created vice*, which is to be a curse and hindrance to him all through his mortal life, and to cause him to be finally lost, and it is to counteract this view, which the world generally takes, that the

religious teachings of the Home are so rigorously directed, namely, that intemperance is a vice self-created, fostered by the habits of the man, and generated by habitual usage into an appetite which brings the man into a diseased condition, and that under the power of this vice—this sin—his reason and will have been weakened or well-nigh destroyed, and that while physical remedies are employed for restoration to health, spiritual aid is to be invoked for a change of heart and a turning to newness of life. The Grace of the Holy Spirit of God alone can do this. The Home is the instrument, in God's hands, to lead the man to know wherein this cure and future strength lies, for no man was ever cured from any sin by any human preparation, but only by that prepared and prescribed by the Great Physician of souls. "By Grace are ye saved through Faith, and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God." The man that also, in earnest prayer, asks God to effect the cure, and makes use of the instrumentalities the Home affords, can only fail through his own want of Faith and indifference to his true condition.

Respectfully,
 JAMES W. HAZLEHURST,
Chairman.

Superintendent's Report.

Although twenty-three years have now elapsed since the Home opened its doors for the reception of its first inmate, and although during that time over five thousand men have been rescued from the tumultuous seas of intemperance and sin, some of them not even clinging to a spar, still we are not satisfied, nor do we "lay the flattering unction to our souls" that all has been done that could have been done.

Standing upon the vantage ground gained through long years of practical experience, our view becomes broader ; we scan the horizon with naked eye, and see with sorrow how much more could have been accomplished if the means had only been within our grasp. Still, it is with thanksgiving to God and a feeling somewhat akin to a pardonable pride, that we point to our record of the past year. The number of inmates received since our last report was issued has materially increased, and the men we have restored to the world and society—men whose reformation we vouch for as being thorough and complete, who to-day are respectable members of a community where hitherto they had been poor, despondent, self-afflicted creatures—are certainly some recompense for the almost quarter of

a century that has rolled by since the initial step in our good work was undertaken.

But, "we live in deeds, not years."

When we come to consider that intemperance is an evil more destructive than war, famine, pestilence and slavery, we begin to form an approximately correct idea of the strength of the gigantic monster we have to deal with. Millions of lives in the history of the world have been sacrificed upon the battle-field; nations have been depopulated through famine; pestilence has swept myriads off the face of the earth; but all added together would not make a tithe of the number of lives the world has lost through drink. Wars, no matter of how long duration, come to an end; famine has its day, and then, through the munificence of the Almighty God, is followed by a season of plenty; the plague comes like the thief in the night and almost as silently steals away; slavery is crushed out by advancing civilization; but intemperance we have with us always.

This is the fiend we have been battling for the past twenty-three years; the fiend which society hugs to its breast, having it present at every feast and every banquet; the fiend which our Government has legalized to swell its coffers, but which is eating the vitals and drinking the life-blood of the nation.

We read in the journals of the day of the horrible massacres taking place between China and Japan, but

slight notice is taken of the great massacre that has been going on in our midst for ages past—a massacre where the ruthless invader robs a man not only of his intellect, his manhood and his money, his freedom, his honor and his health, but his life, leaving nothing in his wake but broken hearts and ruined homes.

There is no other evil on earth that tends so completely to destroy the sacred influences of home, and when the homes of a nation are shattered and broken up, the heart of its social world is gone. Go back to the earliest records and we will find that Babylon fell through her drunkenness and debauchery. Persia became the victim of the besotted degradation of her kings and her people. Greece, that was once the life and light of the world in art and science, literature and manners, fell into the grave dug by her own hand, and, in modern times, we see France every few years suffering from an upheaval that will eventually obliterate it as a nation.

If we are asked for an estimate of the number of drunkards in our city, the questioner looks aghast when we tell him that there are thousands of habitual drunkards in our midst, and tens of thousands occasional drunkards whose names never appear upon the records of our Police Courts or in the newspapers.

Twenty-five years ago the life-saving stations along the Atlantic coast were few and far between; the number of ships that were stranded upon our shores,

and the innumerable lives lost for want of assistance, was something frightful to contemplate. Not a month passed but the columns of our papers teemed with accounts of maritime disasters, especially during the equinoctial periods. To-day, the Government, humane societies and insurance companies having awakened to the inestimable value of the life-saving station, the entire coast from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf is dotted with them, and every year is adding to their number.

The reading world is more or less familiar with the tragic fate of poor Margaret Fuller, than whom no brighter female intellect has beamed upon the present century—she at whose feet sat Emerson and Longfellow and Whittier. For the first time in her life she visited Europe, and after some years spent in the capitals of the old world, mingling and affiliating with the great minds of her time, she returned with her husband, child and manuscripts of rare worth to her native land.

The vessel had a prosperous voyage until she reached our coast, when, encountering a gale which soon increased to a hurricane, she stranded in the night upon the treacherous sand-bar at Fire Island Beach—*wrecked almost within sight of port*. For twelve hours the ship lay with her broadside exposed to the maddening billows, only a few hundred yards from shore. People on the beach in the gray dawn of the following

day looked on, but were powerless to render assistance, and at last the ship parted, and all that was mortal of Margaret Fuller, husband and child, was swept down to the depths of the great ocean, to remain there until that day when the sea gives up its dead.

That was forty years ago, *but there was no life-saving station on Fire Island Beach*. Had there been, the chances are that Margaret Fuller would have been saved; and in all probability would have lived many years to enrich the world with the emanations of her powerful intellect.

To-day the columns of our newspapers are filled with wrecks and disasters fully as thrilling as that of Margaret Fuller, but of a different nature. Not a day passes but we read or hear of men, men of brilliant intellect, men of generous sympathies and warm-hearted emotions, going down in the great maelstrom of intemperance. We see the poor victims buffeting with the waves; we hear the heartrending, agonized cries of mothers and children, sisters and friends, calling to them from the shore, and alas! too often we see them disappear beneath the waves never to rise again—*wrecked in sight of port!*

We congratulate ourselves that in establishing the Franklin Reformatory Home we have established the first life-saving station in Philadelphia upon the shores of the great sea of Intemperance. Our little structure is built securely upon a rock, against which is ever

beating the fury of the storm, for the great equinoctial period seems to be eternal. Limited as is our sphere, of course it is impossible to do all that we would like, and therefore great care and caution is used in the selection of applicants for admission.

The Franklin Reformatory Home is striving with God's aid to reform men in whom there are still some germs of good left, men who have signified a desire to reform, but being driven into the last ditch by their intemperance, are powerless to help themselves, to lift them out of the mire of sin and iniquity, and place them where man properly belongs, in fields of usefulness and activity, where they may be not only of service to themselves but to those around them. How many such men there are to-day in our midst, we who are actively engaged in the cause can surmise—men who were once the fathers of happy homes, the centre of loving circles—men crazed with liquor, faculties bewildered, friendless, homeless, penniless, rushing frantically from street to street, knowing not which way to turn—mad. As Thomas Hood says :—

“ Mad from life's history,
Glad to death's mystery
Swift to be hurled—
Anywhere, anywhere,
Out of the world.”

The causes which lead a man to drink are almost as numerous as the leaves on the trees or the sands on

the sea-shore. As no two human beings were ever created exactly alike, with the same thoughts, the same feelings and the same emotions, it is hard to get at the root of the evil in the abstract. Aside from the temptations which society has placed at every street corner, and the seduction of the convivial wine-cup in domestic circles, there is much within ourselves to dread. A train of thought, the remembrance of an incident in the past life, the knowledge of a besetting sin carefully guarded in the innermost sanctuary of the soul, the memory of a sustained wrong, these will often throw a man into a mood when he is an easy victim for the tempter. It is particularly in these moments, when the even tenor of men's lives is disturbed by no one but themselves, that they should supplicate that strength and that support which can only come from a Divine source. As the mariner, when approaching the vicinity of the sunken reef, keeps his eye riveted upon the compass and his grasp upon the helm, so should man govern himself when sailing through the shoals of temptation.

The principles of the Home have been so repeatedly demonstrated in previous reports that it seems almost superfluous to repeat them here, yet for the benefit of those to whom our reports are strangers, we will here give a brief summary. We have ever held that intemperance is a sin, and drunkenness produces a diseased condition, but it is *not* a disease

in itself. If regarded as a disease, what a sorry commentary it offers upon the advancement of the medical profession. What laggards the men of science have proved themselves in handling this so-called "disease," which has swept from the face of the earth more human beings than any other ailment in the category. How many men are there in Philadelphia to-day who have been broken of the habit by drugs alone? We venture to say not one solitary case.

Intemperance we have ever maintained is a sin, entailing a diseased condition of mind and body following a flagrant violation of the laws of God and the laws of health. To remove the effect we must get at the root of the cause, and to get at the root we must seek for it in the moral and not the physical structure of the victim.

In establishing the Franklin Reformatory Home we did not establish a hospital for the cure of a disease, but a Christian Home for the reformation of the drunkard.

How far we have succeeded, the records of our past years tell. Since we opened our doors we have restored to the world over five thousand men, active in all the walks of life, from the highest professional calling down to the humblest artisan. How many hearts and how many homes these men have gladdened, for we have ever held that a thoroughly-reformed drunkard is a *better* man than he ever was before—like

steel he has come through the fire, and Phœnix-like he has risen from the ashes of a wasted and misspent life.

The number of drunkards in our midst being legion—men of all classes and temperaments, from the loftiest intellectual ideas down to the most lowly—it is hard to discriminate where the most good may be achieved, what seed will bring forth the best fruit.

Scarcely a day passes that we are not compelled to refuse cases which would yield a rich financial return ; but the reception of such men would materially interfere with our reformatory work. Repeatedly we have to refuse cases where incipient insanity has been superinduced by long-continued imbibition of alcoholic drinks—these belong to the hospitals and sanitariums, which deal with the more flagrant cases of delirium tremens and mania potu. We refuse men whose only desire is “to sober up,” in order that they may resume their business occupations, and plod along in the same sinful rut, only to break out at the first favorable opportunity.

From every individual admitted must come voluntarily an expressed and sincere desire for reformation, and a promise to live in accordance with the rules of the Home. Furthermore, we demand a complete and thorough identification of the party admitted by some responsible person who is known to the Home, or by some well-known citizen. This we are compelled to do in order to protect ourselves, as there are many

who would not hesitate to use the Home as a place of hiding while avoiding and eluding the officers of the law.

As the Franklin Reformatory Home is supported principally by charity, all who are able to defray their expenses are expected to do so. This every one will admit is right and proper. Those who are limited in their means and can only partially do so, are treated with consideration, and the figure is adjusted to suit the circumstance. Where the parties applying have no means at all and are properly authenticated, they are received "for the love of God and our fellow-men."

But whether they are rich or poor, well clothed or in rags, all are treated alike. Drink like death levels all ranks, and, while in the Home, all are members of one Christian family. We have ever tried, as far as within our power, to make it one of the rules governing the Home that the circumstances of its inmates shall be known only to its officers.

When once the applicant has satisfied the Home that his case is worthy of its ministrations, he is conducted, if necessary, to the Infirmary, where one of our own skilled physicians waits upon and diagnoses the case. Very often the man is a physical as well as a moral wreck. Before the work of reformation begins the diseased condition must be removed, and herein we use no specifics or secret preparations. The first object is to

remove the poison from the system, and secure for the patient that needed rest which is essential after the long days and nights of dissipation.

This is generally a trying period, but we are under the guidance of an expert, who brings the study of a life to the case, and trained and sympathizing attendants carry out his orders. A restricted diet, absolute rest and sedative medication will go a long way in relieving the sufferer from acute or chronic alcoholism. The period of seclusion in the Infirmary varies according to the nature of the case; but when once our physician is satisfied the man has been restored to a normal and rational condition, he is then allowed the freedom of the house and grounds.

When we have succeeded in eliminating the poison from the system, and the brain and nervous system begin to fulfil their functions, there gradually begins to dawn upon the mental vision of the sufferer a realization of his condition. He looks back to the stormy, sinful past, the beautiful possibilities he has suffered to glide by, and his whole heart seems to go out in one prolonged plaint, one great regret for "what might have been." It is then the teachings of the Home are brought to bear upon him—that there are still in the world pleasant valleys for him to tread and uplands of belief, if he will only gird up his loins and honestly and loyally walk therein. He is taught that mercy and forgiveness are for him, and

God's help and grace are his if he will only forsake his sinful ways—that the world is before him to begin anew, with every assistance from Him who said, "Come unto me all ye that are weary and are heavy laden."

He is taught that no reformation from drink can be complete and thorough that does not involve a true and heartfelt contrition for its groundwork. A return to the old haunts, the old companions, the old habits, means a return to ruin, misery and death. You cannot touch the sunken reef or the treacherous bar without experiencing disaster. That man must be depraved, indeed, who at such a moment can close his ears to "the still, small voice;" for there *is* a silent witness in the breast of every man, no matter how degraded, that tells him he is under certain moral obligations to his Maker.

After leaving the Infirmary he sees around him every day men who have been saved from the wreck like himself, and who are preparing themselves to go out into the world to begin the great battle of life over again. On all sides he is met with sympathy and encouragement. He is not allowed to silently wrap himself in the mantle of despair, but by degrees he is led to look forward to the better days to come, that there is a future for all men "who have the virtue to repent and the energy to atone."

Great care is taken to show him that his sufferings and condition are the result of the sins of his own

commission, and that no matter what may have been the faults or the failings of his ancestors, no blame must be attached to them. The Home discards the theory of heredity in drink on the grounds that it is a moral and not a physical ailment. Leprosy and consumption can be handed down from sire to son, but the liar, the thief and the drunkard are the natural outgrowth of conditions and surroundings.

As "order is Heaven's first law," the system of running the Home is such as prevails in all well-regulated households. The inmates are called at 6.30 every morning, and at 7.00 breakfast is served; dinner is at 12.30 and supper at 6.30. Punctuality in attendance at meals is required of all, unless business or sickness interferes. No costly dishes nor tempting viands are served, but plain, healthful nutritious food. After the breakfast it is optional with the inmates to retire to the conversation and smoking room or library. In the latter are well-filled cases of standard and current literature, besides all the daily papers.

The length of the term of seclusion required for an inmate of the Home is determined by the Superintendent and physician, whose long experience enables them to decide more correctly than either the patient or his friends.

The man is carefully watched and studied, but he cannot possibly infer that the motives are actuated by anything but loving kindness.

No matter how reserved in disposition, contact and intercourse with the other inmates will reveal characteristics which are made a special study.

Although allowed the freedom of the house and grounds, egress from the Home at first is only permitted in the company of one of its attaches. This precaution is judicious, for we know to our sorrow that though the spirit may be willing, the flesh is weak, and long slavery to the wine-cup has again made the man a child in leading strings. Particular attention is concentrated upon the inmate at this most critical period, and a violation of the rule—leaving the building without permission—could only be construed into a desire to leave the Home and dispense with all its benefits and privileges.

Gradually the restriction is withdrawn, and the man is allowed to venture out alone, if only for the exercise of his will and reason in withstanding those temptations which are sure to beset him. If he is so fortunate as to have a profession or occupation he can follow in the city, and his condition is such that he can attend it, he is allowed to go to work, returning for his meals and the night.

THE GODWIN ASSOCIATION.

One of the most important adjuncts of the Franklin Reformatory Home is the Godwin Association. Its members are living exponents of the value of our work,

every one of whom has been an inmate of the Home at some past period of his life, and has lived up to its principles and teachings. Here is a body of men, from every walk in life, whose presence every Thursday evening is a solution of the great problem—is there such a thing as reformation from drink? The headquarters are at the Home; there are no signs, no grips, no secrets, no passwords, yet no name is recorded upon its rolls but of those who have enjoyed the benefits of the Home, and the officers of the Home, *ex-officio*.

It is with pride we point to this body of men whose only tie is the spirit of fraternity—whose only obligation is the resolution to remain true to the principles of total abstinence. Every member is an apostle of reform, and some are leaders in the great crusade. The doors of the Home are always open to them, and from them the inmates receive that consolation and encouragement which is so necessary to the soul when it is struggling to free itself from its sinful trammels.

At the expense of the Association a number of “beds” are maintained to which those poor unfortunates who are not able to defray their own expenses are admitted free; and the members are continually on the alert for those who are struggling to regain lost positions, and heroically endeavoring to wipe out the wretched sinful past.

Few, but those who have gone through the terrible ordeal, can realize the encounter the average reformed drunkard has to go through in order to regain a foothold in the world. Society, of which he was the dupe and the victim generally, gives him little encouragement, and men who were formerly convivial companions in the saloon look at him askance.

To these men, the members of the Godwin Association lend the helping hand. Its province also is to care for the sick, and loans are often made to meet the contingencies of those who are seeking advancement. The debt the Franklin Reformatory Home owes this Society can never be paid; year after year it has helped to build up the structure, whose beacon light shines out upon the broad sea of intemperance.

Every Sunday afternoon a Bible Class is held in the Chapel, presided over by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and at which are present all the inmates of the Home, able to attend, the members of the Godwin Association, and many friends of the Home who reside in the city. It is a pleasure to witness the attention paid these lessons, especially by many men who have not been in a church for years, and the earnest instructions of Mr. James W. Hazlehurst, who ably and honorably fills this post, are received by many a grateful heart. Very often his words bring the inmate back to the scenes of his childhood, to the Sunday mornings of the long ago, when, as a boy, he

walked, perhaps, by his mother's side, with the sound of Sabbath bells ringing in his ears, to hear the words of Holy Writ. He looks back through the vista of long years ; memory is awakened ; he sees with sorrow the pitfalls wherein he has been ensnared ; the " still small voice " whispers to the soul and involuntarily the heart turns to the Divine Father on whose bosom alone we can find rest and peace.

Sunday evening service is also held in the Chapel, when generally the seating capacity is tested to its utmost. Again the inmates of the Home, the Godwin Association with their friends, and visitors fill the seats. The service is held by clergymen of all denominations, who generously give their time and talents to the cause, and the respect and devotion of the congregation will compare with that of any house of worship in the land. Nothing of a sectarian character is ever introduced in the sermons ; scriptural truths alone are plainly illustrated and applied to the practicabilities of life.

On Thursday evening the Godwin Association holds its meeting for the transaction of its business, our comfortable Chapel again being filled to repletion. This evening is always looked forward to with special interest. A solemn silence prevails while the Chaplain opens the meeting with a prayer invoking the blessings of Divine Grace upon the work in hand, and every member with bowed head gives thanks at the foot of

the great White Throne for that mercy which has restored him from what he was and made him what he is.

The President, Mr. G. Harry Davis, is in the chair. Seated in front of the whole assemblage are the neophytes of the night, the class of inmates who have experienced the benefits of the Home, and desire admission to the Association.

To them the President directs his remarks in words that burn deep into the soul ; he eloquently pictures the wickedness of their past lives, with the misery and sorrow thereof, and paints the future to which they may look forward by following lives of virtue and total abstinence, and in carrying out the lessons they have learned in the Home.

No fancy pictures are drawn. In plain words he tells them the difficulties they will have to encounter, the dangers they will have to undergo in returning to the world, for the path of the reformed man at first does not lead over a bed of roses. There will be stumbling blocks in the way and temptations to go astray, but by keeping his eye fixed upon the pole-star of our faith—"the Grace of God"—the truly reformed man will be sure to come out all right in the end.

Other members of the Association follow with short addresses, and then the entire class rises to its feet, and makes the promise to abstain from the use,

sale or supply of intoxicants “by the help of God.” Each candidate then signs the roll, and the evening is spent to the mutual advantage of all present.

One of the principal features of our method is visiting the Home after the inmate has passed from its doors. The pleasant associations formed while sojourning within its walls, and the influence it has wielded in moulding the new life, render it a sacred shrine to the man who has reformed. In the library, waiting and smoking-rooms he meets old acquaintances, who were buffeting the billows with him in the dark days gone by. He also sees the faces of later arrivals, who are struggling to gain a foothold on the beach, besides meeting older brothers who have been steadfast for years. Every member of the Godwin Association is entitled to the uses and privileges of the Home at all times—to its baths, entertainments, smoking-rooms, etc., and the welcome is always cordial in the extreme.

One of the prevailing customs is, that on meeting nights all members are provided for at supper. The past winter was a very severe one; the depression felt in all quarters, and when we say we had 17,512 visits from members and have served them 6,122 meals, some idea of the benefits derived may be formed.

It is plainly apparent to the most superficial observer that, for the man who has made up his mind to reform, the visits and meetings at the Home wield a

powerful influence in strengthening him in his resolutions. Past experience enables us to say that the most constant visitors are our most exemplary men. Their lives are brilliant examples to the world in which they move, and speak volumes in favor of our good work.

In recounting our methods, we must not forget to mention the safeguards we adopt to protect our flock upon certain days in the year, when the excitement and temptations are more than ordinary.

By every lover of our great Republic, the "Fourth" is regarded with more than usual interest. It is the natal day of the nation, for on that day our heroic ancestors burst the shackles which had so long bound them and became a free people. The Home is invariably thronged upon this anniversary, and the observances are of a pure, holy and joyous nature. We celebrate not only the country's freedom from tyranny, but also freedom from the grasp of the great monster—Intemperance.

Election day invariably brings a pleasant reunion. We know the turmoil and temptations that are going on without, and while we are in no way anxious for any citizen to ignore his duty, we also know the sordid motives actuating many men seeking office and the temptations which they offer. The observances at the Home on this day are of particular benefit, for, by mutual counsel and communings, we strengthen our

resolutions, ennoble our aims and become better citizens by so doing.

Thanksgiving day and Christmas are also feasts of celebration.

Decidedly the most solemn service of the entire year is that performed on New Year's Eve. The members of the Godwin Association, the inmates of the Home, and the entire staff of officers and directors, assemble within the chapel and listen to the words of the minister who has volunteered for the occasion. Then, under the leadership of the President, a dedicatory service is held, in which are renewed the solemn promises to abstain from drink, and, as the dying year draws near its dissolution, every knee is bent and every heart is turned to the God who gave it. Who can pen the thoughts that pass through the minds of these men in the little chapel at this particular moment? A solemn silence prevails—the stillness of death reigns. The soul of every man present is conscious that God has set the seal of his approval upon our work, and, as the bell announces the dawn of the new year, a general congratulation follows.

In addition to the above holidays we have our own special anniversary which we earnestly observe with befitting ceremony. We then do not forget to return our prayers and our thanks to the Almighty Father, who has encouraged and fostered our undertaking through all the years.

Occasionally we are able to announce a special entertainment by kind friends who volunteer for the occasion, when very often a bill of rare excellence is provided, furnishing much intellectual pleasure, valuable instruction and wholesome amusement. Notice of these is always given in advance ; every member of the Association with his family and friends are invited, and they generally succeed in crowding our chapel.

On another page are the statistics of the Home for the year, to which attention is specially invited. A brief summary of the same is as follows: 217 men were admitted, and of these 187 were discharged. Of the latter we have reason to believe 93 are reformed. Of the remaining 94, 48 give evidence of having been benefited to an extent indicating ultimate complete reformation, and the balance we class as doubtful or failures.

Since the foundation of the Home 23 years ago, 5,787 men have been accorded its benefits, 2,433 have proved by their subsequent lives that they were permanently reformed. Of the entire number of inmates fully 40 per cent. were cared for free of cost or expense.

As this report may come under the observation of many who are unacquainted with our work, we would respectfully reiterate that the Franklin Reformatory Home is chiefly dependent upon voluntary contributions ; that the major portion of our work is done from and for charity ; and from them we solicit more than

a mere passing notice. The good which we have done in the past but makes us more eager for the future, for we feel assured that God has sanctioned and sanctified our efforts, and it shall always be with us a labor of love to imitate His great mission.

That the community has been greatly benefited has been proved beyond the possibility of a doubt; the number of men we have transformed from outcasts and pariahs into respectable members of society—the happy homes we have helped to build up, out of wrecks and desolation, the aching hearts we have healed—are our monuments; and it has always been our aim to perform our work quietly and unostentatiously.

To those who are strangers to our work, we say come and see for yourselves; our doors are open all days in the year, and we feel satisfied all who favor us with a call will recognize the value of the work we are doing and have done.

It is upon these grounds we ask for assistance. To those friends of the Home, who have so generously aided us in the past, an appeal is scarcely necessary. We feel confident, knowing the nature of our work, that their support will not be withdrawn, and, although the year just passed has been fraught with great financial depression, we beg them to remember the blow has been most severely felt by those who are skirting along the bleak lee shores of poverty, sin and intemperance.

Little more remains for me to say in this report, aside from tendering my most sincere and heartfelt thanks to those worthy co-laborers whose kindly cooperation and wise counsel have gone so far to build up the Home.

In our President, Mr. G. Harry Davis, whose untiring energy and vigorous devotion amount to an inspiration, I cannot find terms to express my thanks. His presence and his enthusiasm have lightened up many a dreary hour when the clouds seemed to hang heaviest over our Home. Let us pray that the Almighty God will add many years to the life he has so heroically devoted to the cause.

To the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. James W. Hazlehurst, whose work in the vineyard has been productive of so much good, and whose words of counsel and sympathy have gone so far to ameliorate what seemed insurmountable difficulties, I am under infinite obligations.

To the entire Board of Directors, under whose guidance the good work goes on, who have struggled so bravely during the past year when all organizations, charitable or reformatory, have suffered so much from the great panic in diminished subscriptions and depleted treasuries, I owe a debt of gratitude. Their direction and sympathy have repeatedly urged me on to carry out the work to which I have dedicated my life.

To my brothers of the Godwin Association, what shall I say? The simplest words are best, when all words are vain; for no words or terms that I might use could express my thoughts concerning that dearly-beloved body of fellow-workers. Let me only hope that God in his infinite wisdom will spare us many years to continue the good work we are carrying on.

I feel that this report would be incomplete without special mention of the unremitting and valuable services of our excellent physicians, Doctors Martin H. Williams and Edwin E. Graham. Night and day they have been in attendance, and their kind attention and considerateness are a constant theme among the suffering inmates of the Home.

Thanks must be returned and acknowledgment made for the services rendered by the clergy of this city, who are ever willing and ready to minister to the spiritual wants of the inmates; and also to "the press," whose columns have ever been open to record and endorse the progress of our work.

We are deeply indebted to those who kindly volunteered their services for our entertainments, and our thanks are especially due James W. Hazlehurst, Esq., for an interesting evening devoted to "Miscellaneous Readings;" Rev. A. Lincoln Moore, who gave wholesome advice under the theme "Flying off at a Tangent;" Rev. H. L. Duhring, whose two illustrated lectures, "Holy Land Surprises" and "Light Houses and

Light Ships," were received with marked approval ; Miss Daisy Ogden, who on two occasions bewildered those present with the wonderful ability a comparative child can display as a cornet soloist ; Rev. R. J. Harkinson, who talked most entertainingly on "Getting Hold of One's Self," and Rev. J. B. Gough Pidge, whose lecture on "China and Japan" was both timely and instructive.

Twenty-three years ! I feel grateful that the Almighty God has spared me so long to continue my labor, and when He pleases to call me to account, I trust that other and abler hands will take up my work. I feel satisfied that in establishing the Franklin Home the founders have done a deed whose echo will go ringing through the centuries to come, and which will speak with trumpet tongue in their favor on the great Judgment Day.

I remain respectfully,

C. J. GIBBONS,

Superintendent.

TABLE I.

Inmates, April 1, 1894, ...	23
Received during the year, ...	192
Total, ...	<u>215</u>
Discharged during the year, ...	189
Inmates, March 31, 1895, ...	<u>26</u>

TABLE II.

Number discharged, ...	189
Of these there are men whose lives give evidence of a thorough change, warranting us in classing them as reformed, ...	95
Men who show some change, but of whom we can only say they have been benefited, ...	54
Men who adhere to old habits, etc., and must be classed as doubtful, ...	22
Men who rise and fall continually, whom we classify as failures, ...	13
Unknown, ...	5
Total, ...	<u>189</u>

TABLE III.

Free inmates, ...	104
Paying inmates, ...	88
Part free and part paying, ...	23
Total, ...	<u>215</u>

TABLE IV.

Single, ...	54
Married, ...	113
Divorced, ...	3
Separated, ...	7
Widowers, ...	15
Total, ...	<u>192</u>

TABLE V.

AGES.							
21 to 30, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	25
31 to 40, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	61
41 to 50, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	76
51 to 60, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	25
61 to 70, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Total, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	192

Attending Physician's Report.

*To the Board of Directors of the
Franklin Reformatory Home.*

GENTLEMEN :—In presenting my first annual report, I am pleased to be able to state that the well-earned reputation of the Home in its medical department has been maintained, the system in use being so thorough and efficient that little trouble was experienced in rigidly following it. Continuous and practical experience has thoroughly demonstrated the fact that the most aggravated cases of acute, chronic alcoholism can be cured without resorting to the use of *stimuli*, a practice still prevailing in many hospitals where drinking is treated as a disease.

Therapeutics has placed so many remedial agents at our hand, agents which have been used in this Home for years, upon thousands of men, that we look with wonder and amazement upon any one following the pernicious fallacy of the old "tapering off system." From the far West come rumors that our theory is gaining ground, as some of the great inebriate institutions have dispensed entirely with the use of liquor in any form in the treatment of drunkenness.

It is not in the province of this report to deal with the causes which lead to intemperance. I shall therefore confine myself to the treatment of the effect of this universal curse.

The excellence and simplicity of the methods pursued in the Home have almost passed into proverb ; soothing and strengthening medicines, rest and food are our great restoratives. Through them the system is purged of the poisonous alcohol, and when once this is eliminated, the great work of reformation begins.

It is an incontrovertible fact that the time occupied by the Home in restoring a man to his normal healthful condition is shorter than that of any other system pursued in this country ; and this rapid restoration is, in my opinion, in a great measure due to the judicious nursing, restricted diet and rest, and the admirable hygienic conditions surrounding him. During the past year there have been admitted to the Home 192 men. Of this number 136 were admitted to the infirmary for medical treatment. The average time therein was thirty-two hours.

Of those admitted to the infirmary many showed evidences of approaching mental disturbance, which, however, subsided under active treatment ; in none had we delirium tremens.

The gastric irritability manifested in a majority of the cases abated under carefully-regulated diet. The

striking proof of the superiority of our treatment is remarkable when compared with that of other institutions. The report of one hospital shows that of 1,241 cases admitted for chronic alcoholism, 121 proved fatal. No cases of serious illness have occurred during the year, and it is a noteworthy fact that the general health of the inmates, and of the graduates who are continually visiting the Home, is uniformly good.

It affords me much pleasure to commend the excellent personal supervision of the Superintendent, Mr. C. J. Gibbons, under whose skillful guidance and direction the Home has acquired a national reputation; and also the work of his wife, the matron, whose devotion has met with universal commendation.

Yours very truly,

MARTIN H. WILLIAMS,

Attending Physician.

REPORT OF TREASURER FROM APRIL 1, 1894, TO MARCH 31, 1895.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Balance,	\$310 50	By Orders paid to Superintendent,	\$10,897 50
" Board,	3,473 48	" Purchase of mortgage,	5,000 00
" Interest on deposits,	28 83	" Balance,	359 78
" Donations,	3,938 22		
" Godwin Association, gift,	1,181 50		
" Legacy of Miss C. Bohlen,	5,000 00		
" " Jacob T. Williams,	500 00		
" Estate of I. V. Williamson,	412 66		
" Miss C. Bohlen,	912 09		
" Note discounted in bank,	500 00		
(To cover deficiency.)			
	<u>\$16,257 28</u>		<u>\$16,257 28</u>

Examined and compared orders and found correct. Balance in hands of Treasurer \$359.78.

JOHN E. BAIRD,
JOHN ALBURGER,
W. WEST FRAZIER, JR.,
Auditing Committee.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FROM APRIL 1, 1894, TO MARCH 31, 1895.

DR.		CR.	
To Balance,	\$58 52	By Matron's Department,	\$5,858 04
" Cash received from Orders drawn on		" Salaries,	2,404 95
the Treasurer,	10,897 50	" Printing reports, advertising, etc.,	757 06
		" Coal,	473 75
		" Gas,	249 05
		" Ice,	123 68
		" Postage,	99 95
		" Repairs,	257 17
		" House necessities,	524 13
		" Water-rent,	8 55
		" Medicines,	144 00
		" Balance,	55 69
	\$10,956 02		\$10,956 02

Examined and compared with vouchers produced and found correct.

JAS. W. HAZLEHURST,
Chairman Executive Committee.
 ARCH'D GARVIN.

CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE
Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1895.

Alburger, John	\$50 00	Barranger, Mrs. L. F. .	\$10 00
Allen, Wm. H.	50 00	Bremer, Geo. W.	10 00
Allen, Geo. W.	50 00	Bradford, Miss Elizabeth	10 00
Aertsen, James M. . . .	25 00	Biddle, Catharine C. . .	10 00
Ashhurst, Richard . . .	25 00	Brown & Clayton . . .	10 00
Allen, S. L. & Co. . . .	10 00	Biddle, Mrs. Henry J. .	10 00
Ashman, Hon. Wm. N. .	5 00	Bodenstein & Kuem-	
Ambler, A. T.	5 00	merle	10 00
Acker, Finley	5 00	Bean, Lewis U.	5 00
Allen, J. & B.	5 00	Berger Bros.	5 00
American Aromatic Dis-		Belfield, H. & Co. . . .	5 00
infecting Co.	5 00	Baker, Mrs. Lydia . . .	5 00
Allen, Elizabeth	3 00	Bergdoll, Louis, Jr. . .	5 00
Atwood, W. N. & Son .	2 00	Birnbaum, Mrs. Sophia	2 00
A.	2 00	Brown, Rev. Charles . .	2 00
Ash, Dr. St. Clair . . .	1 00	B	1 00
Baird, John E.	50 00	Coles, Miss Mary	50 00
Button, Conyers	25 00	Collins, H. H.	25 00
Bingham House Co.,		Croft, Samuel	25 00
The	25 00	Chorley, Henry F. . . .	25 00
Burnham, Williams &		Cope, Mrs. Alexis T. . .	20 00
Co.	25 00	Cope, Edward	20 00
Bonnell, Geo. B.	25 00	Carley, William	10 00
Brown, Mrs. Alexander .	20 00	Comly, Flanagan & Co.	10 00
Barnes, W. H.	20 00	Crider, Geo. A.	10 00
Blakiston, P. Son & Co.	10 00	Clark, E. W. & Co. . .	10 00
Brown, T. Wistar . . .	10 00	Coates, Mrs. Anna S. .	5 00
Bliss, Theo.	10 00	C. T. of P. E. Hospital .	5 00
Baily, Joshua L.	10 00	Chubb, Jos. H.	5 00

Cochran, H. C.	\$5 00	Henry, Chas. W.	\$10 00
Cope, F. R.	5 00	Haines, Mrs. Granville B.	10 00
Cope, T. P.	5 00	Harrison, Mrs. Joseph	10 00
Cooke, Jay	5 00	Hazlehurst, Jas. W.	5 00
Coleman, Mrs. F. S.	2 00	Hamilton, Miss M.	5 00
Crawford, Mrs. M. M.	1 00	Hart, Thomas, Jr.	5 00
		Hollis, P. C.	5 00
Disston, Henry & Sons	25 00	Heberton, Mrs. G. Craig	5 00
DuBois, W. L.	25 00	Heppe, Florence J.	5 00
Damon, Wm. P.	5 00	Halpen, Green & Co.	5 00
Davis, Mrs. H. C.	2 00	Haines, Howard L.	5 00
		Hart, Mrs. Harry C.	5 00
Edmunds, Geo. F.	25 00	Hood, Mrs. Juliet D.	5 00
Estlack, Chas. E.	5 00	Hartshorne, E. Y.	5 00
Elverson, Jas.	5 00	Hogg, Mrs. C. L.	5 00
Erringer, J. L.	5 00	Howson & Howson	5 00
Ellison, J. B. & Sons	5 00	Helffrich, H. B.	1 00
		Holden, Warren	1 00
Farnum, Elizabeth H.	100 00		
Frazier, W. W.	100 00	Jacobs, Mrs. Emily C.	25 00
Frazier, Wm. West, Jr.	100 00	Jenks, John S.	10 00
France, Wm. C.	25 00	Jayne, E. C.	10 00
French, Mrs. M. S.	10 00	Jones, Charles	5 00
Fox, Mrs. S. M.	5 00	Johannes, Henry	1 00
Greene, Stephen	30 00	Kenney, Miss Ann	50 00
Granlees, R. E.	25 00	Keely, S. S.	50 00
Griscom, C. A.	25 00	Kenney, Edward (in	
Grant, Wm. S.	25 00	memory of)	30 00
Geiger, Mrs. Mary S.	10 00	Knight, Mrs. E. C.	20 00
Gillespie, John	10 00	Kendig, John	10 00
Graham, Chas. H.	5 00	Kitchen, Theo.	10 00
Gibson, Miss Rebecca	5 00	Kennedy, Davidson	10 00
Gruhler, W. J.	5 00	Kirk, W. C. & Co.	10 00
Graff, Mrs. Paul	5 00	Kates, Miss Emily A.	5 00
Gara, McGinley & Co.	5 00	Kingsbury, Mrs. A. H.	5 00
Gillingham, Mrs. F. C.	5 00	Klauder, Jacob	2 00
Gopsill's Sons, James	5 00	King, William	2 00
Goldsmith, Felix	2 50	Keller, Luther P.	2 00
Grim, Jacob	2 00		
		Landreth, Oliver	25 00
Harrison, A. C.	250 00	Love, Benjamin	20 00
Houston, H. H.	200 00	Lucas, John & Co.	10 00
Henszey, Mrs. Wm. P.	25 00	Lawall, Charles W.	5 00
Harrison, C. C.	25 00	Lewis, Mrs. John T.	5 00
Houston, Wm. C.	20 00	Lukens, Chas. M.	5 00

Lockard, Mrs. Margaret B.	\$5 00
Lockard, Miss Lucy F.	5 00
Lewis, Howard W.	5 00
Lind, Mrs. Monroe P.	5 00
Lichten, Wm.	5 00
Levin's Sons, S. H.	2 00
Lister, W. P.	1 00
L. H.	60

Moore, D. Wilson	100 00
Morris, John T.	100 00
Matthews, C. T.	44 00
Myers, Nathan	25 00
Morris, Israel	20 00
McFetridge, John R.	20 00
Massey, Anna B.	20 00
Morrell, Mrs.	15 00
Miller, Mrs. Andrew H.	10 00
McCahan, W. J.	10 00
Mann, Co., The Wm.	10 00
McCloskey, L. J. & Co.	10 00
McCardle, John	5 00
Mundell, John & Co.	5 00
McCarthy, John	5 00
Mayer, Levi	5 00
Murphy, A. V.	5 00
Monroe Bros. & Co.	5 00
Morse, Williams & Co.	5 00
McKinley & Horn	2 00
Mein, B. V.	2 00
Montgomery, R. L.	2 00
M.	1 20

Norris, Chas.	20 00
Norris, Wm. F.	5 00
Nace & Swartley	5 00
Neidhard, C., M.D.	1 00

Ogden, Edward H.	10 00
Oat, Geo. R.	5 00
O. R.	1 92
O. S.	1 00
O. B.	1 00

Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.	\$100 00
Powers, Mrs. Thos. H.	30 00
Provost, Miss Margaret C.	25 00
Perot, Miss Elizabeth W.	10 00
Powell Bros.	10 00
Paulding, Tattnall	10 00
Partridge & Richardson	5 00
Platt, Charles	5 00
Pierce, Thos. May	5 00
Price, E. G.	5 00

Rhoads, Beulah M.	25 00
Richard, Auguste	25 00
Ryan, Rt. Rev. P. J.	25 00
Reed, Geo. K.	25 00
Roberts, F. A.	10 00
Randolph, Mrs. Evan	10 00
Ramborger, Wm. K.	10 00
Rodman, Mrs. Lewis	10 00
Read, Wm. F.	5 00
R. W.	5 00
Richie, Sarah	2 00
Roberts, Isaac	2 00
Roop, Mrs. J. Howard	1 00

Singerly, Katherine S.	25 00
Singerly, W. M.	25 00
Smith, Charles	25 00
Santee, Charles	25 00
Sibley, E. A.	10 00
Schandein, Mrs. Rosina	10 00
Sheppard, Isaac A.	10 00
Solomon, W. A.	10 00
Smith, Chas. E.	10 00
Scull, David	10 00
Snellenburg, Sam'l	10 00
Stafford, John	10 00
Swaim, Chas. M.	10 00
Shober, Mrs. Lucy H.	10 00
Smithers, Elias P.	10 00
Shinn, James T.	5 00
Shellenberger, Dr. J. R.	5 00
Stewart, Mrs. Clara E.	5 00
Savage, Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard	3 00

Schaffer, Miss Elizabeth	\$2 00	W. (1)	\$50 00
Sinclair, R. W.	1 00	Warren, E. Burgess	35 00
Thomas, Geo. C.	25 00	Whitall, Tatum & Co.	25 00
Taitt, Caroline G.	20 00	Wright, Mrs. Priscilla A.	25 00
Trinkle, J. W.	10 00	Whitall, James	25 00
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Admissions.

FREE INMATES.

Actual residents of this State, whose circumstances render it imperatively necessary, may, at the discretion of the Committee on Admissions, be admitted free. But such applicant must first give satisfactory evidence of his inability to remunerate the institution for his support.

PAYING INMATES.

All others will be charged according to their ability to pay, and the rooms and accommodations furnished them.

No one will be received as an inmate for a less period than four weeks.

All persons, on becoming inmates, shall bind themselves to observe and obey the rules governing the internal affairs of the Home. Any deliberate violation of these will be considered sufficient cause for discharge from the house.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

In all applications for admission, the following questions must be answered in as full and explicit a manner as possible :—

1. Applicant's name in full ?
2. Age ?
3. Birthplace ?
4. Residence ?
5. Profession ?
6. Married or single ?
7. If married, how many children living ?
8. What is the cause of his drinking ?

9. How long has he used alcoholic drink ?
10. How long has he been an excessive drinker ?
11. Is his drinking constant, periodical or occasional ?
12. Are his habits solitary or social ?
13. Has he ever been in any Institution for treatment ?
14. Has he himself used medicinal remedies ? If so, what ?
15. Does he chew or smoke tobacco ?
16. Does he use opium, laudanum, or other drugs ?
17. Has he had fits or convulsions ?
18. Has he ever had mania a potu, or has his mind been affected lately with anything like delirium ?
19. What has been the daily quantity of liquor used recently ?
20. How long has he been on his last drinking spell ?
21. Has he taken his food regularly of late ?
22. Has he sick stomach after eating ?
23. Has he diarrhœa from drinking ?
24. Has he slept well the last week ?
25. Has he any chronic disease, such as cough, etc. ?
26. Does he earnestly desire to permanently reform ?
27. Does he make this application voluntarily ?
28. Will he promise to attend the meetings at the Home after leaving ?
29. Who will pay for medical attendance, care and board ?

I hereby pledge myself to become thoroughly acquainted with the rules and regulations of this Home, and to cheerfully comply with them in every particular.

Rules for the Government of the Home.

All persons admitted as inmates ARE REQUIRED TO STRICTLY COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING RULES: WHILST THE LARGEST LIBERTY, compatible with successfully carrying out the object in view, is cheerfully accorded, it must be distinctly understood and remembered that this HOME IS A REFORMATORY AND NOT A BOARDING-HOUSE, and that the influence intended to be a safeguard to those who receive its shelter and protection, cannot reach those that are constantly seeking amusement or matters of interest outside, thereby diverting the mind from the single object here, viz., earnest, undivided effort to use all means afforded to effect permanent reformation.

1. No medicine or drugs of any description will be allowed in the house for the use of any inmate without the knowledge and consent of the attending Physician, or the Superintendent.

2. All inmates, unless it be otherwise arranged at the time of admission, SHALL REMAIN IN THE HOME FOR SUCH TIME AS THE PHYSICIAN AND CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SHALL DECIDE, after which, arrangements for going out, either regularly or occasionally, must be made with the Superintendent beforehand, as it is necessary to know of the whereabouts, the coming and going of the inmates as long as they reside in the Home.

3. Each inmate is expected to aid in promoting the work of reform in himself and companions, to cheerfully acquiesce in rendering such service as he may be called upon to give, and by cleanly habits and courteous deportment lend his influence and example in making this a HAPPY HOME.

4. Profane, vulgar, or unbecoming language will not be tolerated. Discussions upon religious or political subjects that may lead to dissension or strife are discouraged.

5. Meals will be served regularly at appointed hours. REGULARITY AND PUNCTUALITY ARE ABSOLUTELY REQUIRED FROM ALL INMATES.

6. All inmates are required to be present at SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES, THE TEMPERANCE MEETING ON TUESDAY EVENING, AND THE GODWIN ASSOCIATION MEETING ON THURSDAY EVENING. As much of the success of our work is dependent upon these meetings, it is expected that all will unite to make them effective.

7. For the convenience of all, it is necessary, when baths are in great demand, to arrange with the Superintendent the time when each inmate can be accommodated. No bath shall be taken within two hours after meal times.

8. Inmates guilty of drinking or bringing liquor into the Home, shall be discharged.

9. Inmates or graduates cognizant of wrong-doing by parties while inmates of the Home, are expected, for the general good, to promptly acquaint the Superintendent with irregularities coming to their knowledge.

10. All inmates are required to be in the Home and ready to retire by 10.30 o'clock in winter, and by 11 o'clock in summer. The doors will be closed at the above-mentioned hours, LIGHTS EXTINGUISHED, and the house made quiet, so that those desiring repose may not be disturbed. NO INMATE WILL BE ALLOWED TO REMAIN OUT ALL NIGHT, EXCEPT BY SPECIAL WRITTEN PERMIT FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. ANY VIOLATION OF THIS RULE INVOLVES PEREMPTORY DISCHARGE.

11. CIGARETTE SMOKING POSITIVELY PROHIBITED IN OR ABOUT THE HOME.

12. No inmate shall be exempt from these rules of the Home under any circumstances.

13. REINSTATEMENT, IF AT ALL POSSIBLE, CAN ONLY BE GRANTED AFTER ACTION BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, UPON WRITTEN APPLICATION TO THEM IN FORM PRESCRIBED.

Devises or Bequests for the Home should be
given in its corporate name, thus :

FORM OF BEQUEST OF MONEY.

I give and bequeath unto
THE FRANKLIN REFORMATORY HOME FOR INEBRIATES,
OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

the sum of.....
to be expended by them for the general purposes
of the Home.

DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

I give and devise unto
THE FRANKLIN REFORMATORY HOME FOR INEBRIATES,
OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
to be theirs absolutely, All that certain, etc.

Persons preparing their Wills, or desiring to make
donations to a worthy object, will please
bear this institution in mind.

Extract from Laws of Pennsylvania.

By Act of Assembly of 26th of April, 1855, a devise or bequest
to charitable uses is void, unless it is done by will, and attested by
two credible and disinterested witnesses, at least ONE CALENDAR MONTH
BEFORE THE DEATH OF THE TESTATOR.



